





THE NEW
TABLET OF MEMORY;
OR,
RECORDER OF REMARKABLE EVENTS,

COMPILED, AND ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED FROM THE
EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME.

482
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BY WILLIAM D. REIDER.  
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Time in advance, behind him hides his wings,
And seems to creep decrepid, with his age;
Some years pass'd by—what then is seen?—
That his broad pinions are fleetier than the wind."

* * * Time—mysterious chronicler!
Knows not mutation;—centuries
Are to his being as a day, and days are centuries.

H. K. WHITE.

London:
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1841.

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Dedication. 6

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TO

JOHN SMITH, ESQ.

SIR,

WITH feelings of sincere gratitude for the interest you have evinced in my welfare, by affording me the means of bringing this Work, the result of considerable labour and research, before the Public, I most respectfully dedicate it to you, as a slight token of the sentiments of respect and esteem that I, in common with all who may have the happiness to become known to you, must ever entertain.

I beg leave to subscribe myself,

SIR,

Your greatly obliged Servant,

W. D. REIDER.





## PREFACE.

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THE Compiler of this Work had no intention originally of laying it before the public, having been commenced with a view of filling up a portion of his leisure hours; but submitting it to his friends, a hint was given, that if printed in its present form, it might, most probably, be favourably received.

The Compiler perfectly agrees with the observation made by an eminent writer—“That the Public have a right to require of him who addresses them through the Press, and thereby calls upon them to sacrifice a portion of their time and attention, to render some account of his pretensions.” The Compiler, therefore, begs leave to reply to the justness of that remark.

THE NEW TABLET OF MEMORY, or Recorder of Re-

markable Events, is comparatively of modern date: the writers of former days seeming to have been ignorant of the mode of recording the various circumstances that have transpired at different periods of time by dates. Even Homer, one of our greatest writers, has nothing like a Calendar to be found among his many productions; and centuries seem to have passed, ere the invention of noticing the many occurrences of times past, by dates, came into use; and even when authorities such as — JULIUS AFRICANUS, EUSEBIUS OF CÆSARIA, GEORGE CYNCELLE, &c. &c. had adopted the plan, they were not always to be depended on; for, by neglecting to pay particular attention to the precise time of every event, the most fabulous accounts were handed down in future Records, and hence is to be attributed the frequent contradictions which are to be found on referring to Chronological Records.

The Compiler having devoted above thirty of the earlier years of his life to the recording of passing events, begs to submit his Work to an indulgent Public, in the hope that, from the novel mode he has adopted of giving briefly a few particulars relating to some of the most interesting events, it will not be found wholly uninteresting. The use of such a Work will not be denied; and if, after the most unwearied exertions in the course of compilation, the writer shall have succeeded in producing a Work in the least

interesting to the general reader, and the admirer of useful information, his efforts have not been in vain;—for

“ ’Tis not in mortals to command success;  
But we’ll do more—deserve it.”

In the compilation of a Work like the present, some errors will unavoidably occur; but the Compiler hopes they will be of little consequence in the consideration of the utility of—THE TABLET OF MEMORY.



# THE NEW TABLET OF MEMORY; OR, Recorder of Remarkable Events.

## SECTION I.—GENERAL EVENTS.

### ABBEYS and MONASTERIES pillaged, ..... 1069

Several Abbeys and Monasteries were pillaged of their plate and jewels, in the reign of William the Conqueror. One hundred were suppressed by Order of Council, 1414. Ten thousand Friars and Nuns turned out of the monasteries in 1535. Monasteries dissolved by Henry VIII. to the value of £2,853,000. in 1540. Suppressed by the Emperor of Germany, 1785; and in France, 1790.

### ABBOTS, Execution of, ..... 1539

They were the Abbots of Glastonbury, Reading, and St. John's. The Abbot of Glastonbury had such power, that not even a bishop, or a prince, was allowed to enter into the Abbey without leave of its owner, to whom this power was granted by Canute the Dane. There were 61 Abbots of this place, who sat among the Barons in Parliament, and governed it successively for nearly 600 years. Richard Withing, the last, was, for refusing to surrender his Abbey to Henry VIII. and acknowledge his supremacy, condemned at Wells, and carried with two of his monks, on a hurdle to the Tor, or, St. Michael's tower, a high hill in the neighbourhood, where he was hanged in his robes. His head was stuck up over the gate of his abbey: and his body quartered, was exposed in like manner at Bath, Wells, Bridgewater, and Ilchester.

### ACHILLES, (The Statue of,) placed in Hyde Park, ..... 1822

This statue, cast from the cannon taken on the victories of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo, was placed here on the anniversary of the battle last named. The weight of the statue is about 34 tons; the height, somewhat more than eighteen feet; and erected on a grey granite; and the whole is 36 feet high. Owing to the immense weight, it was conveyed to its destined place by pieces of wood, in the form of rollers: and a portion of the Park wall taken down to admit of this ponderous Figure, the entrance to the Park being too small to admit it. A subscription of £10,000. was set on foot by the ladies of England, in order to erect this monument to British valour. It was, soon after its erection, found necessary to enclose it, to protect it from injury by idle, and evil-disposed persons.

### ACT, the Test and Corporation, repealed, ..... 1828

### ACT, The Adelphi Lottery, passed ..... 1773

### ACT, an, for uniformity of Weight, ..... 1826

The Act for the uniformity of Weights and Measures, came into operation on the 1st of January, in the above-named year.

- ADULTERY**, the crime of, made capital ..... 1650
- AIX-LA-CHAPELLE**, Treaty of, October 7, ..... 1748  
 By the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, a restitution of all places taken during the war was to be made on all sides. It was re-taken by the French troops in 1792; but they were driven from it by the Austrians, March 3, 1793.—Again, September 21, 1794.
- AFFIRMATION**, (The Quaker's) first accepted as an Oath 1702
- AFRICA** conquered by Belisarius ..... 533
- AIR BALLOONS**, invented by Gusuido a Jesuit ..... 1729
- AIR PUMPS**, invented by Otto Gueruke, of Magdeburg ... 1654
- AIR GUNS**, ditto ..... 1646
- ALDGATE**, Church yard of, dreadful Accident at ..... 1838  
 Thomas Oakes, the grave-digger at the Churchyard above mentioned, met with his death from the foul air arising from a grave he was about to descend; and Edward Luddott, a fishmonger at Billingsgate, in his generous effort to render him assistance in his perilous situation, unfortunately shared the same fate.
- ALLEGIANCE**, the Oath of, first administered, ..... 1606  
 Altered in 1689.
- ALERT PACKET**, (The), loss of, April 23, ..... 1823  
 The Alert-Packet, from London to Liverpool, was lost on the Welch coast, when 130 persons were drowned.
- ALESSANDRA**, in Italy, seized by the French, ..... 1798  
 Surrendered to the Austrians and Prussians, July 24, 1799.
- ALEXANDER**, (The), English Man of War, of 74 guns, taken by the French, October 11, ..... 1794
- ALIENS**, forbidden to hold Church Livings ..... 1430  
 The Jury, for the trial of an Alien, is by law, composed of half foreigners. Prevented from exercising any trade or handicraft by retail, 1483. Alien Bill passed, January 4, 1793.
- ALLIED SOVEREIGNS**, (The), visit England, ..... 1814  
 The Emperor of Russia, and King of Prussia, landed at Dover, from France, on the 7th of June, and remained until the 27th of the same month. They were splendidly entertained by the Prince Regent, the Lord Mayor of London, the University of Oxford, &c, and witnessed a Review of the Fleet at Portsmouth. The following distinguished persons were also in England at the same time, viz.:—The son of the King of Prussia, (Prince Henry), of Orange, of Mecklenburgh, of Bavaria, of Oldenburgh, and Metternich; the Grand Duchess of Oldenburgh; Generals Bulow, Yorck, and Barclay de Tolly; Prince Blucher; and the Hetman Platoff. The city of London presented the three last with swords, of the value of 200 guineas each.
- ALMANAC**, the first one printed at Constantinople was, in 1806  
 Almanacks are of very ancient date, and were constructed so far back as the time of Ptolemy. Those of Regiomontanus, appeared about 1475, and 1506, and since that time, they have become more numerous. The Almanacks of the above-named author, which only contained the Eclipses, and the places of the different planets, were at one time sold, it is said, for ten crowns of gold. Engel of Vienna published an Almanac, from 1491 to 1500, with those of Bernard de Granolechs, of Barcelona, from 1416; besides which, there are various M.S. Almanacs, of the 14th century in the British Museum, and of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.



Duret de Montbrison, published the first Astronomical Almanacs in France, and which he continued till 1700. In 1579, Henry III. restricted makers of Almanacs from prophesying of the State, or of individuals, directly or indirectly. A monopoly of the trade of Almanacs was granted by James I. to the Universities, and the Stationers' Company: and Astrology undoubtedly flourished under their patronage until after the early part of the 19th century, but not unopposed.

In 1775, the imagined legal right of Almanac monopoly was destroyed by the determined opposition of a bookseller named Caman, to the supposed exclusion of any other individual to enjoy it. Upon the question of right being brought before the Court of Common Pleas, it was decided against the Company: upon which Lord North brought a Bill into the House of Commons to renew the privilege. After an able argument by Erskine, (who contended for the public right) the House set aside the project by a majority of 45. The defeated monopolists, however, contrived once more to regain their imagined right. But the British Almanac, published by the Society of Useful Knowledge, in 1828, with numerous others, are fast diminishing the quantity of the Stationers' Almanac. The Almanac duty abolished in 1834.

**ALTHORP**, Lord, and **Mr. SHIEL**, committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, Feb. 5, ..... 1834

The alteration which led to the arrest, sprung out of the discussion on the question, "Who is the traitor?" A Committee of Inquiry afterwards acquitted Mr. Shiel.

**ALUM**, first discovered in Mines, in Tuscany ..... 1460

First brought to perfection in England, 1608. Discovered in Ireland, October 22, 1757. In Anglesea, 1790.

**AMBASSADORS**, first sent to England by the Czar of Russia, ..... 1556

The first Ambassador sent to Turkey, was from England, in 1636. The Portuguese, arrested for debt, 1653. The Russian, arrested by a lace merchant, when a law was passed for their protection in future, in 1709. The first that arrived in Europe, from India, was from Tippoo Saib, to France, 1778. The first from the Ottoman Emperor, arrived in London, in Dec. 1793.

**AMBOYNA**, Dutch cruelties to the English at, ..... 1623

The Dutch having established factories on this island in the beginning of the seventeenth century, perfidiously massacred the whole of the English settlers, and seized the island for themselves. It was, however, taken by the British in the course of the last war.

**AMERICA**, discovery of, by Columbus, ..... 1492

America took its name from America Vespucius, a Florentine, who having accompanied Ojeda, a Spanish adventurer thither, and drawing up an amusing history of his voyage, insinuated therein, that he had first discovered that continent. But it was, no doubt, made by Columbus, a Genevise, a bold adventurer, a patriot, and a humane man. In 1765, Bills were passed for laying a Stamp duty on the British colonies in America, which laid the foundation of the quarrel between the colonies and the mother country, and ended in a total separation. This measure was no sooner known in America, than insurrections commenced there, and great murmurings at home: in consequence of which the Ministry retired, and the Act was repealed. New duties were afterwards laid on paper, glass, tea, and other articles in America, on which the colonies revolted, and flew to arms. On the 19th of April, 1775, General Gage detached a party to seize some military stores at Concord, in New England, when several skirmishes took place, many were killed on both sides, and the British troops would, in all probability, have been cut off, had not a fresh reinforcement arrived to support them. The first general action which happened in America, between the King's troops and the Provincials, was at Lexington, ib. In the same year, took place the celebrated battle of Bunker's Hill, in which 300 British officers and soldiers

were killed. In 1776, Boston was bombarded. The Congress declare the Americans free and independent States, *ib.* The Americans driven from Long Island, New York, with great loss; and the City is afterwards taken possession of by the King's troops, *ib.* October 3, 1777, General Howe took possession of Philadelphia; and Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne was obliged to surrender his army, at Saratoga, in Canada, to the American Generals, Gates and Arnold, October 17. A treaty of alliance was concluded at Paris, between the French king, and the American Colonies, in which their independence is acknowledged by the Court of France, Feb. 6, 1778. Early in the month of June, the Commissioners, the Earl of Carlisle, William Eden, Esq. and George Johnstone, Esq. arrived at Philadelphia, as Commissioners for restoring Peace between Great Britain and America, 1778. The Congress refuse to treat with the British Commissioners, unless the independence of the American Colonies were first acknowledged, and the King's fleet and armies withdrawn from America, *ib.* In 1783, provisional articles between England and America were made publicly known, and his Britannic Majesty at length acknowledged the independence of the whole of the Thirteen United States of North America, and agreed to relinquish all claim to the right of governing them in future; so that, these very people, who but a short time before were denounced as contemptible rebels, were no longer to be treated as such, but as the future allies of England. On the 30th of November, 1783, the American Colonies were pronounced independent; and on the 3rd of September, 1783, the Definitive Treaty of Peace with the Americans was ratified.

**AMIENS**, the Peace of, between England and France, ..... 1802

**AMPHION FRIGATE**, The, destruction of, September 22, 1796

The loss of the Amphion frigate was occasioned by her being blown up at Plymouth, and, in consequence of this dreadful occurrence, the whole of the crew unfortunately perished.

**AMSTERDAM**, taken possession of by the French, Jan. 18, 1795

**ANGLO SAXONS**, first landed in Britain ..... 449

**ANHOLT**, The Island of, attacked by the Danes, May 27, . 1811

The above island was attacked by a force of 4000 men, and repulsed by a British of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY! after a close engagement of FOUR hours.

**ANIMAL MAGNETISM**, made its appearance in France, 1784

The practice of Animal Magnetism, or Mesmerism, as it was sometimes called from its inventor, Mesmer, exploded by the report of a Commission appointed by the king of France to investigate its merits, consisting of four Physicians and five Members of the Academy of Sciences, including, among the latter, the celebrated Franklin, and no less celebrated Lavoisier. Mesmer affirmed, that Animal Magnetism was a fluid universally diffused, communicable from person to person, and capable of curing all the diseases incidental to humanity; and Monsieur Deslon, a pupil of his, undertook to demonstrate its existence and properties to the Commissioners. After a great variety of experiments, however, the Commissioners agreed in unanimously ascribing all the virtue possessed by this new panacea to the imagination alone. A number of individuals were first operated upon with their eyes open, and, being afterwards blindfolded, were made to believe that the same operation was repeated when it was not. The result was, that the patients as often experienced strange effects when Magnetism was not used as when it was. The system has been recently attempted to be revived in Paris and London; but only to be once more scouted as a combination of trickery and imposture.

**ANNOINTING** first used at a Coronation in England ..... 872

In Scotland, 1097.

**ANNUITIES** for life regulated ..... 1777



- ANNUITIES, (or Pensions) first granted** ..... 1512  
 An annuity of £20. was given to a lady of the Court, for services done; £6. 13s. 4d. for the maintenance of a gentlewoman, 1536; and £13. 6s. 8d. a competent sum to support a gentleman in the study of the law, 1554.
- ANTWERP, The City of, taken by the French**..... 1792  
 Again March 26, 1793, by the Austrians, who found 93 pieces of cannon.— Again by the French, 1794. In the month of October, 1832, Antwerp was again destined to be the scene of bloodshed. On the 28th of that month, the advanced squadron of the French fleet arrived at Spithead, from Cherbourg, to join the English fleet. Sailed from Portsmouth, for the coast of Holland, November 4, ib. An Order in Council issued for laying an embargo on all ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the King of the Netherlands, in any port in the dominions of His Britannic Majesty, November 7, ib. Intelligence received in the City of the French army having appeared before Antwerp, November 20, ib. Heavy cannonade commenced against the Citadel, which was returned, but no damage done. Fort Laurent taken by the besiegers, December, ib. Citadel of Antwerp capitulated, and surrendered to the French, by General Chassé, Dec. ib.
- APPEALS to the Pope first made** ..... 1138  
 They were forbidden, in 1532.
- APOLLO FRIGATE, (The) loss of** ..... 1804  
 The Apollo Frigate was lost off Portugal, in consequence of which, the greatest part of the crew perished, April 2.
- APOTHECARIES, exempted from Civil Offices** ..... 1702
- ARCTIC EXPEDITION, The, first sailed and returned** ... 1818
- ARMORIAL BEARINGS introduced into England**..... 1100  
 Armorial Bearings were invented by Henry the Fowler, Emperor of Germany. Pope Clement IV. died in 1268, and was the first person on whose tombstone arms were engraved. Charles V. ennobled the citizens of Paris, in 1311, and permitted them to use coats of arms. Pietra Sanita first thought of expressing the tinctures in armorial bearings, by marks, about 1590. They were first used to distinguish the nobility in battle. Taxed 1798. Again in 1808.
- ARMS, of England and France, quartered by Edward III.** . 1358  
 The French arms were discontinued by the English Kings, January 1, 1801. Again altered, in consequence of the death of William IV. Queen Victoria being the successor of William IV. was excluded from the title of Queen of Hanover, in conformity with the interdict of the Salique Law, which enacts, "That none but males shall be allowed to sit on the throne of Hanover." The same law is also observed in France; the Hanoverian horse is in consequence erased in the English Arms. It was confirmed in the reign of Pharamond, 424; first quoted, 1327.
- ARMY, the first standing one, in**..... 1445  
 The first standing army, established in France, was by Charles VII.
- ARRESTS, Act to prevent vexatious ones,** ..... 1733  
 On the 17th of May, in the above year, an Act was passed to prevent vexatious, or litigious arrests. Again in 1779, when it was enacted, that no one should be arrested for less than £10.; and in 1810, again forbidden, under £20. or, on a Bill of Exchange, for £15.
- ASTURIAS, the Province of, rises against the French,**  
**May 30** ..... 1808  
 The province of Asturias having risen against the French, the Spanish prisoners in England were released, and assistance was promised by the English.

|                                                                                                                       |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| ASYLUM, The Perth Lunatic burnt, May 9 .....                                                                          | 1837 |
| ATTILA, (surnamed the Scourge of God) with his Huns,<br>ravages the Roman Empire.....                                 | 447  |
| AUCTION, the first in England about .....                                                                             | 1700 |
| Elisha Yale, a Governor of Fort George, in the East Indies, made an auction of<br>the goods he brought home with him. |      |
| AURORA FRIGATE, (The) lost .....                                                                                      | 1771 |
| The Aurora was never heard of after.                                                                                  |      |

|                                       |      |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| BAILEY, (OLD) gaol distemper at ..... | 1772 |
|---------------------------------------|------|

The Old Bailey Sessions of this year proved exceedingly fatal to the Lord Mayor, one Alderman, two Judges, the greatest part of the Jury, and a vast number of the spectators, who caught the gaol distemper, May, 1750. Again fatal to several, in 1772.

|                                                       |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------|
| BAILEY, (OLD) New Central Court at, established ..... | 1834 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------|

|                                     |      |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| BAKERS incorporated in London ..... | 1307 |
|-------------------------------------|------|

|                                                         |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------|
| BALLAST of the River Thames monopolized by Charles I. . | 1636 |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------|

|                                                  |      |
|--------------------------------------------------|------|
| BALLOONS, revived in France, by Montgolfier..... | 1783 |
|--------------------------------------------------|------|

Two brothers, of the name of MONTGOLFIER, residing at Annonay, a town of France, discovered, in 1782, the use of rarified air in floating Balloons, by a fire place suspended under them; and on the 27th of August, 1783, they ascended in one at Paris. In another of these machines, absolutely left to itself, the Marquess d'Arlandes and M. Pilatre Rosier (who in the sequel unfortunately lost his life in one of these adventurous attempts) made an aerial voyage at Paris, ascending to the height of 3000 feet, on the 21st of November, 1783. This machine was called Montgolfier, in honour of the inventors, and to distinguish them from balloons filled with inflammable air, in which, likewise, many perilous voyages were performed. On the 25th of November, 1783, Count Zambecarri, an Italian, made a descent from Woolwich. September, 15, 1784, M. Lunardi ascended in his balloon from Moorfields. January 7, 1785, Mr. Blanchard, and Dr. Jeffries, went from Dover to Calais in two hours. That intrepid aeronaut Garnerin, made his second descent in this country, from Lord's Cricket Ground, on the 5th of July, 1802. He was accompanied by Edward Hawke Locker. His R. H. the Prince of Wales, and several ladies of distinction were present on the occasion. The balloon ascended in the most majestic manner; and having travelled a space of seventeen miles, they descended at five minutes past five o'clock, without the slightest injury, at Chingford, near Epping Forest. Mr. Sadler of Bristol, ascended from Hackney, near London, in 1811: and crossed the Irish channel in 1812. The last balloon constructed by Mr. Sadler, was the largest ever made, and the car is capable of containing 75 persons. On the 21st of September, 1836, Mr. Green made an ascent in his new grand balloon. This stupendous machine was constructed under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Green, and is 157 feet in circumference; the extreme height of the whole, when inflated, and the car attached, is 80 feet. It is formed of 200 yards of crimson and white silk, imported in the raw state from Italy, expressly for the purpose, and was dyed by Mr. Jaques, and manufactured by Mrs. Soper of Spitalfields. It will contain 70,000 cubic feet of gas; and the weight of atmospheric air, sufficient to inflate it, is about 5,346 lbs. It is capable of carrying nine persons, which was the case on this ascent, viz.:—Mr. Hiddyard, Captain Currie, Mr. Holland, Mrs. Green, Miss Green, Mr. Gye, and Mr. W. Hughes, (sons of the proprietors), Mr. James Green, (brother of Mr. Green), and Mr. Green himself. The above completed Mr. Green's 221st ascent.

**BANDS** (for Lawyers) first used ..... 1652  
The clergy commenced wearing them in 1652.

**BANKRUPT COURT**, (The New) established, January 11 1832  
The New Bankrupt Court was opened under the New Bankrupt Act, and the Judges appointed under the same, proceeded with the other Judges to Westminster Hall, to open the Term, with the usual formalities.

**BANK**, Morland and Co.'s, stopped payment, March 20 ... 1832

## **BANKERS.**

Previous to the establishment of Banks, the Merchants lodged their money in the Mint, till the King made free use with it, in 1640; they next kept it in their houses, but they were robbed by their servants, who ran to the army, and where they were protected; after this, it was lodged with the goldsmiths, who paid them 4d. per diem, per Cent. (£6. 0s. 5d. per Ann.) and lent it to others at a higher interest, and thereby became the first regular bankers in England, about 1645.

## **BARBERS.**

The profession of a barber was first brought from Sicily to Rome, 299 years before Christ. They were incorporated with the surgeons of London, 1540, and separated again in 1744.

**BAROMETERS** invented ..... 1626  
Wheel ditto, 1668; pendant ditto, 1695; marine ditto, 1700.

**BARTHOLOMEW FAIR**, had its Charter granted, by Henry II.

Bartholomew Fair, the Charter of which was held under a grant of Henry II. was confirmed by the Charters of succeeding monarchs, all of whom limited its duration to three days, except the Charter of Charles I. which does not appear to specify any particular limit of time. The Fair was granted by Henry to the Priory of St. Bartholomew, to be held yearly at Bartholomew tide (the 24th of August) for three days, viz. the eve, the day, and the morrow, to which the clothiers of England, and the drapers of London repaired, and had their standings within the Churchyard of this Priory, closed in with rails, the gates of which were locked every night, and watched, for the safety of men's goods and wares. The ceremony of the Lord Mayor opening the Fair, has continued every year. In 1750, Bartholomew Fair was restrained, owing to the falling of a booth, which killed and wounded several persons. The toll was abolished in 1755.

**BARRISTERS** appointed by Edward I. .... 1291

**BASTARD CHILDREN**, concealing the death of, made murder ..... 1624

**BATH STAGE WAGGON**, The, burnt, May 20 ..... 1758

This unfortunate event took place on Salisbury Plain, by the wheels taking fire, whereby the whole of its valuable lading was consumed.

**BATH**, (Knights of the) grand dinner given to, at St James' Palace, April 12 ..... 1831

The Knights of the Bath, a military Order in England, instituted by Richard II. who limited their number to four; but his successor, (Henry IV.) increased them to forty-six. Their motto was, *tres in uno*: signifying the three theological virtues. This Order received its denomination from a custom of bathing, before they received the golden spur. The Order of the Bath, after remaining many years extinct, was revived under George I. by a solemn creation of a great number of Knights. The ceremonies at the creation of a Knight have been various: the principal was a box on the ear, and a stroke with a sword on the shoulder: they put on him a shoulder belt, a gilt



sword, spurs, and other military accoutrements : being thus armed, he was led to the church. Camden describes it,—that the person kneeling, was gently struck on the shoulder by the Prince, and accosted in these words;—“ Rise, and be a Knight, in the name of God.” The Order was divided into three Classes:—1st. Knights Grand Crosses; 2nd. Knights Commanders; and 3rd. Companions.

## BEHEADING of Noblemen first introduced into England . 1074 BELLS.

The history of Bells is very ancient. We are told by Strabo, that market days were, formerly, announced by a bell; and this custom is even now used in some parts of the country; and Pliny also says, that the tomb of an ancient king was hung round with bells. Sheep, likewise had bells suspended from their necks, to frighten away the wolves; in our own time, this custom is still kept.

Paulinus, it is thought, was the first person who introduced bells in churches, in the year 400. The large bells were first mentioned by Bede, in the year 680; previous to that time, wooden rattles were made use of to call the followers of Christianity together.

Hand bells were used as far back as the time of King David, and were suspended from a rail, or stand, and struck by small hammers.

Bells are also used to announce the arrival of any great personage, &c. &c. They were introduced into the Abbey of Croyland in 1109; the first Abbot of which, gave six bells to that monastery, viz. two great ones, which are named Bartholomew and Beladine: two of a middling size, called Turketullum and Beterine; and two small ones, called Pega and Bega. He also caused a great bell to be made, called Gudla, and tuned to the other bells, which produced a beautiful harmony scarcely equalled in England.

It is a fact that, in the earlier time of Popery, bells were actually baptized with the holy oil: and these ceremonies being finished, it was the belief that they possessed the power of driving the devil out of the air, to still tempests, and keep away the Plague. This plan is still followed in some Roman Catholic countries, when they give the bells the name of some saint, and which was used to be done in England.

The passing bell was rung for two purposes: one to bespeak the prayers of all good Christians for a soul just departing, the other to drive away evil spirits who stood at the foot of the bed, or about the house: and possibly this was the cause of the high price demanded for tolling the greatest bell of the church, for that being the loudest, the evil spirit might go further off. Be this as it may, it is very frequent in England, that the neighbours might pray for the person departed.

The following are the weights of some of the bells in Europe:—

|                                             |              |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Empress Anne's, Moscow.....                 | lbs. 432,000 |
| Boris Godihufs, ditto .....                 | 288,000      |
| Novogorod, (Great Bell) .....               | 70,000       |
| Amboise Bell, (Rouen) .....                 | 40,000       |
| Vienna ditto, cast from Turkish cannon .... | 40,200       |
| Erfurt, Prussian Saxony.....                | 30,000       |
| Great Tom of Oxford .....                   | 18,000       |
| St. Paul's, London .....                    | 11,400       |
| Ghent, Flanders.. ..                        | 11,000       |
| Great Tom of Lincoln .....                  | 10,400       |
| Worcester Great Bell .....                  | 6,600        |
| York.. ..                                   | 6,600        |
| Gloucester .....                            | 6,000        |

Dr. Clarke says, “ The Great Bell of Moscow, the largest one ever founded, is in a deep pit in the midst of the palace of the Kremlin. It is said to have fallen, in consequence of a fire, from a beam to which it was fastened. But this is not the fact. The bell remains in the same place where it was originally cast. It never was suspended: the Russians might as well attempt to suspend a first-rate line-of-battle ship with all her guns

**BELLS, History of, (*continued.*)**

and stores. A fire took place in the Kremlin, the flames caught the building erected over the pit where the bell yet remains, in consequence of which the metal became hot, and water being thrown on to extinguish the fire, fell upon the bell, causing the fracture which has taken place. The entrance is by a trap-door, placed even with the surface of the earth. The bell is truly a mountain of metal: and so great is the superstitious veneration of the natives, that they would not allow even a grain to be filed off. The peasants visit the bell on festival days, as they would resort to a church: considering it an act of devotion, and crossing themselves as they descend and ascend the steps. Dr. Clarke was unable to measure the base, that being buried in the earth: but within two feet of its lower extremity, the circumference was found to be 67 feet, 4 inches, and a half. The bottom of the pit is covered with water. In the stoutest part, its thickness is twenty-three inches. They were able to ascertain this by placing their hands under the water where the rent had taken place. The bell is supposed by Dr. Clarke to have been founded in 1653, during the reign of Alexis, although the Russians for the most part maintain that it was cast during the reign of their Empress, Anne. This great and powerful Princess succeeded Peter the Great on the throne in 1725. The Turks have a very great aversion to bells, and prohibit Christians the use of them at Constantinople, pretending that the sound of them would be troublesome to the souls of the departed.

|                                                  |      |
|--------------------------------------------------|------|
| <b>BELLMAN</b> , first appointed in London ..... | 1556 |
| <b>BENEFIT SOCIETIES' ACT</b> passed.....        | 1795 |
| <b>BERMUDA ISLES</b> discovered .....            | 1527 |
| Settled in 1612.                                 |      |

**BIBLE.**

The translation of this sacred volume was begun very early in this kingdom, and some part of it was done even by king Alfred. Adelmus translated the Psalms into Saxon in 709; other parts were done by Edfrid, or Ecbert, in 730; the whole by Bede in 731. Trevisa published the whole in English in 1357. Tindal's was brought hither in 1534; revised and altered in 1538; published with a preface of Cranmer's, in 1549. In 1551, another translation was published, which being revised by several Bishops, was printed with their alterations in 1560. In 1613, a new translation was published by authority, which is that in present use. The Bible Society was instituted in 1804, for the purpose of diffusing the Sacred Scriptures over the world. In this cause, it has laboured with astonishing diligence and success.

**BILL**, great riot at Nottingham on account of the rejection of, for the relief of the frame-work knitters, June 10, 1779

Great riots commenced at Nottingham, in consequence of the rejection, by the House of Commons, of a Bill for regulating the wages of the frame-work knitters. A person of the name of Mephringham, who had been the leader of the rioters, was shortly afterwards tried on the capital charge of pulling down a dwelling house; and a resolution, of a very daring character, was taken by his confederate to save him. The only witness to the fact of his pulling down the house, was one Benjamin Lavers: and in the dead of the night, this Lavers was surprised in his bed by three men in disguise, blindfolded, and compelled by threats of instant death, in case of refusal, to accompany them. From Nottingham he was carried to Charnwood Forest, in Leicestershire, and thence into Essex: the party sleeping in copses or woods by the day, and travelling only by night. Nor was the prisoner restored to his home and family till his keepers received information of Mephringham's acquittal.

|                                             |      |
|---------------------------------------------|------|
| <b>BILL OF RIGHTS</b> passed .....          | 1689 |
| No. 2. <span style="float: right;">C</span> |      |

- BILLS OF EXCHANGE** first mentioned ..... 1160  
 Used in England, 1307; the only mode of sending money from England by Law, 1381: regulated, 1698; again 1705; made felony to counterfeit, 1734; taxed, 1788; advanced, 1797; again 1804, and 1814.
- BILLINGSGATE** made a free Fishmarket, ..... 1699
- BIRTHS AND DEATHS**, registration of began to operate, July 1, ..... 1837
- BILLS OF MORTALITY**, (for London) began ..... 1538
- BISHOP**, the first that suffered death by sentence of the Civil Power ..... 1405
- BISHOPS**, (Seven) committed to the Tower, June 8..... 1688  
 In consequence of James endeavouring to restore Popery in England, the Bishops, in remonstrating with him on the impropriety of such an act, were tried, and committed to the Tower: on which the Prince of Orange invades England, and James is compelled to abdicate. He retired to France, where he died.
- BLACK ACT**, (The) passed..... 1723
- BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE** begun ..... 1760  
 Blackfriars bridge, built by Mr. Mylne, was begun in 1760, and completed in 1768. Its length is 995 feet; the breadth of the carriage-way 28; and of the foot-paths, 7 feet each. It consists of nine Elliptical arches, the centre one of which is 100 feet wide: and both this, and the arch on each side, are wider than the celebrated Rialto at Venice; but decay is already too visible. This noble structure is built of Portland stone, and cost £158,000.
- BLANKETS** first made in England ..... 1340  
 The best blankets made, are at Witney, in Oxfordshire.
- BLANDFORD ASSIZES**, loss of life by the distemper..... 1730  
 Blandford Assizes this year proved fatal to the Judges, Sheriff, &c. who died of the gaol distemper.
- BLISTER PLAISTERS**, invented, B. C..... 60
- BLOOD**, circulation of through the lungs, made public ..... 1553  
 The circulation of the blood through the lungs, was first made public by Michael Servetus, a Spanish physician. Cæsalpinus, published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas, and improved it afterwards by experiments, 1569; but it was fully confirmed by Harvey, in 1628: Servetus discovered the circuitus minor: Harvey, the circuitus major.
- BOARD WAGES** first commenced with the King's servants, in ..... 1629
- BOCCACIO**, The Decameron of, sold June 17, ..... 1812  
 A volume in small folio, printed in 1471, was knocked down to the Marquis of Blandford, at the sale of the Duke of Roxburghe's Library, for £2,260.
- BOHEMIA**, Queen of, visits England, May 17 ..... 1661  
 She died in 1662.
- BOOK SELLING** by Catalogue began ..... 1676



**BOOKS burnt at Constantinople** ..... 1476

By this Goth and Vandal-like act, books to the number of 200,000 were burnt at Constantinople, by the order of Pope Leo I. Above 4,194,412 volumes were in the suppressed monasteries of France in 1770; 2,000,000 were on Theology; the Manuscripts were 26,000; in the city of Paris alone were 808,120 volumes.

**BOMBAY nearly destroyed by fire, Feb. 27** ..... 1803

At this fire, many lives were unfortunately lost.

**BOTTLE CONJUROR, imposition of, at the Haymarket Theatre** ..... 1748**BOTANY BAY, Settlement first sailed from England, March 21** ..... 1787**BOW BELLS.**

The citizens of London have ever been proud of the bells of Bow Church, and it was from their extreme fondness for them in old times, that a genuine cockney has ever been supposed to be born within the sound of Bow bell.

In very early times a worthy citizen, John Downe, left to the parish of St. Mary-le-Bow, two tenements in Hosier-lane, now Bow-lane, for the maintenance of the great bell; these tenements are still saved to the parish. And in 1460, by an order of Common Council, the bells were to be rung regularly at 9 p. m., and lights were to be exhibited in the steeple during the night, to direct the traveller towards the metropolis.

The bells, steeple, and church, all shared the common fate in the Fire of London, in 1666; but on the steeple being finished by Sir Christopher Wren in 1670, part of £400. paid by the city to the united parishes for the site of All-hallows church and churchyard, on which to build the present Honey-lane market, was appropriated to a set of bells; Dame Dyonis Wilkinson having given £2000. towards erecting and beautifying the steeple.

The belfrey was prepared for twelve, but only eight were placed: these from their continual use got sadly out of order, and after various repairs, it was reported in 1739 that the great bell was cracked; however, the peal was made good at the expense of £290.: but in 1758, a petition was presented to the Vestry from several most respectable citizens, setting forth that on all public occasions the bells of Bow are particularly employed, that the tenor bell is the completest in Europe, but the other seven are very much inferior, and by no means suitable to the said tenor. Your petitioners therefore request that they may be allowed at their own expense to recast the seven smaller bells, and to add two trebles: this the parish permitted, after an examination of the steeple by Dance and Chambers, the two ablest architects of the day, who reported "that such additional weight, nor any weight that can be put upon the steeple, will have any greater effect than the number of bells now placed there." The present bells being thus raised by subscription, were first rung on the 4th of June, 1762, the anniversary of the birth of the late George III. The weight of the bells is as follows:—

|           | Cwt. qr. lb. |   |    |            | Cwt. qr. lb. |   |    |
|-----------|--------------|---|----|------------|--------------|---|----|
| 1st. .... | 8            | 3 | 7  | 6th .....  | 17           | 0 | 11 |
| 2nd ..... | 9            | 2 | 0  | 7th .....  | 20           | 2 | 26 |
| 3rd ..... | 10           | 1 | 4  | 8th .....  | 24           | 2 | 5  |
| 4th ..... | 12           | 0 | 7  | 9th .....  | 34           | 2 | 6  |
| 5th ..... | 13           | 0 | 24 | 10th ..... | 58           | 0 | 22 |

There has been some fear expressed that the use of the bells would endanger the steeple: but from an examination, it does not appear that there is any cause for alarm.

**BOYNE, The, Man of War, destroyed at Portsmouth, May 1** 1795

The Boyne Man of War, of 98 guns, was unfortunately destroyed by her taking fire at Portsmouth. Great mischief was done by the explosion of the magazine.

- BREAD**, high price of... 1754  
 The assize of Bread was first appointed in 1523. In the year 1754, the quartern loaf was sold for 4*d*.; in 1757, it rose to 10*d*.; and in March, 1800, 1*s*. 5*d*.; when new bread was forbid to be sold, under a penalty of 5*s*. per loaf if the baker sold it until it was twenty-four hours old. In January, 1801, the quartern loaf sold for 1*s*. 11*d*. In July, 1810, it sold for 1*s*. 5*d*. In July, 1815, the assize on bread was repealed; and in July, 1823, it sold for 10*d*.
- BREMEN**, explosion at, September 10 ..... 1739  
 This dreadful explosion was occasioned by gunpowder, and caused the destruction of one thousand houses, and the deaths of forty persons.
- BREWHOUSE**, accident at Meux's, October 17..... 1814  
 By this accident, several houses in the neighbourhood were destroyed by the deluge. Many lives were lost, and the damage done by the waste of beer was estimated at eight and nine thousand barrels. It was occasioned by the bursting of two large vats.
- BRIBERY** at Elections illegal ..... 1696  
 Bribery at Elections was forbidden by Law in 1696, 1729, and 1735.
- BRICKS AND TILES**, taxed..... 1781
- BRITISH LEGION**, (The) formed..... 1835  
 The British Legion was embodied under Colonel Evans, for the service of the Queen of Spain.
- BRITISH ARCHITECTS**, Institute of, founded, June 15. . 1835
- BROAD SWORDS** forbidden by Law to be worn in Edinburgh, July 24 ..... 1724
- BROTHEL** in London, allowed in ..... 1162  
 They were greatly suppressed in 1545. Tolerated in France, 1280. Pope Sixtus IV. licensed one at Rome, and the prostitutes paid him a weekly tax, which amounted to 20,000 ducats a year, 1471: another erected near London, and put under the management of the Bishop of Durham. There were similar Institutions in different parts of Europe.
- BROUGHTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE**, accident at, April 12, ..... 1831  
 This event took place at the time when a party of the 60th rifles, consisting of seventy officers and men were passing over it, which falling suddenly, severely wounded several of them.
- BROAD SEAL** of England first used ..... 1049
- BUBBLES** suppressed, June 11 ..... 1720  
 The Mississippi bubble in France ceased, June 27, 1720, when its amount was £100,000,000 sterling.
- BUCKLES** invented ..... 1680
- BUILDING** with stone, brought into England by Bennett, a Monk ..... 670  
 Building with brick, was first introduced by the Romans into their provinces. Introduced into England, about 886. Again by the Earl of Arundel, 1600: London, at this time being mostly built of wood, presented a most unseemly appearance. In 1580, the increase of buildings in London, and also to within three miles of the city gates, was strictly forbidden by the mandate of Elizabeth: also, that but one family should dwell in a house, 1580. The buildings from High Holborn, north and south, and Great Queen street, built nearly on the spot where the Elms stood, or the ancient Tyburn, in the time

of Edward III. were erected between 1607 and 1631. In 1772, the number of houses and its suburbs were computed at 122,930; in 1791, they amounted to above 200,000. In St. George's Fields above 20,000 have been erected since 1772.

- BUILDER'S ACT** passed, 1764; amended..... 1766
- BUILDINGS** regulated by Law, 1764, 1770, and ..... 1772
- BULLION**, of gold and silver, first method of assaying ..... 1354
- BULL BAITING**, first at Stamford, in Lincolnshire ..... 1209  
At Tutbury, in Staffordshire, 1374.
- BULL FIGHTS** in Spain first used ..... 1560
- BULL RUNNING**, at Tutbury, in Staffordshire, instituted . 1374
- BULLETS** of stone used..... 1514  
Those of iron first mentioned in the *Fœdera*, 1550: red-hot, first used at the siege of Gibraltar.
- BURGESSES** first constituted in Scotland ..... 1326
- BURGUNDY**, Dukedom of established ..... 890  
The kingdom founded, 413: again in 814: united to the German Empire, 1035: disunited by a revolt, and divided into four sovereignties, in 1074:
- BURIALS** first permitted in consecrated places ..... 749  
In churchyards, 758.
- BURIALS** taxed.....1695, 1783
- BURMESE**, The, commence hostilities against the British possessions in India ..... 1825  
The Burmese having commenced hostilities against the British possessions in India, were defeated in a series of actions. Peace was established with them, on condition of their ceding to the British Government two of their frontier provinces, and paying one crore of rupees towards the expenses of the war.
- BURNING GLASSES.**  
Burning glasses and common mirrors, the discovery of attributed to Tshunhausen, a Lusatian baron, 1680.
- BURWELL**, accident at, September 8, ..... 1727  
At the above date, a melancholy event took place there. A number of persons, among whom were several young ladies of fortune, being assembled in a barn, to witness the exhibition of a puppet show, the place took fire, by a careless accident, when only five persons out of 160 escaped. The bodies of the unfortunate deceased, were so horribly disfigured by the fire, and the falling of the roof, &c. that it was not possible for their friends to recognize them, and they were obliged to be promiscuously interred in one large grave. A tablet was also erected in the church, to record the unfortunate circumstance.
- BUTTER** annually sent to London, from Yorkshire, Cambridge, and Suffolk, amounts to 210,000 firkins.
- BUTTONS** and **BUTTONHOLES** of cloth prohibited by law 1721

|                                                          |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------|
| BYE-LAWS of Corporations restrained .....                | 1504 |
| BYZANTIUM, now Constantinople, founded or built, B. C. . | 715  |

|                                                    |      |
|----------------------------------------------------|------|
| CABLES, a method of making them, invented in ..... | 1792 |
|----------------------------------------------------|------|

By this invention, twenty men are enabled to do the work of 200. The machine is set in motion by sixteen horses, and the cable is of the dimension for the largest ships.

|                                               |      |
|-----------------------------------------------|------|
| CABINET COUNCIL, first instituted, April..... | 1670 |
|-----------------------------------------------|------|

|                                          |      |
|------------------------------------------|------|
| CABRIOLETS introduced into England ..... | 1823 |
|------------------------------------------|------|

The one-horse carriages, denominated cabriolets, were introduced into England upon the model of those plying at Paris.

|                                                                       |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| CALCUTTA, 123 persons perished in the Black Hole at,<br>June 20 ..... | 1756 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|

## CALENDAR.

The Roman Calendar, from which ours is borrowed, was composed by Romulus, who made the year consist of no more than 304 days: Numa Pompilius corrected his error by making it consist of Twelve lunar months, of thirty and twenty-nine days alternately, which made 354 days: but being fond of an odd number, he added one day more, which made it 365 days: and that the civil year might equal the sun's motion, he added a month every second year. Julius Cæsar, as a farther improvement, made the year consist of 365 days, and left the six hours to form a day, at the end of every fourth year, which was added to the month of February. This Calendar was called the Julian, or Old Style, in opposition to the New Style, introduced by Gregory XIII. who finding the Julian gone too forward, cut off ten days from the Calendar: and to remedy this defect for the future, left out one Bissextile day every 100 years, making every fourth hundred a Leap Year. By Act of Parliament, to remedy the inconveniences arising from the differences of Style, this kingdom adopted the Gregorian, or New Style, by leaving out eleven days of the month of September, in the year 1752. The New French Calendar commenced on the 22nd of September, 1792. According to it, the year commences at midnight, the beginning of that day in which falls the true autumnal equinox for the Observatory of Paris. The year is divided into Twelve equal months of thirty days each: after which, five supplementary days are added, to complete the 365 days of the ordinary year: these five days do not belong to any month. Each month is divided into three decades of ten days each: distinguished by 1st. 2nd. and 3rd decade. In this Calendar, the months and days of them have new names, taken from the circumstances of the seasons: the first of the three months of the year, of which the autumn is composed, from the vintage, is called Vendémiaire: the second Brumaire, from the mists and low fogs which take place from October to November. There are other particulars respecting this Calendar, which it is not thought necessary to detail here, and which, indeed, can be learned only by an Almanack. This Calendar has been abolished by the French government, and the old one was resumed on the 1st of January, 1806.

|                                                                       |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| CALICO PRINTING, and the Dutch loom, introduced<br>into Britain ..... | 1676 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|

|                                        |      |
|----------------------------------------|------|
| CALICOES first made in Lancashire..... | 1772 |
|----------------------------------------|------|

|                                                       |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------|
| CALICO first imported by the East India Company ..... | 1631 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------|

|                                      |     |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY chartered ..... | 536 |
|--------------------------------------|-----|

Cambridge, once a city called Granta, built by Carsiurus; founded in 900; town burnt by the Danes, 1010; University revived, 1110; streets paved, 1410;



again, 1544; Chancellor's court established by Queen Elizabeth; refused a degree to a Papist recommended by the king, February, 1687; a Senate house built, 1722; installation of the Duke of Newcastle, 5th July, 1749: the Duke of Grafton, 1768: the statue of the Duke of Somerset erected in the Senate house, the 14th of July, 1756: of George III. 1765: paved and lighted, 1789.

**CAMERA OBSCURA** invented ..... 1514

**CANAL, in China.**

This canal runs from Canton to Peking, in a straight line, upwards of 806 miles, having seventy-five locks, and forty-one large cities on its banks, and above 10,000 vessels on its surface: finished in 980: 30,000 men were employed, and forty-three years were occupied in its completion.

**CANALS, &c. in England.**

Navigable rivers, and canals to join rivers, first made by Henry I. 1134, when the Trent was joined to the Witham.

The Thames made navigable to Oxford by Act of Parliament, 21 James I. 1624. The Kennet navigation, from Reading to Newbury, 2 George I. 1715. The river Lea made navigable from Hertford to Ware, and so to London, 12 George II. 1739. From Droitwich to the Severn, 1756. In Caermarthen-shire, 1756. The Duke of Bridgewater's navigation began, 1758, and opened 17th June, 1761. Northamptonshire navigation began, August 7, 1761. From the Severn, near Tilton bridge, 1766. From Wilden Ferry, in Staffordshire, 1766. From Stourbridge, 1776. From Birmingham to Bilston, 1768. From the Lea to Limehouse, 1770. From the Dee to Nantwich, 1772. From Skipton, 1773, to Oxford, 1775. From Hilder's Green, 1766. From Stroudwater to the Severn, 1775. From Apedale, 1775. From Chesterfield to the Trent, 1777. From Leeds to Liverpool, 1770: consolidated 1783. Trent and Mersey canal finished, 1772, extending ninety miles; enlarged 1783. From Stroud to the Thames, began 1783. From the Thames to Leachlade, 1783. From the Severn to Leachlade, 1789. From Oxford to Coventry, 1769: completed 1790. Over the Tame, near Birmingham, and the Coventry canal, with the Birmingham, &c. completed, by which the inland navigation between London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull, was opened, July, 1790. From Hereford to Gloucester, had £50,000. subscribed, July, 1791: began November following. The Kennet and Avon opened, 7th July, 1799. Thames to Fenny Stratford, 28th May, 1800. From Paddington to the Grand Junction, 1800. Thames to Croydon, in Surrey, 1810.

**CANDLES, tallow, began to be used about** ..... 1290

Previous to this, splinters of wood served for lights. There was not any idea of wax candles in 1300.

**CANON LAW** first introduced into England..... 1140

**CANTERBURY PALACE, robbed, October 11** ..... 1778

**CAPS.**

In 1571, a law was enacted, that every person above seven years of age, should wear on Sundays and holidays a cap of wool, knit made, thickened and dressed in England, by some of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect, excepting maids, ladies, and gentlewomen: and likewise every lord, knight, and gentleman of twenty marks of land, and their heirs, and such as have borne offices of worship in any city, town, or place, and the Wardens of the London Companies.

**CARDS AND DICE** double taxed, April 8, ..... 1756

Additional, 1789.

**CARDINAL, title of, began to be used** ..... 308

Cardinals were originally the parish priests at Rome. College of, founded by Pope Pascal I. 817: did not elect the Popes till 1160: wore the red hat (to



remind them that they ought to shed their blood, if required, for religion), and were declared princes of the church, 1222; the Cardinals set fire to the Conclave, and separated : and there was a vacancy in the Papal chair for two years, 1314. Cardinal Carassa was hung, by order of Pope Pius IV. 1560; as was Cardinal Poli, under Leo X.: the title of *Eminence* first given them by Urban VIII. about 1630.

**CARLTON HOUSE**, splendid Fete given at..... 1811

At this fete many persons were severely hurt by the immense throng that attended it, June 20, 1811. A second also given at the same place to the Duke of Wellington, to which 2,500 persons were invited, June 21, 1814.

**CARRIAGES** taxed ..... 1747

Again 1776, 1782, and 1785.

**CASTLEREAGH, LORD, and THE HON. SPENCER PERCIVAL.**

They were accused of purchasing seats, whilst in the ministry. Not censured.

**CASTLES** in England taken from the Barons ..... 1153

**CATTLE**, 94,000 head, and above 800,000 sheep, were sold in Smithfield during the year ..... 1774

**CAULIFLOWERS** first planted in England ..... 1603

**CELERY** introduced to the English tables in ..... 1709

It was introduced by Count Tallard, during his captivity in England, after the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709.

**CEYLON** nearly destroyed to revenge the Dutch cruelties . 1761

**CHAIN-SHOT** invented by Admiral De Witt ..... 1661

**CHANCERY**, Court of, established ..... 605

The present Court of Chancery was established by William I. 1066. The first person qualified for Chancellor, by education, was Sir Thomas More, in 1530, the office before being rather that of a secretary of state than the President of a Court of Justice. First reference to a Master in, owing to the ignorance of the Chancellor, Sir Christopher Hatton, about 1588. In May, 1811, Parliament passed an Act appointing a Vice-Chancellor, to assist the Lord Chancellor while attending his duties in the House of Lords.

**CHINA** made at Chelsea ..... 1752

At Bow, 1758: in several parts of England, 1760: by Mr. Wedgwood, 1762: at Dresden, 1706. Porcelaine first spoken of in history, 1591.

**CHINA**, Empire of, founded ..... B. C. 2100

Although China was founded at the above date, its history does not extend above the Greek Olympiads: the first dynasty, when prince Yu reigned, 2207, B. C.: before this time, the Chinese Chronology is imperfect: by some, Fchi is supposed to be the founder of the Empire, and its first sovereign, 2247, B. C. Literature there revived, and the art of printing practised, 206 B. C.: the first history of China was published by Sematsian, 97 B. C.: first grant of the island of Macao, at the entrance of the river of Canton, to the Portuguese, 1586: the country conquered by the Eastern Tartars, when the Emperor and his family killed themselves, 1635: an attempt to establish Christianity there by the Jesuits, 1692: the Missionaries expelled, 1724. It is fifteen times larger than Great Britain and Ireland: and though not half the size of Europe, contains more inhabitants.

**CHAMP DE MAI**, General Federation in the, July 14, ... 1790

**CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL** passed ..... 1829

**CHARITY SCHOOLS**, first began in England..... 1688

One hundred and sixty schools were established within London, Westminster, and the bills of mortality, between 1688 and 1767, inclusive. Six thousand children met at St. Pauls, May 2, 1782.

**CHELTENHAM MINERAL SPRING** discovered ..... 1740

**CHEROKEE CHIEFS**, Seven of them arrive in England . 1730

Three more in 1762 : and three more in 1776.

**CHESAPEAKE FRIGATE**, The, captured by Broke,  
June 1, ..... 1813

The action of the Chesapeake frigate, (Captain Lawrence) and the Shannon, (Captain Broke) was one of the most sanguinary and determined actions ever fought. Captain Broke, having given orders for his men to board the Chesapeake, in the short space of twenty minutes, that vessel was strewed with dead bodies : and amongst them lay its unfortunate commander, Lawrence. Captain Broke was severely wounded.

**CHILDREN** forbidden by law to be sold by their parents... 1015

**CHIVALRY** began in Europe ..... 912

**CHURCHES**, fifty new ones voted in ..... 1711

**CHUDLEIGH**, Devonshire, accident at ..... 1807

A dreadful accident happened at the above place, a small market town, consisting of about two hundred houses, which were (with the exception of seven houses, and the church) entirely consumed, without the loss of a human life.

**CINQUE PORTS** vested in barons ..... 1078

The Cinque Ports are five havens, that lie on the east part of England, towards France; they are Hastings, Dover, Hithe, Romney, and Sandwich, to which Winchelsea and Rye, have since been added. They have a particular policy, and are governed by a keeper, with the title of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and send Representatives to Parliament, who are called barons of the Cinque Ports. First received their privileges, 1216.

**CIRCUITS**, Justiciary, established in England ..... 1176

In Scotland, in 1712.

**CIRCUMNAVIGATORS OF ENGLAND, &c.**

The Circumnavigators of England, were Drake, in 1577: Cavendish, 1586: Cowley, 1683: Dampier, 1689: Cooke, 1708: Clipperton and Sherbock, 1719: Anson, 1740: Biron, 1764: Wallis, 1766: Cartaret, 1766: Captain James Cook, 1768, 1772, and 1776: continued by King, 1780: Portlocke, &c. 1788: and Captain Hunter, 1788-9, in 137 days. The first that entered the Pacific Ocean, was Magellan, a Portuguese, 1520. Among the Spanish Circumnavigators, were Groalva, 1537: Avalradi, 1547: Mendana, 1567: Quiros, 1625. The Dutch Circumnavigators were, Van Noort, 1598: Spitzbergen, 1614: Lemaire, 1615: Scouten, 1616: Tasman, 1642: and Roggewin, 1721: M. Bougainville's voyage, (the Frenchman) was in 1776; and several others have been undertaken since, particularly that of La Perouse.

**CLAREMONT, purchase of** ..... 1816

Claremont was purchased by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, on her marriage with the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg. It was bought of C. R. Ellis, Esq. for the sum of £69,000.

**CLERGY OF FRANCE, renounced their privileges, on the 20th of May** ..... 1809

Had all their property seized upon by the National Assembly, 1790.

**CLERGY.**

The celibacy of the Roman Catholic Clergy, first established by the decree of Pavia, which was afterwards supported by the edict of the Emperor, Henry II. in 1009, at the request of the Pope, John XIX. and their children declared serfs. At a council held at Toledo, it was ordered that every one, whether layman, or ecclesiastic, should be contented with one companion, either wife or concubine.

**CLERGY.**

In the year 1536, the clergy were excluded from being members of the Irish Parliament by the Act of Henry VIII.: of the British Parliament, in 1801, when the Rev. Horne Tooke was forced to vacate his seat.

**CLOCKS AND WATCHES, taxed,**..... 1797

The tax was repealed in 1798. Three clockmakers from Delft, were the first who settled in England, 1568. The invention of clocks is ascribed to Pacificus, who lived in the 9th century; by others, to Boethius, in 510. Pendulum clocks were invented by Huyghens, in 1457. Clocks and dials were first set up in churches, 913; made to strike by the Arabians, 801; by the Italians, in 1300; a striking clock in Westminster, 1368, (afterwards in the House of Lords, till the late fire.) The first portable ones, 1530; none in England that went tolerably, until that dated 1540, maker's name N. O. now at Hampton Court Palace. Clocks with pendulums, &c. invented by another artist, (Fromantil) a Dutchman, about 1656. Repeating clocks and watches, invented by one Barlow, 1676: neither clocks nor watches were general, until the year 1681

**COACHES first used in England** ..... 1580

In 1601, an Act was passed to prevent men riding in coaches, it being considered as effeminate: began to be common in London, 1605: hackney ditto, began 1634, when a Captain Baily set up four: prohibited in 1635: fifty hackney coaches only were allowed in 1637: limited to 200, 1652: to 300 in 1654: to 400, in 1661: to 700, in 1694, when they were first licensed: to 800, in 1710: to 1000, in 1771. The number of coaches in the year 1793, made in this kingdom, amounted to 40,000, half of which were exported. By the duty on coaches, it appeared, in 1778, that 23,000 were kept in England, which duty amounted to £117,000.: and in 1785, it was £154,988. in England: whilst in Scotland, it was only £9000. Coach-tax commenced, March 25, 1747: it was increased 1776, 1782, 1785, and 1797.

**COALS discovered near Newcastle** ..... 1234

Coals were first dug there by a Charter granted to the town by Henry III. in 1280. Dyers, Brewers, &c. began to use sea-coal for fire, 1350: but on an application by the nobility, &c. Edward I. published a proclamation against it, 1398: it came into general use in London, in 1400. In 1773, 600,000 chaldrons were consumed, and 756,880 ditto, in 1788. There were, in 1792, 841,380 chaldrons: and Scots coals, 2249 tons: in 1793, 800,510: in 1794, 788,744: and in 1795, 887,759 ditto, exclusive of cinders, &c. This immense duty yielded the Duke of Richmond £23,000. per annum. The



whole duty on coal in 1788, amounted to £306,728. The daily consumption in London, is about 2,300 chaldrons.

## COCHRANE, LORD.

Lord Cochrane, in concert with the Honourable Cochrane Johnstone, De Berenger, Butt, &c. was convicted of a fraud on the Stock Exchange on the 8th of June, 1814, when he was sentenced to pay a fine of £1000., to be imprisoned twelve months in the King's Bench Prison, and to stand one hour in the pillory; his Lordship asserted his innocence in Parliament, but was expelled, July 5, 1814. His constituents entered into a resolution to re-elect him, on the 25th of the same month. Escaped from the King's Bench Prison, and gave the casting vote against any extension of the grant to the Duke of Cumberland. Left England for the continent. In the Spring of 1827, Lord Cochrane joined the Greeks, and Sir Richard Church took the command of their armies about the same time. The general had previously commanded a battalion of Greeks at Zante. In 1831, Lord Cochrane succeeded to the Earldom of Dundonald, on the death of his father: and in 1832, the London Gazette of May 9, announced his restoration to the rank he held in the British navy.

## COCK LANE GHOST, imposition of ..... 1762

Amidst the various impositions which have been practised at different periods, none ever attracted so much notice as the Cock Lane Ghost: and it is singular that such credulity could be carried on for such a period of time, without detection. We shall be as brief as the nature of the story will admit.

A Mr. Kempe, it appears, a person of great respectability, and who resided in the county of Norfolk, was married to a young woman of that neighbourhood: but dying in child-bed, her sister continued to assist him in his business; the consequence was an intimacy with each other; and on his quitting that line, in order to settle in London, she insisted on following him, even on foot, if a more comfortable conveyance was not provided, and she accordingly followed him to town; but being excluded by the Canon law from marrying, they cohabited together, and made their wills in favour of each other. Upon their arrival in London, they went to reside at Greenwich for a time, when Mr. Kempe took lodgings in town, near the Mansion House.

While at this place, Mr. Parsons, the officiating clerk of St. Sepulchre's, observing one morning Mr. and Mrs. Kempe at prayers, standing in the aisle, shewed them into a pew. On the conclusion of the service, Mr. Parsons was thanked for his civility by the party, and asked if he could inform them of a lodging in the neighbourhood. Parsons consequently offered his own house, which was accepted.

Soon after their removal to the house of Parsons, in Cock-lane, near Smithfield, Mr. Kempe went into the country, and the lady, who went by the name of Miss Fanny, took Parsons' daughter, (about eleven years of age) as a companion, who also slept with her. It was at this time that Miss Fanny had to complain of violent noises: when Mrs. Parsons pleaded ignorance as to the cause, but she supposed it was nothing more than that of a shoemaker, who lived close by, (and who rose early to his labour) would make. A short time after this, on Miss Fanny again being disturbed, she arose from her bed, and enquired of Mrs. Parsons, if the shoemaker worked on the Sunday, (it being on the Sunday evening)? on being answered, no, Mrs. Parsons was requested to come into the chamber, and witness the truth of her assertion. The Rev. Mr. Linden was also called in, but he excused himself. Upon Mr. and Mrs. Kempe's removing from the house, the noises ceased.

Unfortunately for Mr. Kempe, both Parsons, and the landlord with whom he now resided, were in indifferent circumstances, and had both of them become indebted to him; and in order to obtain a re-payment of the debt from each, was obliged to sue both; from hence arose the contrivance of the plot afterwards brought against him. During the period he resided in the house of Parsons, the young lady became pregnant: and in the sixth month of the same, Dr. Cooper was engaged to attend her. He visited her till she was taken ill, which illness was thought to be an eruptive fever. The lodg-

COCK LANE GHOST, The, (*continued.*)..... 1762

ings proving inconvenient, others were procured in Bartlett street, Clerkenwell, to which place the patient was removed, a nurse having been previously engaged to attend her. It was now ascertained that the disease was the small pox; and for the first four days, it was thought to be favourable, both by the Physician, and also Mr. Jones, who attended her; but the complaint changed for the worst, and her death was pronounced certain; previous to its taking place, a clergyman was called in, in order to afford spiritual consolation. These facts were attested by Dr. Cooper and Mr. Jones, and confirmed by the Clergyman who attended her. She expired on the 2nd of February, 1760, and was interred in the church of St. John's, Clerkenwell.

After a lapse of two years, the report of the knocking and scratching in the night at the house of Parsons was again renewed, and various methods were tried to discover the cause. The noise seemed to proceed from beneath the bed, in which lay two children, the eldest of whom slept with Mrs. Kempe when in lodgings at Parsons' house. The wainscot was taken down, but the noise increased, and became more violent. The children were removed to another room, but the noise still continued throughout the night. The knocking and scratching still continuing to follow the children, the eldest was interrogated as to what it was like; when she declared it was Mrs. Kempe. Suspicions were in consequence whispered that all was not right, and hints were thrown out that the deceased had not died a natural death. These reports were succeeded by a publication relative of Mr. Kempe's connexion with the deceased. Still the noises continued, and from the quarter already mentioned, so much so, as to throw the child into violent fits, and Parsons now gave it out that the spirit of Mrs. Kempe had taken possession of the child. The noises still increasing in violence, several persons sat up all night in the child's room. On the evening of January 13, between 11 and 12 at night, a respectable clergyman was sent for, who, on his arrival, addressing himself to the supposed spirit, desired he might be (if any injury had been done to the party) answered in the affirmative by a single knock; if on the contrary, by two knocks. This was immediately answered by one knock. He then asked several questions, which were answered, and the following particulars learned:—that the spirit was a woman, and her name Frances L——; that she had lived in fornication with Mr. Kempe, whose first wife was her sister, and that she had poisoned her, by administering arsenic in purl to her when confined by the small pox.

It being still strongly suspected that it was an imposition, it was resolved to remove the girl to another house. This was accordingly done, the child being taken away to a strange house, to that mentioned in her hearing: and the reverend gentleman not wishing to condemn too hastily on this extraordinary circumstance, collected some of his friends, among whom were two or three Divines, with several other persons, and likewise two negroes. Having carefully examined the bed clothes, and being satisfied that there was no visible appearance of deception, the child, upon being put to bed, was found to shake extremely by the gentleman who had stationed himself at the foot. Having proceeded to ask a variety of questions, which were answered by the required knocks, and expressions of displeasure, by scratching, the following extraordinary conversation took place:—

Q. Are you brought to an untimely end by poison?—A. Yes.

Q. In what was the poison administered?—A. Purl.

Q. How long before your death?—A. Three hours.

Q. Is the person called Carrots able to give any information about the poison?—A. Yes.

Q. Are you Kempe's wife's sister?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you married to Kempe?—A. No.

Q. Was any other person besides Kempe concerned in the poisoning?

A. No.

Q. Can you appear visibly to any one?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you do so?—A. Yes.

Q. Can you go out of this house?—A. Yes.



COCK LANE GHOST, The, (*continued*) ..... 1762

Q. Can you follow the child every where?—A. Yes.

Q. Are you pleased at being asked questions?—A. Yes.

Q. Does it ease your mind?—A. Yes.

(Here a mysterious noise, compared to the fluttering of wings, round the room, was heard.)

Q. How long before your death did you tell Carrots that you were poisoned?

A. One hour.

(Here Carrots, who had been servant to Mrs. Kempe, and was admitted to be one of the company, asserted, that the deceased had not told her so, being at that time speechless.)

Q. How long did Carrots live with you?—A. Three or four days.

Q. If the accused should be taken up, will he confess?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you be at ease in your mind, if the man be hanged?—A. Yes.

Q. How many Clergymen are there in the room?—A. Three.

Q. How many negroes?—A. Two.

Q. Can you distinguish the person of any one in the room?—A. Yes.

One of the Clergymen holding up a watch, asked whether it was white, yellow, blue, or black. (The watch was in a black shagreen case.)

Q. What hour will you depart at in the morning?—A. Four o'clock.

The noise at that hour, removed into "The Wheatshaf," a few doors off, where it was heard in the bed-room of the landlord and landlady, which caused great terror to both. During the interrogations, one of the company placed himself by the bedside, and leaned on the bed; a person on the other side of the room desired him not to sit in that posture, when the former replied, that "he came there to ascertain the truth of the affair, and he should place himself in any part of the room where there appeared the least suspicion." The individual who had leaned on the bed, requested Mr. Parsons to permit him to remove the child to his own house, at the same time promising that she should have a room to herself, a servant to wait upon her, and whoever her father pleased should be with her, which was refused.

At seven o'clock on the following morning, the noise again commenced. Though many were inclined to believe the preceding statements the effect of supernatural agency, yet others considered it as nothing but a trick: and in consequence, it was determined once more to remove the child, which was accordingly done, to a house in Crown and Cushion court, at the upper end of Cow-lane, near Smithfield, to which place two clergymen, several gentlemen, and a few ladies had assembled.

The knocking again commenced, when a gentleman began to speak angrily to the girl, hinting that he suspected it some trick of her's, upon which the child became uneasy, and cried; the knocking now became louder than before; and no answer could be obtained to any question whilst that gentleman remained; but, after he was gone, the noise ceased until a little after twelve, when she was seized with a trembling similar to the approach or departure of the spirit. On the question when, and at what time the spirit would return, the answer was made by knocks, that it would return again before seven in the morning. A noise resembling the fluttering of wings was now heard; after which, all remained quiet till between six and seven on Friday morning, when the knocks again commenced. At seven o'clock two Clergymen came, and the noise was repeated; several questions were then put, one by a female, an acquaintance of the deceased, who came out of curiosity, and who had seen Mrs. Kempe some time previous to her death. The question was, "how long before the death of the latter this individual had been to see her." The answer returned was three knocks, signifying as many days, which was true. The next question was, whether or not some one in the company then present had not a relation who had been buried in the vault where Mrs. Kempe lay. This reply was made by one knock, in the affirmative. They then severally asked if it was their relation; when all, excepting the two last, were answered no; but to the last, the reply was by one knock, which was right. The replies caused considerable surprize to the company.

COCK LANE GHOST, The, (*continued*)..... 1762

On the evening of the 22nd of January, the girl was again removed, when she was conveyed to the house of the matron of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Every precaution was used to keep her being there a secret, and likewise to prevent any crowd from congregating round it, which would have greatly tended to obstruct the method adopted for detecting any imposition. About twenty persons sat up in the room, but no noise was heard till near six in the morning, when a noise commenced similar to the scratching of a cat on a cane chair. But a person in company having expressed an opinion that the whole of the affair was an imposition, caused some altercation with those who were of a different opinion, and which interruption caused the spirit to take its departure; upon which no further noise was heard.

About seven o'clock, the child, who till now had appeared to be in a sound sleep, awoke in a fit of crying; and on being interrogated as to the cause, replied that her father would be ruined, should the affair be thought to be an imposture.

She after this lay at a house, opposite the School House, in Cock-lane, at which place a person of distinction, two clergymen, and several others, were present. Between ten and eleven, the knocking began: and each interrogation answered in a similar manner to the former. To a question now put, Will you attend the girl to any place whither she may be carried?—A. Yes. At eleven o'clock, as many distinct knocks were heard: and at twelve, the same number. On being asked if it were going away, and at what time it would return, seven knocks were given. Exactly as St. Sepulchre's clock chimed the hour of seven, the invisible agent knocked seven times. Every person was now put out of the room who could have the least connexion with the child; her hand being also laid on the outside of the clothes.

The supposed spirit having previously promised that it would attend under the church of St. John, Clerkenwell, where the body was deposited, and give a token of its presence by a knock on the coffin, it was proposed to make the trial of the real existence of the spirit; upon which Mr. Kempe, the undertaker, clerk, sexton, and two or three gentlemen, repaired to the church, and entered the vault, when the undertaker presently knew the coffin, which was taken from under the others, and easily seen to be the same. It having been given out that the body had even been displaced, the coffin was opened in Mr. Kempe's presence, and there was exhibited all the appearance of frail mortality.

During this period steps were taken to find out the fraud. The girl had been removed from one place to another, and as constantly attended by the noises, though bound and muffled hand and foot; and, strange to say, they were often heard in rooms at some distance from where she lay.

Being at last removed to the house of a gentleman, her bed was tied up in the manner of a hammock, a yard and a half from the ground, with her hands and feet extended, but not so as to cause any injury, and fastened with fillets for two nights, during which, no further noise was heard, and the affair was ended by her detection.

On the 10th of July, Parsons, his wife, and one Mary Fraser, who acted as interpreter between the ghost, and those who examined her, the Rev. Mr. Moore, Curate of St. Stephens, and Mr. James, a tradesman, were tried at Guildhall, before Lord Mansfield, and a special jury, and convicted of a conspiracy against the life and character of Mr. Kempe. The trial lasted twelve hours; but judgment was respited, in order to take the opinion of the Twelve Judges on this curious affair.

The sentence was deferred for seven or eight months; and the Rev. Mr. Moore, and Mr. James, were discharged, on paying the prosecutor £300. and costs, which amounted nearly to as much more. The publisher of the narrative, (Brown), and Say, the printer, had previously compromised the affair.

Parsons was ordered to be set in the pillory three times in one month, once at the end of Cock-lane; and afterwards to be imprisoned two years; Elizabeth his wife, one year, and Mary Fraser, six months, in Bridewell, and

**COCK LANE GHOST, The, (*continued*) ..... 1762**

to be kept to hard labour. Parsons appearing to be out of his mind at the time for his first standing in the pillory, that part of the sentence was deferred to another day; when on other days of his public exhibition, the populace, instead of using him ill, took compassion on him, and collected a handsome sum for his use. The term of his confinement in the King's Bench Prison having expired on the 13th of February, 1765, he was liberated.

The Rev. Mr. Moore, was so overwhelmed with grief, that he did not long survive the detection of the imposture.

Mr. Moore was the person to whom the spirit made the promise of striking the coffin, and who in consequence visited the vault, accompanied by the celebrated Dr. Johnson, and another gentleman.

**COFFEE first brought to England ..... 1641**

Coffee was first brought to England by Mr. Nathaniel Conopius, a Cretan, who made it his common beverage, at Baliol College, Oxford. Brought to Marseilles, 1644. The first coffee house in England, was kept by one Jacob, a Jew, at the sign of "The Angel," in Oxford, 1650. Mr. Edwards, an English Turkey merchant, brought home with him a Greek servant, who kept the first house for making and selling coffee in London, 1652; and "The Rainbow," coffee house, near Temple Bar, was, in 1657, represented as a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

**COIF.**

The serjeant's coif, was originally an iron scull cap, worn by knights under their helmets. Judge Blackstone writes, "that it was introduced before 1259, in order to hide the tonsure of those renegade clerks who chose to remain as advocates in the secular courts, notwithstanding they were prohibited by the Canon."

**COLUMBUS, the arrival of ..... 1825**

The Columbus, a timber ship, of colossal structure, went from Gravesend to Quebec, with a cargo of 6,300 tons.

**COMBINATION among Journeymen, Act against, June 21 1799****CONCERT, the first Subscription one, ..... 1665**

The first one was at Oxford. The first in London, 1678.

**CONTRACTORS with Government disqualified from sitting in Parliament ..... 1782****COIN, The of England, first made round ..... 1101**

The first silver coinage at Rome 259 B.C.: before then, brass money was only used, a sign that there was not any correspondence with the East, where gold and silver were used some time before. Coin first used in Britain, 25 B.C.: in Scotland, of gold and silver, 223 A.C. First made round in England, 1101: silver halfpence, and farthings, were coined in the reign of king John, and pence, the largest current coin. Gold first coined in England, 1087; groats first coined in Bohemia, 1301; copper money used only in Scotland and Ireland, 1399: Gold coined in England, 1345: groats and half groats, the largest silver coin, 1531. In 1347, a pound of silver was coined into twenty-two shillings: and in the year 1352, a pound was coined into twenty-five shillings: in 1414, they were increased to thirty shillings: in 1500, a pound of silver was coined into forty shillings; in 1530, they were extended to sixty-two, which is the same now. The money in Scotland, now the same as in England, began to be debased, 1344. Gold first coined in Venice, 1476. Shillings first coined in England,



in 1068: Crowns and half crowns first coined in 1551. Copper money introduced into France by Henry III. 1580: the first legal copper coin introduced, which put an end to private leaden tokens, universally practised, especially in London, 1609. Copper money introduced into England by James I. 1620: milling coin introduced, 1662: invented by Castaing, a Frenchman: halfpence and farthings first coined by government, August, 1672; guineas were first coined, 1673; silver coinage, 1696; broad pieces of gold called in by Government, and coined into guineas, 1732. Five shillings and three penny pieces in gold were issued in 1716 and 1761. One million was coined in 1710 from French Louis d'ors. Halfpence issued for the Isle of Man by England, 1786. Dollars issued by the Bank at four shillings and ninepence each, March 4, 1797; at five shillings, 1806; raised to five shillings and sixpence, 1811. Gold seven shilling pieces issued December, 1797. The new coin of William IV. announced in the London Gazette, April 15, 1831.

**COIN, The American, took place in** ..... 1792

In eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles. The first is ten dollars, or forty-five shillings English. The dime is the tenth part of a dollar; and a copper coin, called a cent, is the tenth part of a dime.

**COINING with a Die first invented**..... 1617

First used in England, 1620.

**COLUSSUS OF RHODES, The, sold to a Jew** ..... 652

It was thrown down by an earthquake, and weighed 720,000 pounds.

**COMMUTATION OF TITHES BILL passed** ..... 1836

## COMETS.

In the year 1527, about four in the morning, not only in the Palatine of the Rhine, but nearly over all Europe, appeared for an hour and a quarter, a most horrible Comet;—in its length, it was of a blood colour, inclining to saffron; from the top of its train appeared a bended arm, in the hand whereof was a huge sword in the instant posture of striking. At the point of the sword was a star; from the star proceeded dusky rays, like a hairy tail; on the side of them, other rays, like javelins or lesser swords, as if imbued in blood, between which appeared human faces, in the colour of blackish clouds, with rough hair and beards. All these moved with such terrible sparkling and brightness, that many spectators swooned with fear.

In perfect accordance with these descriptions are the drawings of Comets in the old Treatises of Astronomy. A Celestial Atlas, published about the year 1680, has several; in which the fancy of the Artist has endeavoured to embody the wild and distorted description of historians. Other remarkable Comets have appeared, viz.:—one in 1758, 1808, 1811, and September, 1832. A conjunction of the sun and moon, and all the planets, in 1186; and of Saturn and Jupiter, 1394.

**CONTRIBUTION, a, demanded by Act of Parliament**..... 1695

The above demand to contribute, was made by Act of Parliament, from every individual whose wages were £4. per annum.

**CONVICTS first sent to Botany Bay** ..... 1787

Intelligence was received that 224 souls were lost in a convict ship, wrecked on the coast of Van Dieman's Land.

**CONSPIRACY, The, CATO STREET**..... 1820

This conspiracy had for its object revolution and the assassination of Ministers.

The framer of this wild and diabolical scheme, was Thistlewood, who had been a subaltern first in a militia, and afterwards in a regiment of the line in



CONSPIRACY, THE CATO STREET, (*continued*).

the West Indies. Having resigned his Commission, he passed into France, where he arrived after the fall of Robespierre, and there imbibed all the opinions which prevailed in France at the eventful period of the Revolution, and entertained the wild project that the destruction of his country was an object worthy of accomplishing. Having been tried with Dr. Watson, and acquitted, he sent a challenge to Lord Sidmouth, for which he was tried, found guilty, and imprisoned. On being liberated, in August, 1819, he formed a connection with some of the lowest class of beings. Ings, Brunt, Tidd, and Davison, were his companions and confidants: they held meetings in a room hired for the purpose in Gray's Inn lane, when the destruction of the Ministers was declared to be of the greatest consequence, in order to complete their fiend-like purpose.

A meeting took place on the 19th of February, 1820, at which, they came to the resolution of assassinating the Ministers separately, each in his own house on the Wednesday following; meetings were again held on the Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, when the plan was resolved on; but Thistlewood being informed by Edwards (a Government spy) that a Cabinet dinner was to take place at Lord Harrowby's house, Grosvenor-square, Thistlewood procured a paper containing the announcement of such intention. This event gave fresh courage to the Conspirators, and it was at length determined that one should go to the door with a letter, the remainder were to rush in, and having secured the servants, they were to press forward into the room where the ministers were assembled, and finish the business by murdering the whole of them: and, as a particular trophy, the heads of Sidmouth and Castlereagh were to be deposited in a bag.

Wednesday was passed in manufacturing the various weapons to be employed, and they resorted to a stable situated in Cato-street, Edgeware-road. This building contained but two rooms, which could only be entered by a ladder. The conspirators having mustered, to the number of twenty-four, they took the precaution of placing a sentinel below, whilst they prepared for their dreadful encounter. The Ministers having been made acquainted by Edwards with their murderous intentions, also by a man of the name of Hidon, who had been solicited to join them, and who had warned Lord Harrowby of it the previous day, a strong party of officers, headed by Mr. Birnie proceeded to Cato-street, and were met and supported by a detachment of the Coldstream Guards, under the command of Captain Fitz-Clarence. The officers, on their arrival, mounted the ladder, and found the conspirators in the loft, unconscious of their danger, and of the different result of their speculations. Smithers being the first to enter the loft, in his attempt to seize Thistlewood, was pierced by him through the body, and immediately fell: the lights being quickly extinguished, some of the conspirators escaped through a window at the back of the premises; but by the joint exertions of the military and officers, nine were taken that evening, and conveyed to Bow-street. Thistlewood escaped in the confusion, but was arrested the next morning, in a house near Finsbury-square, and some on the next two days.

True bills were found against eleven of the prisoners, for High Treason, on the 27th of March; and on the 17th of April, Thistlewood was put on his trial. A man of the name of Adams was the principal witness, and one of the conspirators who escaped on the evening in Cato-street, but who had been taken, and had remained in custody to the time of his appearance in court. The trial lasted three days, when Thistlewood was found guilty of high treason. Ings, Brunt, Field, and Davidson, were severally tried, and convicted. The remaining six pleaded guilty. One received a pardon, and five sentence of transportation for life. Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, Field, and Davidson, were executed on the 1st of May, 1820.

## CONSTABLE.

The Lord High Constable was anciently an officer of the Crown, both of England and France, whose authority was so very extensive, that the office has long since been laid aside in both kingdoms, except on particular occasions,

**CONSTABLE, (*continued.*)**

as the King's coronation. The function of the Constable of England consisted in these are of the common peace of the land, in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. The first Constable was created by the Conqueror; the office continued hereditary till the 13th of Henry VIII. when it was laid aside, as being so powerful as to become troublesome to the king. From the Lord High Constable are derived those inferior ones, since called the Constables of hundreds and franchises, ordained in the 13th of Edward I. by the statute of Winchester, for the preservation of the peace, and view of armour, which appointed that two constables should be chosen in every hundred. These are what we now call High Constables; and under these it was found necessary to appoint others in every town, called Petty Constables. We have also Constables denominated from particular places; as Constable of the Tower, of Dover Castle, of Windsor Castle, of the Castle of Caernarvon, and many other castles in Wales, whose officers are the same with that of the Castellans, or governors of Castles.

**COPENHAGEN, bombardment of** .....

The bombardment of Copenhagen took place on the 2nd of April, 1801, and consisted of eighteen sail of the line, four frigates, and a vast number of bomb-vessels and gun-boats, amounting in the whole to fifty-two sail. This formidable fleet was destined to dissolve the confederacy which was formed against England at that period. It had on board several regiments of marines and riflemen, and was commanded by Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, who had under him Lord Nelson, as second in command. It set sail from Yarmouth on the 12th of March: and soon after its departure, the *Invincible*, of 74 guns, struck on a sand-bank, off the coast of Norfolk, by which accident she was so much injured, that she soon afterwards sunk, and four hundred of her crew perished.

**COPY-RIGHT, secured by an Act passed** ..... 1710

Further secured by an Act passed in 1814.

**CORN BILL, The, passed** ..... 1814

The Corn Law Bill, passed in this year, was the cause of the most alarming riots, and also loss of life, by the firing of the soldiery. A young gentleman, passing by the house of Mr. Robinson at the moment of the affray, was unfortunately killed on the spot.

**CORSICANS, throw themselves under the protection of the King of England, July** ..... 1794

Corsica formerly belonged to France: but on the Revolution taking place, the Corsicans rose, and appointed General Paoli for their chief, and surrendered the island to the Crown of Great Britain, with great formality, in July, 1794, accepting, at the same time, a new Constitution from the English government. In October, 1796, however, the English Viceroy was obliged to abandon the island, and the French again took possession of it. Here Napoleon, Emperor of France, was born, August 15, 1769.

**CORPORATION REFORM BILL passed** ..... 1835**COURT.**

Courts are of various kinds, and are either held in the king's name, as all the ordinary courts: or where the precepts are issued in the name of the judge; as the **ADMIRAL'S COURT**. The superior Courts are those of **THE KING'S BENCH**; **THE COMMON PLEAS**; **THE EXCHEQUER**; and **THE COURT OF CHANCERY**. A Court of Record has power to hold plea of real, personal, and mixed actions, where the debt is 40s. or above; as the Court of King's Bench, &c. A **BASE COURT**, or Court not of Record, is, where it cannot hold plea of debt or damage, amounting to 40s. or where proceedings are not

**COURTS, (*continued.*)**

according to the course of the common law; such as the County Court, Court of Hundreds, Court Baron, &c. **COURT BARON**, is a Court held by every lord of a manor within his own precincts, by common law and custom; the former is where the barons or freeholders, being suitors, are the judges; the other is that where the lord or his steward, is the judge. **COURT of CHIVALRY**, or **THE MARSHAL'S COURT**, of which the Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal of England were the judges. This Court is the fountain of martial law, and the Earl Marshal is not only one of the judges, but is to see execution done. **COURT OF CONSCIENCE**, a court in the cities of London and Westminster, and some other places, where all causes where the debt and damages come under 40s. are determined. **COURT OF DELEGATES**, where delegates are appointed by the King's Commission, under the Great Seal upon an appeal to him; and is granted in three cases:—1. When a sentence is given in an ecclesiastical cause by the Archbishop, or his official;—2. When a sentence is given in an ecclesiastical cause in places exempt; and 3. When sentence is given in the Court of Admiralty, in suits Civil or Marine, by order of the civil law. **COURT OF HUSTINGS**, is a Court of Record, held at Guildhall, for the City of London, before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Recorder, where all pleas, real, personal, and mixt, are determined; where all lands, tenements, &c. within the said city, or its bounds, are pleadable, in two **HUSTINGS**; the one called the **HUSTINGS** of the pleas of lands, and the other the **HUSTINGS** of the common pleas. This is the highest court within the city, in which writs of exigent may be taken out, and outlawries awarded, wherein judgment is given by the Recorder. **COURT LEET**, is a Court held by the lord of a manor, wherein all offences, except high treason, are inquired into, and punished. **COURT MARTIAL** is appointed for inquiring into, and punishing offences in officers soldiers, and sailors, in a manner agreeable to the regulations of the Mutiny Bill. **COURT OF REQUESTS** was anciently a court of equity, of the same nature with the Chancery, but inferior to it: it has been abolished.

**COVENT GARDEN** built ..... 1632

The church was repaired in 1789; accidentally burnt by the carelessness of the workmen, whilst under a state of repair, September 12, 1795; re-built, and opened again for divine service, August 1, 1798.

**COVENTRY, PEEPING TOM OF.**

The story of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and lord of this place, heavily taxing the citizens, and only remitting them at the entreaty of Godina his wife, on condition of her riding naked through the city, which he thought she would never submit to; but which it is said, she performed, with her long hair so disposed, as almost wholly to cover her body, is commemorated till this day, by the figure of a man peeping down into the street from one of the houses. On that extraordinary occasion, all the doors and windows were shut, and Campden says, "That nobody looked after her." The tradition however is, that one would needs be peeping, and that he was thereupon struck blind. The inhabitants celebrate this event by the exhibition of a mock procession annually.

**COVENTRY ACT** passed ..... 1669**COW POX**, The, introduced in ..... 1800

Vaccine inoculation is a modern discovery in medicine, whereby the matter of a pustular eruption on the udder and teats of a cow, is found to produce a regular disease in the human frame, which renders it unsusceptible of the small pox, though it has been asserted, that it is no preventive of that baneful disease. It was long known to those persons employed in dairies; but it was first brought into public notice by the celebrated Dr. Jenner, of Berkeley, in 1798, and has proved, so far, an inestimable blessing, and which the following comparative view affords a proof.



COW POX, Inoculation of, (*continued*.)

The natural small pox is a contagious disease, violent, loathsome, and dangerous: of which it is computed that one in twelve of the human race perishes: in London 3000 annually: in the United kingdom, 40,000! Inoculated small pox, also contagious, for the most part mild, but sometimes violent and loathsome, of which one in 300 is reckoned to die. In London, about one in 100. The inoculation of the small pox having been but partially adopted, has been the means of spreading the infection, and thus increased the general mortality. Inoculated cow-pox, NOT CONTAGIOUS; and when properly conducted, uniformly mild, inoffensive, seldom painful, never fatal, and an almost infallible preventive of the small pox; besides, there is no medicine required, and no consequent deformity or disfigurement.

CRIMINAL LAW, The, amended ..... 1837

CROWN, The first Roman that wore one, B. C. .... 616

It was worn by Tarquin. The first used in England, 872. The first tiara, or triple one, used by the Pope, 1364. The first single one used by him was in 553; the first double one, in 1303. The crown is an ornament worn on the head by kings, princes, and noblemen, as a mark of their dignity. It was at first only a fillet tied round the head, but was afterwards made of leaves and flowers, rich stuffs, and sometimes ornamented with jewels of great value. The Jewish High Priest wore a crown, which was girt about his mitre, on the lower part of his bonnet. The Romans had various kinds of crowns, which they bestowed as rewards of military merit; as 1. The Oval Crown, bestowed on generals who were entitled to the honours of the lesser triumph, called ovation. 2. The Naval, or Rostral Crown, composed of a circle of gold, with ornaments, representing beaks of ships, and given to the captain who first grappled, or the soldiers who first boarded an enemy's ship. 3. The Corona Villaris, or Castrensis, was a circle of gold raised with jewels or pall-shades; the reward of him who first entered the enemy's intrenchments. 4. The Mural Crown, a circle of gold indented and embattled; given to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place, and there planted a standard. 5. The Civic Crown, made of the branch of a green oak, and given to him who had saved the life of a citizen. 6. The Triumphal Crown, consisting at first of the leaves of laurel, but afterwards made of gold, for those generals who had the honour of a triumph. 7. The crown called Obsidionalis, or Graminea, made of grass growing on the place; the reward of a general who had delivered a Roman army from a siege. 8. The Crown of Laurel, given by the Greeks to their athletes, and by the Romans, to those who had negotiated or concluded a peace with an enemy. They had likewise other crowns for those who excelled as poets, orators, &c. The crowns were marks of nobility to the wearers; and upon competitions for ranks and dignity in their favour, often determined the preference to them. The Roman Emperors had four kinds of crowns, still seen on medals, viz.: a crown of laurel, a radiating crown, a crown adorned with pearl and precious stones; and the fourth a kind of bonnet or cap, something like the mortar. The Papal Crown, is composed of a cap or tiara, enclosed by three Marques' coronets, having two pendants, like the Bishops' mitres, and on its top a mound of gold; these three crowns represent the pretended triple capacity of the Pope, viz.:—as high priest, supreme judge, and sole legislator of the Christians. The Imperial Crown, is a bonnet or tiara, voided at the top like a crescent, with a circle of gold adorned with precious stones and pearls, heightened with fleur-de-lis, supporting a globe with a cross at the top. The English crown, is adorned with four crosses, in the manner of those of Malta: between which are fleur-de-lis. It is covered with four diadems, which meet at a little globe supporting a cross. The French Crown is a circle enamelled of eight fleur-de-lis, encompassed with eight arched diadems; bearing at top a double fleur-de-lis, which is the crest of France. The Spanish Crown is adorned with large indented leaves,



CROWNS, (*continued.*)

covered with diadems; bordering on a globe, surmounted with a cross. Those of Portugal, Poland, Denmark, and Sweden, are of the same form. The crowns of most other kings are circles of gold, adorned with precious stones, and heightened up with large trefoils, and closed by four, six, or eight diadems, supporting a mound, surmounted with a cross. The great Turk bears over his arms a turband, enriched with pearls and diadems under two coronets, the first of which is made of pyramidal points, heightened up with large pearls, and the uppermost is surrounded with crescents. The Crown of the Prince of Wales consists of one arch, adorned with pearls; in the middle of which is a ball and cross, and bordered with ermine, as in the royal diadem. Besides this, the Prince of Wales has another distinguishing mark of honour, viz. :—a plume of three ostrich feathers, with an ancient coronet of a Prince of Wales, with this motto—"ICH DIEN," i. e. "I serve." This device was at first taken by Edward, Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, after the battle of Cressy, where having killed John, king of Bohemia, he took from his head such a plume, and put it on his own. That of the younger sons and brothers of the king, consists likewise of a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, and heightened with four crosses and fleur-de-lis alternately, but without any arch, or being surmounted with a globe and cross on the top. That of the other Princes of the blood, consists alternately of crosses and leaves, like those in the coronets of Dukes, &c. Those of the Princesses have the addition of strawberry-leaves. The coronet of a Duke, is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, and enriched with pearls and precious stones, and set round with eight large leaves of parsley, or strawberry. That of a Marquess is set round with four strawberry leaves, and as many pearls, on pyramidal points of equal height, alternately. An Earl's has eight pyramidal points, with as many large pearls on the tops of them, placed alternately with as many strawberry-leaves lower than the pearls. The Viscount has only pearls, without any limited number, placed on the circle itself all around. A Baron has only six pearls, set at equal distance, on the golden border of the ermine; not raised, to distinguish him from the Earl, and limited, to shew that he is inferior to the Viscount.

## CRUSADE, The, to the Holy Land..... 1095

The Crusade to the Holy Land, began under several Christian Princes, to drive the infidels from Jerusalem. The term Crusade, so called, because those who were engaged in them, wore a cross on their clothes, and bore one on their standard. Several circumstances contributed to give rise to the Crusades (or Croissades), such as a desire for visiting Palestine, an opinion that the end of the world was approaching, and the hardships which were suffered by Pilgrims in the Holy Land, after the Turks had taken that country from the Saracens. The first Croissade began in 1095, being instigated principally by Peter the Hermit. The next year 800,000 croissaders invaded Palestine, and in a little time gained considerable advantages. They were however expelled by the Turks in the thirteenth century, after which no advantages remained from these ill-conducted expeditions, but their having contributed to civilize Europe,

## CUMBERLAND.

Captain Barrett, of the merchant ship Cumberland, with twenty-six men, defeated FOUR French privateers, taking 170 men, who had boarded the Cumberland, January 13, 1811.

CUMBERLAND, DUKE OF, attempted Assassination of  
by Sellis, May 31, ..... 1810

A criminal information was granted in the Court of King's Bench, against a person of the name of Phillips for an alledged libel on the Duke of Cumberland, relating to this transaction, published in a Work called—

CUMBERLAND, DUKE OF, (*continued.*)

"Authentic Records of the Court," April 18, 1832.—On the 2nd of May, the Rule was made absolute in the Court of King's Bench, for libels on the Duke of Cumberland.

## CURACY OF CLERKENWELL, The, Election for, September ..... 1839

The contest for the perpetual curacy of St. James's, Clerkenwell, closed in the return of the Rev. W. E. L. Faulkner, he having obtained a majority over the Rev. Dr. Dillon. At the close of the Poll, the numbers were,—

For Mr. Faulkner ..... 2231  
Dillon ..... 1842

Mr. Faulkner was the popular favourite.

## CURFEW BELL, The, introduced .....

The Conqueror perceiving how the English were affected towards him, after his invasion of this country, proceeded, it is asserted, to great acts of severity. But the establishment of the Curfew Bell by William, it would appear, is not supported by any competent authority; yet there is no doubt that the English were ill-treated by this king, and that he shewed great partiality to his Norman followers; ruling the former with despotic cruelty, and exercising many acts of severity towards them: and treating them, to all intents and purposes, as a conquered people. Although there were many attempts to throw off the Norman yoke, yet the whole of them proved ineffectual, and only served as a handle to still greater punishment.

## CUSTOMS, Officers of the, deprived of voting for Members of Parliament ..... 1782

CYDER ACT passed ..... 1763  
It was repealed in 1766.DAMIEN, attempted to assassinate the French king, 5th January ..... 1757  
Robert Francois Damien, was tried and found guilty of the above offence, and executed in 1758.

## DANES, various descents in England made by.

The incursions of the Danes were many; the first of which was made at Portland, 787; their second in Northumberland, 794, when they were opposed, and perished by shipwreck. Landed on the Sheppey Island, 832; again in Cornwall, and defeated by Egbert, 836; again at Charmouth, and defeated Ethelwolf, 840; landed at the mouth of the Thames from 350 ships, and took Canterbury and London, 851; subdued by Ethelwolf, at Okeley, in Surrey, 853; invaded Northumberland, and seized York, 867; burnt Ely Monastery, 870; defeated king Ethelred and his brother Alfred, at Basing and Merton, 871; surprised Wareham Castle, and took Exeter, 876; took Chippenham, 877; 1205 of them killed by Odun, Earl of Devonshire, 878; Alfred entered into treaty with them, 882; their fleet totally destroyed at Appledore by king Alfred, 894; invaded Anglesea, 900; made their first descent on France, under Rollo, 895; made a settlement in Neustria, now Normandy, 905; submitted to Edward the Elder, 921; invaded Dorsetshire, 982; landed again in Essex, 991; and were bribed to depart the kingdom; their fleet defeated, 992; dreadful massacre of by order of Ethelred II. on the feast of St. Brice, November 12, 1003; made England tributary to them, 1007, under Canute; conquered England, 1017; continued their ravages,

**DANES, descents in England made by, (*continued.*)**

and defeated the English at Ipswich, 1010; settled in Scotland, 1020; expelled England, 1041; landed again at Sandwich, 1047, and carried off much plunder to Flanders; joined the Northumbrians, burnt York, and slew 3000 Normans, 1069; invaded England again, but were bribed by William to depart, 1074.

**DANISH REVOLUTION, The, January 17 ..... 1772**

Again in May, 1784.

**DARTMOUTH burnt by the French ..... 1337****DARTMOUTH POWDER MILLS, dreadful explosion at, January ..... 1833**

This dreadful explosion took place at ten o'clock in the morning. The dwelling house of the firm, situate about 100 yards from the mills, suffered severely. Nearly every window was shattered to pieces, and the foundations of the premises shook to their base. Five other mills exploded in rapid succession, but the last was considered to be the most severe of all the previous ones. There were above sixty persons on the premises at the time of the first explosion, seven of whom lost their lives, being blown up in the air.

**DELUGE.**

A general inundation of water sent by God to punish the corruption of the world, by destroying every living thing, Noah, his family, and the animals with them in the ark excepted. The date of this flood is fixed, by the best Chronologers, to the year of the world 1656, and before Christ 2348. From this flood, the state of the world is divided into diluvian and antediluvian.

**DEMERARY, taken by the English ..... 1796**

Demerary forms one government with Issequibo. The two districts contain about 3000 Whites, and 40,000 slaves. The Settlement was restored to the Dutch, but again taken by the English.

**DENMARK.**

The kingdom of Denmark was formerly elective: but since 1660, it was rendered hereditary even to the daughters, partly by consent, and partly by force; at which time the nobility lost of their privileges. They have very few laws, and those are so plain that they have little need of lawyers, for causes are soon tried. They allow of but one apothecary in a town, except at Copenhagen, where there are two. Their shops are visited by the physicians once a week, and all the perished drugs are destroyed. The inhabitants are Protestants since the year 1522.

**DIAMONDS, first polished and cut at Bruges ..... 1489****DIAMOND MINES discovered in Brazil ..... 1730**

That at Colours, in the East Indies, 1640. That at Golcondo, in 1584. A diamond sent from Brazil to the Court of Portugal, weighed 1680 carats, or twelve ounces and a half, valued at 224,000,000 sterling. Governor Pitt's weighed 127 carats, and 106 after cutting, and sold for £135,000. to the king of France. That which belonged to Aureng-Zeb, weighed 793 carats. The Mogul's weighed 279 carats, worth £779,244. The Grand Duke of Tuscany's, weighed 139 carats.

**DIEPPE laid in ashes by the English, July 14 ..... 1624**



**DIEU ET MON DROIT**, The motto of, first used, ..... 1194

The motto of "Dieu et mon Droit," was first used by Richard I. on obtaining a victory over the French.

**DIPPING NEEDLE**, The, invented ..... 1576

The Dipping Needle is a long straight piece of steel, equally poised on its centre, and afterwards touched with a loadstone, so contrived as to swing in a vertical plane about an axis parallel to the horizon in order to discover the exact tendency of the power of magnetism. It was invented by one Robert Norman, a compass maker of Wapping, and was, by Mr. Whiston, applied to discover the longitude, but without success.

**DIVING BELL**.

Improved by Charles Spalding, of Edinburgh, 1760. He lost his life in one.

Diving bells have been constructed in several different ways. One was invented by Dr. Halley, and was made of wood, three feet wide at the top, five at the bottom, and eight feet high, coated with lead to make it sink readily, and having a particular weight distributed about the bottom, to make it retain a perpendicular position. In the upper part was fixed a strong, clear glass, to serve as a window, with a turn-cock to let out the hot air: lower down was a circular seat for the divers to set on, and below, about a yard under the bell, was a stage suspended from it by three ropes, each charged with an hundred weight to keep it steady, and for the divers to stand upon to do their work. The machine was suspended from the mast of a ship by a sprit, which was secured by stays to the mast-head, and was directed by braces to carry it over-board, clear of the side of the ship, and to bring it in again. Fresh air was sent down to the divers in barrels coated with lead, each having a bung hole at bottom to let in the water as they descended, and let it out again as they were drawn up. In the top of the barrels was another hole, to which was fixed a leather pipe, long enough to hang below the bung-hole, and kept down by a weight: so that the air, driven to the upper part of the barrel by the encroachment of the water in the descent, could not escape up this pipe, unless the lower end were lifted up. These air barrels were filled with tackle, which guided them to the bell, so that the ends of the pipes came readily to the hand of a man placed on the stage to receive them, and who taking up the ends of the pipes as soon as they came above the surface of the water in the barrels, all the air which was included in the barrels was forced into the bell. With this apparatus Dr. Halley, with four other persons, was able to remain for an hour and a half at the depth of nine fathoms, where he enjoyed sufficient light when the sea was clear, to be able to read and write.

**DOCKS, THE NEW**, at Sheerness, opened, Sept. 5, ..... 1823**DOCK YARD**, The, Portsmouth, damage at ..... 1770

The damage done at the Dock Yard, Portsmouth, by an incendiary fire, amounted to £150,000.

**DOG STEALERS' ACT** passed ..... 1770

The duty upon dogs laid on in 1796; again in 1808.

**DOOMSDAY BOOK**.

This book was composed in the time of William the Conqueror, from a survey of the several counties, hundreds, tithings, &c. The intent, or design of this book was, to be a register, by which sentence may be given in the tenures of estates, and from which that noted question, whether lands be ancient demesne or not, is still decided. The book yet remains in the Exchequer, fair and legible, consisting of two volumes, a greater and a lesser; the greater comprehends all the counties of England, except Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham, and part of Lancashire, which were



never surveyed; and, except Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, which are contained in the lesser volume. The Domesday Book, (or Domesday Book) was begun in 1080, and ended in 1086.

## DOMINGO ceded to the French in ..... 1795

The Spaniards held the eastern part of this island upwards of three centuries, but the whole, by the treaty of 1795, was ceded to the French; after which it suffered much under all the successive rulers sent from France, the miseries of anarchy, cruelty, and oppression: in order to put an end to which, the Directory, in 1797, appointed the black General, Toussaint Louverture, Commander-in-chief, and Governor-general of the island, as a reward for the gallant manner in which he had defended it against the English. He was a man of no common talents, and the happy effects of his administration proved the propriety of the appointment; but proceeding to give a new Constitution to the island, which though it acknowledged its dependence upon France, in fact separated it most essentially; the French government in 1802 sent an army of 25,000 men to enforce obedience, which after three months cruel war was effected, and Toussaint afterwards sent prisoner to France. But the contest was soon renewed, and the insurgent blacks carried on, for a long time, a desolating war against the French army; the remains of which, harrassed on all sides, capitulated on the 19th of November, 1804, to the black general Dessalines, agreeing to evacuate Cape François, and retire to their ships, which were afterwards surrendered by the Convention to the English under Admiral Duckworth. The blacks having thus got rid of their enemies in that part of the island, proceeded to form a new government, under the title of the Republic (since changed to that of Empire) of Hayti, with General Dessalines at its head, who published a most vindictive Manifesto to the negroes, exciting them to vengeance against the French inhabitants, and, horrid to relate, these were given up for some days to indiscriminate butchery! After this, intent on driving the French wholly from the island, he carried the war into the Spanish part, of which the town of St. Domingo is the capital; but failing in this enterprise, the French retained the possession of it till 1809; when, by the assistance of the English, their total expulsion from the island was effected, and the Spanish dominion again restored. Nor has the negro government of Hayti yet enjoyed any stability, having undergone several revolutions, and the sovereignty being still contested by two rival chiefs.

## DOMINICAL.

The Dominical Letter, denoting the Lord's Day, or Sunday. The Dominical letter, in Chronology, is that which denotes the Sunday in Almanacks, &c. throughout the year; of these letters there are consequently seven, beginning with the first letter of the Alphabet; and as in leap years there is an intercalary day, there are then two, the first of which denotes every Sunday till the intercalary day, and the second all the Sundays which follow after it. The dominical letter for any particular year being known, it may be readily found for any succeeding one, by observing that they move in a retrograde order, so that if in any given year the Sunday-letter was D, in the following year, (provided it was not leap-year,) it would be C, in the next year after that, B, and so on: but in leap-year there are two of them used, as for example, in the year 1803 the dominical letter was B, in 1804, (being leap-year) A G, in 1805, F, &c.

## DOMINICANS, the Order of, founded in ..... 1215

An Order of religious, called in France Jacobins, and in England, Black Friars, or Preaching Friars. This Order, founded by St. Dominic, a native of Spain, was approved of by Pope Innocent III. in 1215, and confirmed by a Bull of Honorius III. in 1216, under St. Austin's Rules, and the founder's particular constitutions.

**DONCASTER**, Charter to, granted by James II.

**DORCHESTER LABOURERS**, transportation of ..... 1834

The Dorchester labourers were tried, found guilty, and received sentence of transportation for taking illegal oaths administered to them during the time of the Trades' Union of London Society. On the 31st of April, 1834, a meeting of the same took place at White Conduit House to petition the King, (Wm. IV.) to pardon them, which petition was not acceded to until the year 1839, when, on their return, a grand dinner took place at the before-mentioned Tavern, at which Mr. Wakley, and many of the leading Members of Reform were present.

**DOVER**.

A great part of a rock, called Shakespeare's Cliff, at this place, fell down, March 2, 1771, and part of the wall of the castle gave way. After the Conquest, a great part of the town was destroyed by fire, as it was also in the reign of Edward I. by the French, who landed in the night.

**DRAGOONS** first raised in England ..... 1681

They were sent to Oxford, to awe the people in a riot there, October 7, 1715.

**DRUIDS** destroyed by the command of Nero ..... 60

The Druids were priests and ministers of religion amongst the Britons, Celtic Gauls, and Germans. They were, in Britain, the first and most distinguished Order in the island, chosen out of the best families; and the honours of their birth, added to those of their function, procured them the highest veneration. They were versed in Astronomy, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Politics, and Géography; had the administration of all sacred things; were the interpreters of the gods, and supreme judges in all causes, whether ecclesiastical or civil. From their determination there was no appeal; and whoever refused to acquiesce in their decisions, was reckoned impious, and excommunicated. They were generally governed by a single person, called an Arch-Druid, who presided in all their assemblies. Once a year they used to retire, or rather assemble in a wood, in the centre of the island, at which time they used to receive applications from all parts, and hear causes. Their peculiar opinions are not well ascertained by writers, though it is agreed by all, that they held the immortality of the soul, and its transmigration; that nothing could appease the gods more powerfully than human sacrifices; and that there was one supreme Deity, who presided over all others.

**DRUMS**, presented to the 1st Regiment of Life Guards ... 1831

On the 6th of May, His Majesty, William IV. presented a pair of silver kettle drums to the First Regiment of Life Guards; and on the 23d of July, in the same year, His Majesty also presented a pair of kettle drums to the Second regiment of Life Guards.

**DRURY LANE AND ST. GILES'** first paved by Act of Parliament ..... 1605

**DUELING**, in civil matters, forbidden in France ..... 1305

The first public one, 1096. Introduced into England in 1587.

**DUEL.—THE DUKE OF HAMILTON AND LORD MOHUN** . 1712

On the 15th of November, 1712, the Duke of Hamilton, and Charles Lord Mohun, met by appointment in Hyde Park, accompanied by Gen. Macartney as second to the latter, and Colonel Hamilton as second to the Duke; they fought with swords, and with such fury, that Mohun was killed upon the spot, and the Duke of Hamilton expired before he could be conveyed to the keeper's house, at that time known by the name of the Cake-House, and

DUELS (*continued.*)

which stood but a short distance from the Ring, where the duel took place. Lord Macartney escaped in disguise to the continent, and was accused by Colonel Hamilton upon oath before the Privy Council with having stabbed the Duke over his (the Colonel's) shoulder while he was in the act of raising him from the ground. A proclamation was issued offering £500. reward for the apprehension of Macartney, to which was added £300. by the Duchess of Hamilton. The Scotch Peers addressing the Queen prayed that she would use all her influence with her allies, in order that the murderer might be brought to justice; but General Macartney having found favour at the Court of Hanover, was afterwards employed by George I. in bringing over the 6000 Dutch troops, at the breaking out of the Preston rebellion, soon after which he surrendered, and taking his trial at the King's Bench bar, was acquitted of the murder; being only found guilty of the manslaughter, by direction of the Court. The cause of the duel was said to be a dispute on the subject of a law-suit between the families; but violent party politics no doubt produced a termination so sanguinary. The Duke of Hamilton was leader of the Tories, and suspected by the Whigs of favouring the Pretender; he had also been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of France, at which the Whigs were much exasperated. Lord Mohun was an experienced duellist, and had killed two antagonists in previous combats; he was, moreover, called the Hector of the Whig party, and it was generally believed had been selected to pick a quarrel with the Duke, and thus prevent his proceeding on his mission. The Duke of Marlborough, who was also publicly blamed as the author of all this mischief, immediately retired to the continent, whither he was shortly followed by his Duchess.

**DUEL.—JOHN WILKES, ESQ. M. P. and SAMUEL MARTIN,**  
**ESQ. M. P. November 16, ..... 1673**

This duel arose out of a paragraph written by Mr. Wilkes in the North Briton; Mr. Martin, having declared in the House of Commons, that the writer of that paragraph was a stabber in the dark, a cowardly and malignant scoundrel:—Mr. Wilkes, immediately after the House broke up wrote a letter to Mr. Martin, avowing himself to be the author, and his readiness to give satisfaction; Mr. Martin insisted upon an immediate meeting at the Ring in Hyde Park with pistols.

When the gentlemen met they walked together a little while to avoid some company which seemed coming up to them. They brought each a pair of pistols. When they were alone, operations commenced by the first fire from Mr. Martin which missed; the pistol in Mr. Wilkes' hand only flashed in the pan. Each gentleman then took one of the remaining pistols: Mr. Wilkes' missed; and the ball from Mr. Martin's pistol lodged in Mr. Wilkes' belly. He bled profusely, and Mr. Martin came up desiring to render all the assistance in his power. Mr. Wilkes replied that Mr. Martin had behaved like a man of honour, that he believed he should die, and insisted that Mr. Martin should immediately make his escape. Mr. Wilkes being then carried home, merely said to the surgeon, that it was an affair of honour.

Mr. Graves extracted the ball, which first struck Mr. Wilkes' coat button, entered his belly about half an inch below the navel, and sunk obliquely, on the right side, towards the groin, but did not penetrate the abdomen.

Mr. Martin immediately went to Paris; and on Mr. Wilkes' recovery, and proceeding to that capital, friendly visits were exchanged between them.

**DUEL.—GEORGE GARRICK ESQ. AND MR. BADDELEY,**  
**March 17 ..... 1770**

This duel was fought in Hyde Park, when Mr. Garrick having received the fire of his antagonist, discharged his pistol into the air, which produced a



DUELS, (*continued.*)

reconciliation. Mr. G. Garrick was the brother of the celebrated tragedian, David Garrick, and the memory of Mr. Baddeley is preserved by a sum of money which he bequeathed for the purchase of a twelfth cake, to be drawn for annually by the performers at Drury-lane Theatre.

DUEL.—MR. WHATELEY, AND JOHN TEMPLE, ESQ. December 11, ..... 1773

This duel was fought in Hyde Park, when Mr. Whateley was dangerously wounded; he was brother of Mr. Whateley, late Secretary to the Treasury, and his antagonist was Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire. The cause of the quarrel was:—the discovery of the confidential letters written by Messrs. Hutchinson, Oliver, Paxton, &c. which were lately laid before the Assembly at Boston, and were afterwards published in the London papers.

DUEL.—THE EARL OF SHELBURNE, AND COL. FULLARTON, M. P. for Plympton, March 22, ..... 1780

Lord Shelburne, with Lord Frederick Cavendish for his second, and Colonel Fullarton, with Lord Balcarras acting as his second, met at half-past five in Hyde Park. Lord Balcarras and Lord F. Cavendish, proposed that both parties should obey the seconds. Lord Shelburne and Colonel Fullarton walked together, while the seconds adjusted the ceremonials, and fixed on pistols as the proper weapons; they fought at twelve paces distance, both parties missed on the first fire; on the second fire, Colonel Fullarton's ball struck Lord Shelburne in the groin; his Lordship fell, and then fired his pistol in the air. The seconds now interfered and immediately declared, "That the parties had ended the affair, by behaving like men of the strictest honour."

DUEL.—THE REV. W. BATE, AND M. R.—, a Student in the Law, September 7, ..... 1780

The parties met in Hyde Park at half-past four in the morning: the quarrel arose out of some circumstances connected with the Morning Post, in which they were both engaged. The chance of the first fire falling to Mr. Bate, he discharged his pistol, and hit Mr. R— in the fleshy part of his arm; the wound, however, was not sufficient to incapacitate him from returning the fire, which he did, but without effect. The seconds now interfering, the affair was adjusted.

DUEL.—THE REV. MR. ALLEN, AND LLOYD DULANY, ESQ. June 26, ..... 1782

These gentlemen met in Hyde Park, at half-past nine in the evening, attended by ——— Delancy, Esq. as second to Mr. Dulany, and Robert Morris, Esq. as second to Mr. Allen. At the first fire, Mr. Dulany received a mortal wound, but lingered a few days, and died at his house in Park-street, Grosvenor-square. He was a gentleman of excellent character, and possessed large property in Maryland. The Rev. Mr. Allen and his second surrendered themselves, and were tried at the Old Bailey on an indictment for murder, on the 6th of July, 1782, when it was proved that the quarrel had been of three years standing, and originated in a paragraph written by Mr. Allen, reflecting upon the character of Mr. Dulany, which was published in the Morning Post, June 29, 1779. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter against Mr. Allen, and acquitted Morris. Mr. Allen was sentenced to pay a fine of one shilling, and to be imprisoned six months in Newgate.



# DUEL.—THE HON. COSMO GORDON, AND LIEUT.-COL. THOMAS, September 4, ..... 1783

These gentlemen met at the Ring in Hyde Park at six in the morning. It was agreed by the seconds, that after receiving the pistols they should advance and fire when they pleased. On arriving within about eight yards of each other, they presented, and drew their triggers nearly at the same time, when only the Colonel's pistol went off. The Lieut.-Colonel having adjusted his pistol, fired, and his antagonist received a severe contusion on the thigh. Their second pistols were fired without effect, and their friends called to reload them; after which they again advanced to nearly the same distance, and fired, when the Lieut.-Colonel fell, having received a ball in his body. He was immediately attended by a skilful surgeon who extracted the ball on the spot; the wound, however, notwithstanding every attention, proved mortal.

# DUEL.—CAPT. CHARLES MOSTYN, AND CAPT. CLARKE, January, ..... 1784

This duel took place in a field, near Little Chelsea, between Captain Charles Mostyn, of the Navy, and Captain Clarke, of the African Corps, which terminated in the death of the former, who was shot through the heart. The quarrel originated in defence of a Jew, who went about diverting company, by taking off Mr. Fox. Some words arising, Captain Clarke was reduced to the necessity of insisting on an apology, or calling Captain Mostyn to account. Captain Mostyn was a gallant officer, aged 25, who, for his intrepid behaviour, had been made Post Captain in the *Solitaire*, a French ship of the line, taken by the *Ruby*.

# DUEL.—LORD MACARTNEY, AND GENERAL STEWART, June 8, ..... 1786

This duel was fought near Kensington: the following account of this affair, signed by the Seconds, was published at the time. The place and time of meeting, having been previously fixed, the parties arrived about half-past four in the morning, and took their ground at the distance of twelve short paces, measured off by the Seconds, who delivered to each a pistol, keeping possession of the remaining arms.

"General Stewart told Lord Macartney, he doubted, as his Lordship was short-sighted, he would not be able to see him." His Lordship replied, "he did, perfectly well." When the Seconds had retired a little on one side, and as the parties were about to level, General Stewart observed to Lord Macartney, "that his pistol was not cocked." His Lordship thanked him, and cocked. When they had levelled, General Stewart said, "he was ready." His Lordship answered, "he was likewise ready," and they both fired within a few seconds of each other. The Seconds observing Lord Macartney wounded, stepped up to him, and declared the matter must rest here. General Stewart said, "this is no satisfaction," and asked "if his Lordship was not able to fire another pistol?" His Lordship replied, "he would try with pleasure," and urged Colonel Fullarton to permit him to proceed. The Seconds, however, declared it was impossible, and they would on no account allow it. General Stewart said, "then I must defer it till another occasion;" on which his Lordship answered, "if that be the case, we had better proceed now; I am here in consequence of a message from General Stewart, who called upon me, to give him satisfaction in my private capacity, for offence taken at my public conduct; and to evince that personal safety is no consideration with me. I have nothing personal; the General may proceed as he thinks fit." General Stewart said, "It was his Lordship's personal conduct to him that he resented."

The Seconds then put an end to all further conversation. The surgeons, Messrs. Hunter and Home, who were attending at a little distance, were brought up by Colonel Fullarton. Colonel Gordon in the mean time, assisted his Lordship in taking off his coat, and requested him to sit down, appre-

DUELS, (*continued.*)

hending he might faint through loss of blood. Colonel Gordon then left the ground, in company with General Stewart, and an easy carriage was provided to convey his Lordship home."

(Signed) W. FULLARTON,  
A. GORDON.

**DUEL.—SIR JOHN MACPHERSON, AND MAJOR BROWNE,**  
September 10, ..... 1787

These gentlemen met in Hyde Park, near Grosvenor Gate, about eleven o'clock; three shots were exchanged, without bloodshed, when both parties quitted their ground, and approaching each other, said a few words, and parted with salutations of civility,

**DUEL.—HIS R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK, AND COLONEL LENNOX,** ..... 1789

The origin of the quarrel has not been made publicly known. The Earl of Moira acted as second to His Royal Highness, and the Earl of Winchelsea, as Colonel Lennox's. The ball from Colonel Lennox's pistol took off one of the curls of His Royal Highness' hair; and that of the Royal Duke, a button from the breast of Colonel Lennox's coat. This duel caused great sensation, and gave much offence to the Royal Family.

**DUEL.—MR. FRIZELL, AND MR. CLARKE, June.....** 1792

It appeared that Mr. Frizell and Mr. Clarke, both Students of the Law, accompanied by Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Evans, were at the Cecil Coffee House, where Mr. Frizell lodged. They drank till one in the morning, when Mr. Frizell declining to drink any more, Mr. Clarke became very abusive, and although Mr. Frizell offered to apologize, Mr. Clarke insisted that he should meet him in Hyde Park in an hour from that time, viz. three o'clock. Mr. Evans and Mr. Montgomery having in vain attempted to make up the quarrel, eventually attended them to the ground as seconds.

The ball from Mr. Clarke's pistol penetrated Mr. Frizell's collar-bone; he instantly fell, and in falling, his pistol went off. Mr. Montgomery immediately ran for a coach to convey him to a surgeon's, but on his return, found that Mr. Frizell had expired. They were immediately apprehended by a party of soldiers, but shortly afterwards liberated by order of the Commanding Officer, when the whole party got into a coach with the body, and drove off. Mr. Clarke and Mr. Evans got out in Piccadilly, and escaped. They were all young men, and natives of Ireland. The Jury who sat on the body of Mr. Frizell, returned a verdict of wilful murder.

**DUEL.—MR. WM. CARPENTER, AND MR. JOHN PRIDE,**  
August 20, ..... 1796

These gentlemen were both Americans; having taken their ground in Hyde Park, Mr. Carpenter received his antagonist's ball in the side, which penetrated nearly through his body; and notwithstanding it was immediately extracted, he died soon after. A Coroner's jury afterwards returned a verdict of wilful murder.

**DUEL.—COLONEL KING, AND COLONEL FITZGERALD, Oc-**  
tober, ..... 1797

The distressing circumstances attending this duel caused a great sensation at the time in the public mind. The facts are as follows:—it appears that Colonel Fitzgerald had seduced the Hon. Miss King, daughter of Lord Kingsborough, at the same time being married to a lady who was second cousin to Miss King, and had caused her to elope with him from Lady Kingsborough, and

DUELS, (*continued*)

mother, who resided at Windsor. The lady having been discovered after great difficulty, was forcibly taken home to her friends.

As soon as Lord Kingsborough, who was in Ireland, heard of the fate of his daughter, he came to England with his son, Colonel King, determined to call him to a personal and severe account.

A meeting was appointed near the Magazine in Hyde Park: Colonel King was accompanied by Major Wood as his second; but Colonel Fitzgerald came alone. After exchanging six shots without effect, Colonel Fitzgerald's powder and balls being all expended, it was agreed they should meet again the next morning. Both Colonels were however put under arrest the same day.

The sequel to this extraordinary affair is most tragical. It appears that the young lady was removed to her father's residence at Mitchelstown, near Kilworth, in Ireland. A discarded servant became the bearer of a letter to Colonel Fitzgerald, which induced him immediately to follow her. Colonel King, now Lord Kingsborough, his father being created Earl of Kingston, having received intelligence of his arrival, immediately proceeded to Kilworth, and went to the apartment in which the Colonel lodged. Having demanded admittance, and being refused, the enraged young nobleman forced open the door, and running to a case of pistols lying in the room seized one, and called on the Colonel to defend himself; they instantly grappled, and whilst struggling, the Earl of Kingston entered the room, having come in pursuit of his son, and seeing that his life was in danger, immediately fired upon the Colonel, and killed him on the spot. Colonel Fitzgerald thus fell a victim to the most horrible infatuation and depravity, lamented by no one who reflected on his dishonourable conduct in this affair.

### DUEL.—LIEUTENANT W—— OF THE NAVY, AND CAPT. I—— OF THE ARMY, March, ..... 1803

These gentlemen met in Hyde Park, and fought at six paces distance; on the first fire, Lieutenant W—— received the ball of his adversary on the guard of his pistol, which tore away the third and fourth fingers of his right hand. The son of Neptune, apparently callous to pain, wrapped his handkerchief round his hand, and swore he had another, which never failed him. On the second fire both parties fell; Captain I—— was shot through the head and immediately expired. Lieutenant W—— received the ball in his left breast, and enquiring if his antagonist's wound was mortal, and being answered in the affirmative, he thanked heaven he had lived thus long, requested that a mourning ring, which was on his finger, might be given to his sister, and that she might be assured, it was the happiest moment he ever knew. He had scarcely finished the word, when a quantity of blood burst from his wound, and he expired almost without a struggle.

### DUEL.—LORD CAMELFORD, AND CAPTAIN BEST ..... 1804

This meeting took place at Chalk Farm. The quarrel originated in consequence of the fighting of Lord Camelford's favourite Newfoundland dog with that of Captain Best. His Lordship conceiving that Captain Best had acted with unnecessary cruelty in the separation of the animals, angry words took place, and a meeting was the consequence. The ball of Captain Best took effect, and caused the death of his Lordship in a very short time. The Captain was a fatal duellist.

### DUEL.—MR. JEFFREYS, AND MR. MOORE, ..... 1806

The duel between Mr. Jeffreys and Mr. Moore. was to have taken place at Chalk Farm, but was prevented by the interference of the Magistracy; and on examining the pistols, they were found to be without bullets. This circumstance gave rise to much mirth in the prints of the day.



**DUEL.—SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, AND MR. PAUL, ..... 1806**

This duel originated in the Brentford Election. Sir Francis Burdett was severely wounded in the leg, from the ball of his antagonist.

**DUEL.—LORD CASTLEREAGH, AND MR. CANNING, September 21, ..... 1809**

In this duel, Mr. Canning was wounded in the thigh; this was followed by the resignation of the combatants, and the Duke of Portland.

**DUEL.—THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, AND THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA, ..... 1829**

The origin of this quarrel was in consequence of some pointed remarks of the Earl of Winchilsea, relative to the motives of the Duke in granting Catholic Emancipation. The Duke having fired, the Earl of Winchilsea discharged his pistol in the air. The affair then terminated.

**DUEL.—SIR JOHN JEFFCOTT, AND PETER HENNIS, ESQ. M.D. May 10, ..... 1833**

Sir John Jeffcott was the newly appointed Judge of Sierra Leone. The cause of offence was an unfounded rumour that the deceased had aspersed Sir John Jeffcott's character. So generally was Dr. Hennis beloved for his charity and amiable manners, that the wanton sacrifice of his life excited an universal burst of indignation in the city of Exeter; and his remains were honoured with a public funeral, at which about 250 gentlemen attended as mourners. He was a native of Ireland, as was his antagonist.

**DUEL.—PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON, AND LE COMTE LEON, (prevented) ..... 1840**

Prince Louis Napoleon, said to be a son of Bonaparte, and Le Comte Leon, were brought up to Bow-street Office, charged with having intended to break the peace by fighting a duel on Wimbledon Common. Inspector Pearce stated, that having had intimation that a duel would be fought that morning between the above parties on the Common, he proceeded thither on horseback, and found the two principals and their seconds, Lieut.-Colonel J. Ratcliffe, of the 6th Dragoons, and Colonel C. Parquin, together with Count D'Orsay, and Martiel Kien, assembled, and as their intentions were evident, he, with other assistants, took the whole of the party into custody. The Magistrate declined hearing any statement as to the cause of the quarrel, and bound the Prince, the Count, and the seconds, to keep the peace for twelve months, the principals in £500. and one surety in £500,; and the seconds in £100. each. Mr. Bates, of Portland place, was surety for Prince Louis Napoleon, and Col. Parquin, and Mr. Fenton for Comte Leon, and the Hon. F. Baring, M.P. for Colonel Ratcliffe and Count D'Orsay. Kien was held to bail in his own recognizance in £100. the two latter as aiders and abettors. It appeared that two letters had been written by Le Comte Leon to his cousin, as he was styled, demanding that he would retract certain expressions respecting their relationship which he was alleged to have made use of, and his not complying gave rise to the quarrel.

**DUNKIRK taken by the English and French ..... 1658**

Afterwards put into the hands of the English, and sold to the French, by King Charles II. in 1662. After this it was fortified by Vauban, in a very extraordinary manner, the doing of which cost the king of France immense sums. But it being a place where the French privateers were stationed in the time of war, the fortifications were demolished, in consequence of the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The French afterwards attempted to re-build the works; but they were ordered to be demolished by the Peace of 1763; but by the Peace of 1783, they were again permitted to repair them. In 1793, the English army, under the Duke of York, attempted to take it, but failed.



**DUNMOW, GREAT.**

In the reign of Henry III. the Lord Fitzwalter instituted a custom here, which is still the tenure of the manor, that whatever married man did not repent of his marriage, or quarrel with his wife, in a year and a day afterwards, should go to the Priory, and receive from the lord a gammon or flitch of bacon, provided he swore to the truth of it. Some old records here mention several that have claimed and received this reward; and it has been received so lately as since the year 1750, by a weaver and his wife of Coggeshall. It has been demanded more recently, but the demand is now evaded, from the ceremony being attended with considerable expense to the lord of the manor.

**DUNNOTAR CASTLE, forfeiture of..... 1715**

Dunnotar Castle, in the county of Aberdeen, a place of great strength, which belonged formerly to the Earl Mareschal of Scotland, but was forfeited by him, in consequence of his being concerned in the Rebellion of the above date.

**DUNSTAFFNAGE, formerly the Seat of the Scottish Kings in ..... 843**

Dunstaffnage, in Argyleshire, Scotland, formerly the seat of the Scottish Kings, previous to the overthrow of the Pictish government. It was here that Robert Bruce held a Parliament before he got entire possession of Scotland, and there are still many ancient monuments. The famous stone on which our kings are still crowned in Westminster Abbey, was carried from hence to Scone by Kenneth II.

**DURHAM, first sent Members to Parliament in..... 1673**

An Episcopal See was erected there in 995, and the richest in Britain. The Cathedral, which is a magnificent pile, was, before the Reformation, called St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's, the body of which last, was translated hither, and gave rise to the foundation of its Cathedral; but in the Statutes of King Henry VIII., it is styled, "ECCLESIA CATHEDRALIS CHRISTI ET BEATÆ MARIE." The decorations of it for the administration of the Divine offices are said to be richer than those of any other cathedral in England. The remains of the Roman way, called Ickneld-street, are still visible near the city. The Members for the city are chosen by the Corporation, citizens, and freemen, who, at a poll in 1710, were about 1000.

**DUTCH FLEET, The, sailed up the Medway, to Chatham 1667**

In the above year, the Dutch sailed up the Medway to Chatham, mastered Sheerness, and retired without any loss, after having taken many vessels.

**EARTHQUAKES, one in London, February 8, ..... 1750**

Earthquakes have been numerous in various parts: the following are the principal ones:—in London, one month from the above.—At Poonah, in the East Indies, when 2000 people perished, June 16, 1819.—One in Italy, where 40,000 people perished, 1783.—Three in Calabria Ulterior, and Sicily, destroying a great number of towns and inhabitants, February 5, 7, and 28, 1783.—At Jamaica, November, 1813. Again at Jamaica, June 7, 1692.—At Naples, where 20,000 people perished, July 26, 1805.—The City of Carraccas, destroyed, March 25, 1811.—At St. Vincent and Barbadoes, December 23, 1816.—At Trinidad, September 20, 1825.—At Santa Fé de Bogota, November 16, 1827.—At Lima and Calac, in Peru, which was totally swallowed up, in 1746.—At Colombia, which destroyed the city of Pasto.

**EARTHQUAKE, the great one at Lisbon, in..... 1755**

The whole number of persons that perished, including those who were burnt, or

EARTHQUAKES, (*continued.*)

afterwards crushed to death whilst digging in the ruins, is supposed, on the lowest calculation, to amount to more than 60,000; and though the damage in other respects cannot be computed, yet some idea may be formed on the recollection of its former grandeur and opulence. Imagine for a moment the havoc made in one single instance. There was a high-arched passage, fronting the west door of the ancient cathedral; near which was the famous church of St. Antonio, surrounded by private houses, consisting of several stories; the whole of which did not much exceed any of our small courts in London. Numbers of people were passing at the moment of the first shock; at this instant, the fronts of the church, and contiguous buildings, which had inclined to each other, on a sudden fell down, and buried every soul of them.

## EAST INDIA COMPANY, (The.)

The East Indies were first discovered by the Romans, but authors vary as to the precise time; it is known, however, that Alexander the Great, made conquests in this country, 327, B. C.; by the Portuguese, 1437; conquered in 1500, and settled by them in 1506, the first settlement being Goa. First commercial intercourse of the English with, 1591. The Company's Charter granted, December 31, 1600; incorporated the 43rd of Elizabeth for fifteen years afterwards; made a body politic, 7th James I. which was confirmed by Charles II. 1661, who made them a present of the Islands of Bombay and St. Helena; confirmed again by 2nd James II. and on condition that these Charters should be void on three year's notice from the Crown. The New Company established, 1698; the Old one re-established 1700; agreed to give the Government £400,000. a year, for five years, provided they might continue unmolested, February, 1769; house built, 1726: enlarged, 1799; apply to Parliament for relief. 1772, under their difficulties, and obtained a loan of £1,400,000.; India Bill passed, 1773; sent Judges from England thither, 1774; Charter renewed for twenty years, May, 1813; Dutch East India Company established, 1594; the East India Company at Copenhagen, ditto, 1612; another at Embden, ditto, 1750; in Sweden, 1731. The first voyage from England to the East Indies, made in 1591.

## ECLIPSE, (a total) of the Sun ..... 1715

The darkness was so great, that the stars faintly appeared, and the birds went to roost at ten o'clock in the morning, April 22, 8th of George I.

On Sunday, the 13th of July, 1788, about nine in the morning, without any eclipse, another remarkable darkness suddenly overspread several parts of France. It was the prelude of such a tempest as is unexampled in the temperate climates of Europe. Wind, hail, rain, and thunder, seemed to contend in impetuosity; but the hail was the great instrument of ruin. Instead of the rich prospects of an early Autumn, the face of Nature, in the space of one hour, presented the dreary aspect of universal Winter. The soil was converted into a morass,—the standing corn beaten into the quagmire,—the vines broken to pieces,—the fruit-trees demolished,—and unmelted hail lying in heaps, like rocks of solid ice. Even the robust forest trees were unable to withstand the fury of the tempest. The hail was composed of enormous, solid, and angular pieces of ice, some of them weighing from eight to ten ounces. The country people, beaten down in the fields on their way to church, amidst this concussion of the elements, concluded that the Last Day was arrived; and scarcely attempting to extricate themselves, lay despairing and half suffocated amidst the water and the mud, expecting the immediate dissolution of all things. The storm was irregular in its devastations. While several rich districts were laid entirely waste, some intermediate portions of country were comparatively little injured. One of sixty square leagues had not a single ear of corn, or fruit of any kind left. Of the sixty-six parishes in the district of Pontoise, forty-three were entirely desolated.

ECLIPSE, (*continued.*)

lated, and of the remaining twenty-three, some lost two-thirds, and others half their harvest: the Isle of France, and the Orleannois, appeared to have suffered chiefly. The scarcity of grain, greatly increased by this event, tended not a little to hasten those scenes of calamity which afterwards afflicted that nation.

## EDDYSTONE LIGHT-HOUSE, The, first commenced in, ..... 1696

The Eddystone Light-house is erected on one of the rocks of that name, which lie in the English Channel, about fourteen miles from Plymouth. Many a gallant ship which had voyaged in safety across the Atlantic, was shattered or destroyed on this hidden source, as it was nearing the place of its destination, and frequently gone down with its crew, in sight of their native shore; so that it was necessary that some particular spot should, if there were a possibility, be pointed out by a warning light. But this was for some time a difficult undertaking. At length Mr. Henry Winstanley, of Littlebury, in Essex, undertook the arduous experiment.

He had a house at Littlebury, which was fitted with various strange contrivances, and with which he frequently amused his guests: he had also another exhibition at Hyde Park Corner, which appears to have been in existence in September, 1709. He commenced the erection, of his light-house on the Eddystone rocks, in 1696, which was finished about four years after, and was about 100 feet in height. In stormy weather, however, the sea continued to ascend far above its elevation; and the architect himself, had expressed a wish to be in it in the greatest storm, that he might experience its effect. However, on the 26th of November, 1703, he was in the light-house, when there came on one of the most terrific tempests ever recollected; when, on the following morning, not a single vestige of this aspiring column was to be seen, and thus was the wish of its unfortunate projector most awfully fulfilled; it had been swept into the deep, as was afterwards found, from the foundation, neither stone, beam, or bar of iron, remained on its former resting place; the only thing left, was a piece of iron chain, which had lodged in a deep cleft, and which was cut out more than fifty years afterwards.

Such was the end of the first Eddystone light-house. Very soon after the destruction of this majestic pillar, the Winchelsea, homeward bound from Virginia, struck on these rocks, and the greater part of her crew unfortunately perished.

Upon this an Act of Parliament was passed for the erection of a new light-house, and which was granted on a lease to Captain Lovel, or Lovett, for 99 years. It again turned out that the present individual was not, any more than the preceding projector, a builder by profession. The individual selected on this occasion, was a Mr. John Rudyard, a silk-mercator on Ludgate hill, and who appears to have been recommended on account of his general sagacity, and possessing a genius for mechanism; be this as it may, he commenced the undertaking, in July, 1706; when far advanced, a light was put up: and in 1709, it was entirely completed. This erection differed from the preceding one, being not of stone, but of wood: not angular, but perfectly round. The height of it was 92 feet.

Notwithstanding some severe storms which it had to endure, particularly that of September 26, 1744, it nobly withstood every attempt of the elements. But about two o'clock on the morning of the 2nd of December, 1755, one of the three men, who had the charge of it, having gone up to snuff the candles in the lantern, found the place full of smoke, from the midst of which, as soon as he opened the door, a flame burst forth. A spark, it is supposed, from some of the candles, (124) which were constantly burning, had probably ignited the wood-work. The man alarmed his companions, who, being in bed, &c. it was some time before he received their assistance.



EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE, The, (*continued.*)..... 1696

Water thrown upon it was of no avail, as the fire was burning four yards above the individual: and the others being of little or no assistance, from the distance they had to fetch the water. The lead on the roof having melted from the great heat, it came down in a torrent on the head and shoulders of an old man, (one of the inmates) who was 94 years of age. This accident, together with the rapid increase of the fire, extinguished their last hope, and they descended from room to room, in the hope of escape.

The fire having been observed in the meanwhile by some fishermen, they immediately caused the alarm to be given. Boats were sent out, and having arrived at the light-house, a landing was effected with great difficulty, and the three men (who were in the light-house in a state of stupefaction) at length dragged through the water, into one of the boats. One of them was seized with a panic, and never more heard of. Hall, the old man, was placed under medical care: but though he took his food tolerably well, he declared that the doctors could not bring him round, unless they could remove the load of lead he maintained he had swallowed on the melting of the roof of the lantern. This was looked upon as a fable: but on the twelfth day after the fire, he was suddenly seized with cold sweats and spasms, when he expired: and on opening the body, there was found in his stomach, a flat oval coat of lead, which had partly adhered, of the weight of seven ounces, five drachms. A further account of this extraordinary case is to be found in the 49th vol. of the Philosophical Transactions.

As more than half a century of the lease was unexpired, and the proprietors having become numerous, they felt it was not to their interest to lose a moment in the attempt to re-build the light-house. Upon which a Mr. Western, made application to Lord Macclesfield, the President of the Royal Society to recommend them a person fit to be engaged. Upon which, his Lordship named a Mr. Smeaton, who was a mathematical instrument maker, and which he had practised for some years in London, but had taken up the profession of Civil Engineer, for which his genius greatly tended.

A third time was the projection of the Eddystone light-house destined to have a self-educated architect for its builder. At the time of his being selected as its projector, Mr. Smeaton was in Northumberland, but arrived in London, February 23, 1756; and on March 23, the future architect set out for Plymouth: but owing to bad roads, (how strange such a statement is at this time) he did not reach the end of his journey till the 27th. Having remained at Plymouth until the 21st of May, (during which time he repeatedly visited the rock) he determined, his employers consenting to the same, that the new light-house should be built of stone. He accordingly hired work-yards and workmen; contracted for the various materials he wanted; and made all other necessary arrangements, for beginning and carrying on the work. Every thing being in readiness, and the season advanced, on the 5th of August the men were landed on the rock, and immediately began for the foundation of the building. This was all that was accomplished that season.

The belief at this time was, that a stone light-house would not stand the winds and seas. On the 12th of June, however, 1757, the first stone was laid, and the work proceeded with great rapidity. All the stone-work was completed, August 26, 1759. On the 9th of October following, the building was finished in every part: and the streaming light was again exhibited from its summit to the waves; and the undertaking was accomplished in little more than three years, without the loss of life or limb to any one concerned; and the time occupied was 421 days, comprising 2674 hours.

Smeaton's light-house has stood ever since, and promises to stand for many centuries, as instanced in that extraordinary and furious tempest in 1762. An individual, who was fond of predicting, declared, that if it could stand such another tempest, it was likely to remain until the Day of Judgment.

On the morning after that storm, several persons came with their glasses to see if it were still standing, expecting it to have been swept away, when



**EDDYSTONE LIGHT-HOUSE, The, (*continued.*) ..... 1696**

a feeling of joy was expressed of the architect's abilities when its form was discerned through the dark and troubled air, it being uninjured, even to a pane of glass in the lantern. The whole is thirty-five feet high from the foundation. The building has four rooms, one over the other, and at the top, a gallery and lantern. Although it has stood so many years, it still remains uninjured, although assaulted by the repeated attacks of wind and water.

**EDUCATION, (Madras System of.)**

The Madras System of Education was much the same as that of the Lancastrian. It is said to have been practised in the East, by Dr. Bell, twenty years before that of the Lancastrian; and was afterwards adopted by the Clergy of the Church of England in 1812, under the title of the "National Society for the Education of the Poor." Mr. Lancaster, it is generally thought, was the first promoter of it.

**ELL or YARD, in measure, fixed by the length of Henry I's.  
arm ..... 1101****ELECTRICITY, first idea of in ..... 1467**

The first notion of Electricity was given by two globes of brimstone. The electric stroke discovered at Leyden, 1746; first known it would fire spirits, 1756; that of the Aurora Borealis, and of lightning, 1769.

**ELGIN MARBLES, The, arrival of in England ..... 1816**

Lord Elgin, who had been Ambassador at Constantinople in 1799, obtained, in 1801, an authority from the Turkish government, called a *fermann*, which eventually enabled the British nation to possess the most valuable of the Sculptures of which any portion was left. The authority thus granted, empowered Lord Elgin "to fix scaffolding round the ancient Temple of the Idols;" to mould the ornamental and visible figures thereon in plaster and gypsum;—and subsequently, "to take away any pieces of stone with old inscriptions or figures thereon." For several years the intentions of Lord Elgin were carried into effect, at his private risk; and at a cost which is stated to have amounted to £74,000, including interest of money. In 1816, the entire Collection was purchased of Lord Elgin, by Act of Parliament for £35,000. The British nation, by the purchase of these monuments, has secured a possession of inestimable value.

No small degree of discussion was excited on the first arrival of the Elgin Marbles in England, as to their actual merit; but the opinion given by those persons who were considered as real judges, before a Committee of the House of Commons, was almost unanimous. The celebrated artist, Canova, who happened to be in England at the time of their arrival, expressed his admiration and delight on an inspection of these relics of antiquity.

**ELY, made the See of Bishops ..... 1109**

Here, at the date above mentioned, was a monastery, and which, in 1109, was made the See of Bishops, who were Counts Palatine through the whole of the Isle of Ely till the reign of Henry VIII. Its Minster, or Cathedral, which is its chief ornament, has a stately lantern, and which may be seen at a vast distance.

**EMIGRANTS.**

The Emigrants from France, resident in Great Britain, including Laity and

**EMIGRANTS, (*continued.*)**

Clergy, made from the registers of the Alien Office, on the 28th February, 1800:—

|                                               |       |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------|
| Laity (including 530 domestic servants) ..... | 4,153 |
| Clergy .....                                  | 5,621 |

Total .. 9,774

**EMIGRANTS from England, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, March 17** ..... 1820

The emigrations, from the distressed state of the times, were this year very numerous. In 1816, 1,192 American and Foreign vessels arrived at New York, bringing to that port alone 7,122 passengers.

**EMPEROR, The first in** ..... 800

A title of honour amongst the ancient Romans, conferred on a general who had been victorious, and now made to signify a sovereign prince, or supreme ruler of an Empire. The title adds nothing to the rights of sovereignty; it only gives pre-eminence over all other sovereigns. Charlemagne was the first Emperor of Germany, in the year above mentioned, who was crowned by Pope Leo III.

**ENGINES, to extinguish fires, invented,** ..... 1663

Those now in use, 1752: steam engines improved by Mr James Watt of Glasgow, 1770.

**ENGLAND, the first Geographical Map of** ..... 1520

**ENGLAND, (or INGLAND.)**

So called from the Angles, who settled in this part, in the year 449. Few countries have a larger proportion of land capable of culture, and there is none where Agriculture is better attended to, or, indeed, where it is more necessary for the subsistence of the inhabitants. All the valuable productions, both animal and vegetable, of this country, have been imported at different periods from the Continent: and have been kept up and improved by constant attention. The bear, the wolf, and the wild boar, now totally extirpated, roamed at large in the forests: immense herds of stags, ranged through the woods: roebucks bounded over the hills; and wild bulls ranged in the marshy pastures. By degrees, the woods were destroyed, in order to make way for cultivation, their retreats gradually disappeared, and their places were supplied by no other wild quadruped than those of the smaller kinds, such as the fox, the badger, the weasel, &c. &c.

There are dogs of every kind, except wolf-dogs, which, since the wolves were destroyed in England, have been generally neglected. But there is still a sort encouraged, and which is not to be equalled in any part of the world—the bull-dog; these creatures will not only attack the most savage bull, but also the most savage beast; and when once they have fastened upon the animal, nothing but death can oblige them to let go their hold: but, transported to any other country, they lose their courage; and so it is with the game-cock; and we are sorry to say, that the use which is made of that courage, by men too, from whose rank and talents something different might be expected, certainly fixes a stigma on the national character. The winters of late have given way to rain and fog, and the weather is subject to great variations; but these do not particularly impair the health of those who are subject thereto, and we have had frequent instances of longevity, viz:—

ENGLAND, (or INGLAND), *continued*.

Henry Jenkins, Thomas Parr, &c. &c. (For a further account of whom, see "Remarkable Personages.")

The circuits of England, which are six in number, and in each of which, for the most part, two of the Judges administer justice twice a year, contain thirty-eight counties: they are divided as follow:—

1. The Home Circuit, which contains the counties of Essex, Herts, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex.
2. The Norfolk Circuit, containing the counties of Bucks, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk.
3. The Oxford Circuit, containing the counties of Oxford, Berks, Gloucester, Worcester, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford.
4. The Midland Circuit, containing the Shires of Warwick, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton.
5. The Northern Circuit, containing the counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, Lancaster, Westmorland, and Cumberland. And
6. The Western Circuit, containing Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall.

Middlesex being the seat of the Supreme Court of Justice, and Cheshire being a County Palatine, are not included in any Circuit.

## ENGRAVING on metal invented ..... 1423

At the same time, rolling press printing. Engraving on copper, as now used, in 1511; in mezzotint, and improved by Prince Rupert of Palatine, 1648; to represent wash, invented by Barable, a Frenchman, 1761; crayon engraving invented at Paris, by Bonnet, 1769.—Engraving on wood invented in Flanders, 1423; revived by Albert Durer, 1511.—Engraving on glass, invented 1799, at Paris, by Boudier.

## EPACT.

The word Epact, a number whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. For the solar year consisting of 365 days, the lunar of but 354, the lunations every year get eleven days before the solar year; and thereby, in nineteen years the moon completes twenty times twelve lunations, or gets up one whole solar year; and having finished that circuit, begins again with the sun, and so from nineteen to nineteen years. For the first year afterwards, the moon will go before the sun eleven days; the second twenty-two days; the third thirty-three days; but thirty being an entire lunation, cast that away, and the remainder, three, shall be that year's epact; and so on, adding yearly eleven days: excepting when the epact is eighteen, in which case twelve must be added.

## ERA, that of Nabonasser, B. C. .... 747

Philippic, or death of Alexander, 324, B. C.: of Contracts, or Selucidæ, 312 B. C.

The Christians made their era the birth of Christ, which was A. M. 3962, but did not use this reckoning till the year 600, using in the mean time, the civil account of the empire. The Mahometans began their hegeira (for so they termed their computation), from the flight of their prophet from Mecca, when he was driven thence by the Philarchæ, A. D. 617. The Grecians reckoned by Olympiads, the first of which is placed in the year of the world 3187; but this account perishing under the Constantinopolitan Emperors, they reckoned by indictions, every indiction containing fifteen years, and the first beginning A. D. 313, which, among Chronologers, are still used. The Romans reckoned first from the building of their city, which was A. M. 3113, and afterwards from the sixteenth year of the Emperor Augustus, A. M. 3536, which reckoning was used among the Spaniards till the reign of Ferdinand the Catholic. The Jews had divers epocha, as, 1st, from the creation

**ERA.** (*continued.*)

of the world, in the beginning of time: 2nd, from the Universal Deluge, ann. 2656: 3rd, from the Confusion of Tongues, ann. 2783: 4th, from Abraham's Journey out of Chaldea into Canaan, ann. 2021: 5th, from the Departure of the Children of Israel out of Egypt, ann. 1451: 6th, from the year of the Jubilee, ann. 2499. 7th, from the building of Solomon's Temple, ann. 2932: and, 8th, from the Captivity of Babylon, ann. 3357.—But in historical computation of time, are used only the two most ordinary epochs, the world's creation, and Christ's appearance in the flesh. The Christian era began to be used in Italy, &c. 525, and in Britain in 816.

**ESSEK, Marshes built by the Emperor Solyman..... 1566**

A town of Slavonia, in Hungary, is strongly fortified, and has a remarkable wooden bridge over the Drau. The marshes here, five miles long, built by the Emperor Solyman, in the above year, who employed 20,000 men in this undertaking. This difficult pass has been several times taken and retaken, and battles fought between Christians and Turks for the possession of it. The bridge has also been often burnt, particularly in 1686, by the Hungarians, though they could not take the town; after the battle of Mohatz, they drove the Turks from it. The place is now subject to Austria.

**ETCHING on copper with aquafortis invented in ..... 151****ETNA, (MOUNT), Eruption of,..... 1536**

The eruptions of Mount Etna have been numerous, but the greatest of latter years happened in 1554, 1566, 1579, 1669, and 1693: which last was exceedingly terrible, so much so, as to be attended with an earthquake that overturned the town of Catania in a moment, and buried 18,000 persons in its ruins. This mountain is sixty-three miles in circumference at the foot. The bason, or crater on the top, is six miles round.

**EUSTATIA, the Island of, taken by Admiral Rodney ..... 1781**

The island of St. Eustatia is, properly, a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf, or it may be termed a huge pyramidal rock, whose top is hollow or concave, and serves as a large den for wild animals. It is strong by situation, having but one landing-place, which is difficult of access, and fortified with all the art imaginable, by its masters, the Dutch. Not less than 5000 white inhabitants, and about 15,000 negroes, subsist upon this island, and rear hogs, kids, rabbits, and poultry in such abundance, that they can afford to supply their neighbours, after having served themselves. In general, it serves as a storehouse for all kinds of European commodities. After its surprise by Admiral Rodney, it was taken by the French, and restored to the Dutch by the Peace of 1783.

**EXCHEQUER. .... 1079**

In the British jurisprudence is an ancient Court of Record, in which all causes concerning the revenues and rights of the Crown are heard and determined, and where the revenues are received. It took its name from the colour of the cloth which covered the tables of the Court, which are party-coloured, or chequered. This Court is said to have been erected by William the Conqueror, its model being taken from a like Court established in Normandy long before that time. Anciently its authority was so great, that it was held in the King's palace, and the acts thereof were not to be examined or controlled in any other of the King's Courts: but at present it is the last of the Four Courts of Westminster.

**EXCHEQUER OFFICE robbed..... 1303**

Exchequer Bills invented, 1695: circulated by the Bank, 1706.



**EXCISE OFFICE, The, founded, ..... 1643**

Excise is a certain duty or impost charged upon liquors, as beer, ale, cyder, &c. also on several other commodities, within the kingdom of Great Britain; and is one of the most considerable branches of the King's revenue. In England, the Commissioners are nine, each of whom has a salary of £1000. per annum. This duty was first granted to king Charles II. in 1660, for his life, in England and Wales, and has been continued in several Parliaments since, and extended to Scotland. Excise on beer, ale, &c. first imposed by Act of Parliament, 1643. Bill passed, November 25, 1690. Excise Bill rejected, April 11, 1733, opposed by every trading town in the kingdom. For one week, in 1733, it produced £28,000. In 1744, it was £3,754,072. In the same year, the Malt Distillery of London, was £459,000. In 1746, the Revenue was £3,847,000. In 1782, the Officers of Excise were deprived of their votes for Members of Parliament. In 1783, the Revenue was £5,530,114. 6s. 10d.; and in 1811, £20,731,163. 6s. 7d.

**EXECUTIONS.**

It appears from a Parliamentary Return, that the number of Executions in London and Middlesex, in the year ending December 31, 1830, was 42:—1833, 12:—in 1836, *nil*. The number of commitments for capital offences, in 1830, was 900:—in 1833, 892:—in 1836, 823.

By an Extract from Stowe's "Survey of London," it appears, that the night previous to the execution of a criminal, it was formerly the custom to repeat by way of advice to those under sentence of death in Newgate, some verses, and which duty ought to be performed by the Clergyman, and not the bellman.

"Robert Doue, Citizen and Merchant Tayler, gaue to the parish church of St. Sepulchre's, the somme of £50. That after the seuerall sessions of London, when the prisoners remain in the gaole, as condemned men to death, expecting execution on the morrow following; the clarke (that is, the Clergyman) of the church shoold come in the night time, and likewise early in the morning, to the window of the prison where they lye, and there ringing certain toles with a hand-bell, appointed for the purpose, he doth afterwards (in most Christian manner) put them in mind of their present condition and ensuing execution, desiring them to be prepared therefore as they ought to be. When they are in the cart, and brought before the wall of the church, there he standeth ready with the same bell, and after certain toles rehearseth an appointed praiser, desiring all the people there present to pray for them. The beadle also of Merchant Taylers' Hall hath an honest stipend allowed to see that this is duely done."

**EXETER, the bridge over the River Ex, built ..... 1270**

There is a long bridge over the Ex, built in the year 1270, and another was begun in 1770, from the bottom of the principal street of the city. It is the See of a bishop, transferred hither from Credilon, by Edward the Confessor, and is one of the principal cities in the kingdom for its buildings, wealth, &c. An arm of the sea formerly flowed nearly up to the city's wall till 1316, when Hugh Courtney, Earl of Devon, in revenge for an affront, ruined the navigation by constructing wears and dams in the river; but to remedy it, in 1539, an Act of Parliament was passed for making a navigable canal for the better conveyance of goods in barges to and from the city to Topsham, which was carried into execution in 1581, but not completed till 1675, which was found insufficient till the present haven was constructed in 1697, when it was rendered capable of bringing ships of 150 tons quite home to the quay, constructed near the walls of the city.

**EXPEDITIONS, two sent out..... 1818**

Two expeditions were sent out this year for the purpose of exploring the Polar Regions.

**EYRE, JUSTICES IN** ..... 1184

The office of Justice in Eyre, was instituted by Henry II. The last instance of their holding a Court in any of the Forests, is believed to have been during the reign of King Charles II.

**FAIRS AND MARKETS, first institution in England, about** ..... 886

They were instituted by Alfred, and took their rise from wakes; a vast number of people having assembled together, brought a variety of traders, and were in consequence called fairs.

**FALKLAND, the Town of, forfeited** ..... 1424

Falkland, a small town in Fifeshire, Scotland, and formerly the seat of the M'Duff's, Earls of Fife, became forfeited at the above date, and made a royal residence. The magnificent ruins of the palace give some idea of its former grandeur. Sir Henry Caney was created Viscount Falkland by James VI. who was the first person who communicated to him the intelligence of Queen Elizabeth's death.

**FALKLAND ISLANDS, discovered in** ..... 1594

The Falkland Islands were first discovered by Sir Richard Hawkins. In the year 1764, Lord Egmont, then First Lord of the Admiralty, sent Commodore Byron to take possession of these Islands in the name of His Britannic Majesty: the Commodore succeeded in gaining a settlement on a part, which he called Port Egmont. Though this was then thought to be a very valuable acquisition, yet the English totally deserted it on the 23rd of May, 1774, owing to some applications from the Spanish Court, who were uneasy at having the British flag flying so near their American settlements.

**FAMINE, a great, in some parts of Ireland** ..... 1822

This event, which took place in the months of April, May, &c. was greatly relieved by a subscription of upwards of £1,600,000. A grand ball was also given at Drury-lane Theatre, for the relief of the unfortunate people.

**FANS, MUFFS, &c. brought into England, from France** ... 1572**FAST, a general, on account of the Cholera, March 21** ..... 1832**FEMALE SERVANT TAX, commenced** ..... 1785

Ceased in 1792.

**FENCING SCHOOLS prohibited in London** ..... 1785

Fencing was prohibited, in consequence of its being considered as an introductory step to Duelling.

**FERNANDES, or (JUAN FERNANDES,) The Island of, Anson's arrival at** ..... 1741

Admiral Anson put in here in 1741, for the purpose of repairing his ships, and recovering his sick men. On this island, Captain Woods Rogers found one Alexander Selkirk, a native of Fifeshire, in Scotland, and who had lived there alone above four years and four months, having been left by his ship. It is thought, that Daniel De Foe borrowed the idea for his novel, entitled, "Robinson Crusoe."

**FERRARA.**

In the Benedictine church of, is the monument of that celebrated Poet Ariosto: and it is the native place of Andrea Ferrara, a famous artist, many of whose broad swords are still to be met with in Scotland, and highly prized by the Highlanders for the superior excellence of their metal, and distinguished by the name of the maker.

**FETE**, a grand one, given in the Lowther Arcade, Strand,  
August 8, ..... 1832

This Fete was give on the occasion of the passing of the Reform Bill.

**FEVER**, an Epidemic, in England and Ireland, in..... 1741

**FEVERSHAM**, in Kent, a Royal Demesne in ..... 811

Feversham is a member of the Cinque Ports of Dover, and was a royal Demesne at the time above stated, and called in Kenulf's Charter, "The King's Little Town, though it is now a large one. It has a Market-house, built in 1574.

**FEUDAL SYSTEM**, The, first introduced into England in 1066  
Into Scotland in 1090.

**FIRE SHIPS** invented by Sir Francis Drake ..... 1581

**FIRE-WATCH**, established in London, November 12 ..... 1798

**FIRE** under water invented ..... 622

It was discovered by Calinicus, an architect, who came from Syria to Constantinople, and was only known to the Greek Emperors till the xiiith century, when other nations seem to have got the secret.

**FIRE WORKS**, on account of the Peace, played off in the  
Green Park, April 27 ..... 1748

At those exhibited in Paris, in honour of the Dauphin's marriage, the passages being stopped up, occasioned such a crowd, that the people, seized with a panic, trampled upon one another till they lay in heaps; and a scaffold erected over the river also broke down, when hundreds were drowned. By this unfortunate event, nearly 1000 persons lost their lives, April 21, 1770.

**FIERY ORDEAL**, enforced ..... 1042

**FIGURES** in Arithmetic, brought to Europe, ..... 991

Figures were brought into Europe by the Saracens from Arabia. Letters of the alphabet were used previous to their introduction.

**FIRES**, occasioned by Servants, made punishable ..... 1707

**FISHERY**, The British, erected, October 11,..... 1750

**FIVE-MILE ACT**, The, passed, October 31..... 1665

This Act obliged Non-conformist teachers, who refused to take the Non-resistance Oath, not to come within five miles of a Corporation, where they had preached since the Act of Oblivion, unless they were travelling, under the penalty of £50.

**FLAG**, the honour of, given by the Dutch to England ..... 1674



**FOG**, a remarkable one, which extended fifty miles round London, December 20, and 27 ..... 1813

A very great fog happened in 1729, (January 1), in which several chairmen mistook their way in St. James's Park, and fell with their fares into the canal; many persons fell into Fleet Ditch, and considerable damage was done on the Thames in the evening. Another, almost as remarkable, took place January 10, 1812. In 1831, December 24, a dense fog at night, continued on the 25th. On the 27th the Metropolis was enveloped in almost total darkness at mid-day. Again in February.

**FORBES, GRAHAM**, and others, trial of, February 3, ... 1823

The individuals alluded to, with several others, were tried for throwing a bottle at the Marquis of Wellesley, at the Theatre, in Ireland.

**FORFARSHIRE STEAMER**, loss of the, September ..... 1838

The Forfarshire steamer, 300 tons burthen, under the command of Mr. John Humble, sailed from Hull on her voyage to Dundee, on the evening of Wednesday, the 5th of September, 1838, with a valuable cargo of bale goods and sheet iron; and having on board about twenty-two cabin, and nineteen steerage passengers, Captain Humble and his wife, ten seamen, four firemen, two engineers, two coal trimmers, and two stewards. On Thursday the boiler sprung a leak, and in a very short time extinguished the fires, when the vessel became unmanageable, and at three o'clock on Friday morning she struck on the outer or Long-stone Island with tremendous force.

Nine persons were saved by immediately jumping into the boat; soon after the vessel parted, the stern, quarter deck, and cabin been carried away, with all upon them, through a tremendous current called the Piper Gut. The Captain stuck to the wreck till washed overboard with his wife in his arms; while those who were in the fore part of the vessel were left upon a small rock, whilst the tempestuous billows drowned their feeble shrieks. At length their shouts of distress fell upon the ear of Miss Grace Horsley Darling, who, with her father, Mr. W. Darling, occupies the outer Fern Lighthouse. She awakened her parent, and at daybreak he launched his boat and prepared to proceed to their rescue. The state of the tide and of the weather was such as to render any attempt to reach the wreck extremely dangerous: and the old man, who had never before known the quailings of fear, was loath in such a tremendous gale to rush, as he considered on certain death. After watching the wreck for a considerable time, they discovered, from some movement, that living beings were still clinging to it: and the gallant female, who partook of her father's generous sympathy, with matchless intrepidity, seized the oar, and entered the boat. This was enough—the noble parent followed, and with the assistance of the fair sailor, conducted the frail skiff over the foaming billows to the spot where the wreck appeared. By a dangerous and desperate effort the father was landed on the rock, and to preserve the frail coble from being dashed to pieces, it was rapidly rowed back among the awful abyss of waters, and kept afloat by the skilfulness and dexterity of this undaunted and noble-minded young woman. At length the whole of the survivors, consisting of five of the crew and four of the deck passengers, were taken from the wreck, and conveyed to the lighthouse, where the same tender hand administered to their wants.

**FLEET MARKET** opened, September 30, ..... 1737  
Obelisk erected, 1775.

**FORGING** of Letters of Attorney, made punishable in ..... 1722

The forging of Letters of Attorney, for the Transfer of Stock, made felony in 1722. Forgery first punished in England with death, 1731. Ceased to be ditto, by being commuted to transportation for life, in August, 1832.



**FORTIFICATION**, the present mode introduced about..... 1050

Albert Durer first wrote on the science in 1527; and many improvements were made by Vauban, towards the year 1700.

**FOUNDLING HOSPITAL**, The, at Paris, erected..... 1677

**FRAMES**, destroying of, made a capital offence ..... 1812

The law was to continue in force till March 1, 1814.

**FRANCE**, Revolution in... ..... 1830

Abdication of Charles X.; and the Duke of Orleans declared King. Revolution in Brussels.

**FRANCE**, the kingdom of, begins upon the Lower Rhine, under Pharamond..... 429

**FRANCE**, the tombs of the Kings of, in the Abbey of St. Denis, destroyed by order of the Convention ..... 1793

The ancient church of St. Denis, which contained in its vaults the mortal remains of princes, who, during a period of twelve hundred years, had swayed in succession the sceptre of France, was, by a decree of the National Convention, in 1793, pillaged of their valuable relicts, and the leaden coffins, containing the bodies, carried off to be cast into bullets.

Though the church of St. Denis had undergone alterations since the time of Pepin, Charlemagne's father, the sepulchral vaults had remained unchanged since the reign of that monarch, who was their constructor. In these vaults lay the relicts of kings, queens, princes, and famous warriors: some of them perfect in form, by the great attention of the embalmer, as when the individual existed: others long mouldered into dust, on whose decision depended the destinies of millions, lay shrouded in the silent tombs of St. Denis; and their bones, so long venerated, turned from their resting place, to become the sport of a tumultuous and lawless rabble.

The first monument which was opened was that of the celebrated Marshal Turenne, whose services to France had gained him a situation in the royal mausoleum. Though no process of embalming had been practised on the body, it was lying in such perfect condition, that not a feature of the face was in the least degree discomposed. Each one present was anxious to carry off some little relic of the great warrior, and one of the fingers of his right hand was taken away by Camille Desmoulins.

The vault of the Bourbon sovereigns, situated near the subterraneous chapels, was the next object of attention; and here the workmen hastened to draw out the coffin of Henry the Great, the greatest name in the annals of France, and once the idol of the nation. The remains were torn from their resting place, and given up to the insults of the populace. The body of Henry was in a state of remarkable preservation. He was stabbed in his coach by a friar named Ravilliac, in the year 1610. The body was no sooner out of the coffin than one of the spectators, drew his sabre, and cutting a lock from the beard of the monarch, which was uninjured, placed it on his own lip, swearing he would wear no other moustachio. The body was then placed upright, with the winding sheet thrown carelessly around it, and exposed to the gaze of the rabble. The coffin of Henry IV. bore the oldest date in the Bourbon vault, in which lay four kings, four queens, twenty-one princes, and twenty-eight princesses. The workmen were four days in clearing this vault, the bodies, &c. found in it being thrown, after a short exposure, into a pit of liquid lime to ensure their speedy destruction. Many of them being in a state of great decay, (before their removal could be effected) the vault became filled with an effluvia of so noxious a character, that the workmen suffered severely from the effects of it. Some were in good preservation, as was that of the proudest monarch of France, Louis XIV. who in life was

FRANCE, Tombs of the Kings of in St. Denis, (*continued.*) 1793

honoured with the name of the Grand Monarque. The reception of this body was no more favourable than that given to Henry's. Various insignias of royalty were found in the Bourbon sepulchre, amongst which were several cases containing hearts, which were mostly of silver, and in some instances gilt. Below several of the coffins were leaden caskets containing the intestines of the dead. The lead of these heart cases and caskets were all carried away with the coffins for the making of bullets, and their contents thrown into the lime-pit as before. The coffin of the last king, Louis XV. was the last examined. This coffin was not in the vault, it being the custom in royal burials to place the body of the last king in a niche at the entrance to the vault, until his successor came after him to the chambers of death. The latter, in like manner, awaited the coming of the next occupant of the throne.

The opening of the vault of Charles VIII. followed. In life, he was styled "*the affable*," was enclosed in a plain leaden coffin, without vestige of royal rank. Near this king reposed Charles XI. (his father) one of the most treacherous of monarchs, and whose ambition, craftiness, and superstition, have been so ably portrayed by Sir Walter Scott. In a tomb not far from Louis, lay his father Charles VII. who, previous to his decease, knowing the wicked character of his son, became so apprehensive of being poisoned, that he refused all nourishment, till nourishment was of no avail.

The vault of Louis XII. was in no way remarkable, excepting two crowns of gilt brass, which lay between this monarch and his queen. After much research, the workmen discovered the vault of Francis I. the contemporary of Henry VIII. of Britain, and rival of Francis at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. The bodies of Charles VII. and VIII. were reduced to perfect skeletons, but the workmen were almost unable to clear the vault of Francis, in consequence of the putrified state of his remains. Five of Francis' family lay in it, in coffins similar to that in which he himself lay.

In the next vault lay Henry II. and eleven of his family, the most noted of whom were his three cruel sons, Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III; Catherine of Medicis, his wife; and Margaret of France, his daughter. Of this bigotted family, we shall briefly speak.—Henry II. at the coronation of his queen, caused many unhappy Protestants to be burnt at the stake, while he stood by a witness of their agony, on which he continued to gaze, till the last victim of his detested cruelty had become a shrivelled ember; but the retributive hand of Justice soon fell upon him, he being accidentally killed at a tournament. As for his wife, the page of history will fully proclaim her detestable deeds. Her son Francis exceeded his parent in cruelty; but the worst actions of his race were deeds of mercy, when compared with those of the next son, Charles IX. In this reign the massacre of St. Bartholomew, as it is called took place, when forty thousand Protestants were butchered by the sword. This monarch also felt the hand of retributive Justice more severely than his father: for, very soon after, whilst racked with anguish on the recollection of his several deeds of cruelty, the blood oozed from his body at every pore; and in this state he died.

The vaults were not opened according to succession of each king; nor was it so arranged, and this irregularity continued throughout the whole process. Near the vault of Henry II. was found the skeleton of the celebrated warrior Du-Guesclin, and, subsequently, the remains of Carloman, brother of Charlemagne, and both sons of Pepin, the founder of the edifice. Pepin's own grave was discovered many years afterwards, before the principal entrance to the church of St. Denis. Pepin's last will being extant, his remains were fully identified, he having directed in his will, that his body be laid on its face in a stone coffin, and placed in front of the door of the church of St. Denis, in which position it was found. But to return to the tombs of later kings.

Previous to the opening of the tombs of the preceding monarchs, that of Charles VI. and his queen Isabel, having been broken into and pillaged, it only contained a few dried bones. That of Charles V. was in a side chapel,

FRANCE, Tombs of the Kings of in St. Denis, (*continued*) 1793

so named after him, and which was the richest met with. The coffin was of brass, contained a silver crown, gilt, and in good preservation, a silver hand of Justice, and a sceptre of gilt silver, about five feet in length, and surmounted with a cluster of leaves; in beautiful preservation, though it had lain there nearly four hundred years. In the coffin of Jane of Bourbon, his wife, were the remains of a crown, rings, bracelets, &c. with shining embroidery of gold and silver. Charles V. was poisoned by his relative, the king of Navarre, who himself perished in a more horrible manner, by being accidentally bunt to death by the ignition of a cloth belt, steeped in brandy and sulphur, which he wore for a leperous affection.

King John, the father of Charles, lay in the chancel of St. Denis. This king was taken prisoner at the battle of Poitiers, by Edward the Black Prince. There were found in his coffin, a broken sceptre, and a silver hand of Justice. The saying of this monarch was, on his being unable to pay his ransom, and resolving to render himself a prisoner to the English prince,—“Though good faith were banished from the rest of the earth, it should still be found in the breasts of princes!” In the chancel, near his son John, lay Philip of Valois. The coffin, formed of hard stone, and lined with plates of lead, was closed with a sheet of that metal soldered on iron bars, and over the lid was placed a large flat stone. His body was gone to dust, nothing of it remaining, excepting what lay in the crevices of a gilt crown, and an ornamented sceptre. This was all that remained of a monarch, against whom the power of Edward, was in vain directed for the attainment of the throne of France. Many more tombs, and of older date than we have described, but of whose possessors little was known, were opened. Great must have been the disappointment of those who had hoped to secure great treasures in these tombs, on finding only the few baubles enumerated, and which constituted the whole of the prize.

The treasures of the Church and Shrine of St. Denis were of great amount and value, as might be expected, when we consider its splendid ecclesiastical possessions in France, the whole of which went, by the decree of the Convention, to similar purposes with the trinkets and leaden coffins of the sepulchres. These treasures were kept in five Cabinets; and from the following enumeration of some of the principal articles, may be judged the long duration of the grandeur of St. Denis. In the first Cabinet, were two mitres of ancient Abbots of St. Denis; one of them formed entirely of pearls and jewels, set in gold, and the other of seed pearls strewed with fleur-de-lis. These mitres were made about the twelfth century. In another Cabinet was a vase of Oriental agate, supposed to be the finest in the world. It was covered with hieroglyphical figures of beautiful execution. John Tristen, in his “Commentaries,” expresses his belief that this vase was made by Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt. An inscription on the foot says, that it was given to St. Denis by Charles III. The crown of Charlemagne, of gold, and enriched with jewels, used at the coronation of the French kings. A cup made of the wood of Samaris, used by St. Louis. The sword which he carried to the Holy Land, and a silver shrine containing a bone of St. Denis. A splendid missal, written eight centuries ago. Four crowns, two of gold, and two of silver, used at the coronations. A manuscript on vellum, ascribed to St. Denis. And the crown used at the coronation of the queens, which was made of gold, and studded with precious stones. There were other valuable curiosities and antique objects in this splendid Collection, but of less importance, and a notice of which does not appear requisite.

## FRANKING LETTERS, claimed as a privilege of Parliament ..... 1663

Commenced 1734.—Before the year 1764, when the Act to alter the mode of franking passed, the franked letters amounted annually to £170,000. The privilege was abridged in 1784; and again in 1795.



|                                                                             |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTS, punished by Act passed                                | 1732 |
| FREEMASONS forbidden in England .....                                       | 1424 |
| Tolerated by Act of Parliament, 1699. Excommunicated by the Pope, 1738.     |      |
| FREEDOM of the City of London presented to Lord John Russell, July 10 ..... | 1831 |
| FRIENDLY ISLANDS discovered .....                                           | 1773 |

The Friendly Islands, discovered by Captain Cook, and named by him as such, on account of the friendship shown towards strangers by the natives. Tasman, the Dutch navigator, first touched here in 1643, and gave the names of New Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburg to three of the principal islands. Cook explored the whole cluster, consisting of more than sixty. New Amsterdam, to the largest, extending twenty-one miles, from E. to W. and 13 from N. to S. Middleburg is called Eooa by the natives, who have given the names of Annamooka, Tongataboo, Hapace, and Leefoooga, to the other principal islands. Under the name of Friendly Islands, are sometimes comprehended Boscawen's, Keppel's, and Prince William's Islands, and the group of the Hapace Islands, amounting together to about 150.

## FROSTS.

In Britain lasted five months, in 220.—The Thames frozen nine weeks, in 250.—Most of the rivers in Britain frozen six weeks, in 291.—A severe one in Scotland, which lasted fourteen weeks, in 359.—The Pontus Sea was entirely frozen over for the space of twenty days, and the sea between Constantinople and Seutair, in 401.—So severe a frost all over Britain, that the rivers were frozen up for above two months, 508.—One so great that the Danube was quite frozen over, 558.—The Thames frozen for six weeks, when booths were built on it, 695.—One that continued from October 1, to February 26, 760.—One in England, which lasted nine weeks, 827.—Carriages were used on the Adriatic Sea, 859.—The Mediterranean Sea was frozen over and passable in carts, 860.—Most of the rivers frozen in England for two months, 908.—The Thames frozen thirteen weeks, 923.—One that lasted 120 days, which began December 22, 987.—The Thames frozen five weeks, 998.—A frost on Midsummer day, so vehement, that the corn and fruit were destroyed, 1035.—The Thames frozen fourteen weeks, 1063.—A frost in England, from November to April, 1076.—Several bridges in England, being then of timber, broken down by a frost, 1114.—A frost, from January 14, to March 22, 1205.—One of fifteen weeks, 1207.—The Mediterranean was frozen over, and the merchants passed with their merchandise in carts, 1234.—The Categat or sea, between Norway and Denmark, was frozen, and that from Oxslo, in Norway, they travelled on the ice of Jutland, 1294.—The sea, between Norway and the promontory of Scaggerat, frozen over, and from Sweden to Gothland, 1296.—The Baltic was covered with ice fourteen weeks, between the Danish and Swedish islands, 1306.—The Baltic was passable for foot passengers and horsemen for six weeks, 1323.—The sea was frozen over and passable, from Stralsund to Denmark, 1349.—The Baltic was quite frozen over, from Pomerania to Denmark, 1402.—The whole sea, between Gothland and Geland, was frozen, and from Rostock to Gezoer, 1408.—The ice bore riding on from Lubec to Prussia, and the Baltic was covered with ice, from Mecklenburgh to Denmark, 1423, 1426, and 1459.—The sea, between Constantinople and Iskodar, was passable on ice, 1420.—One in England, from November 24, to February 10, 1434, when the Thames was frozen below London Bridge to Gravesend.—Another thirteen weeks, 1683.—A great frost for three months, with heavy snows, from December to March, 1709.—Again in 1716, when a fair was held on the Thames.—Another December 24, 1739, and continued nine weeks or 103 days.—Again in 1742.—In Russia, very severe 1747.—In England, 1754.—



**FROSTS, (*continued.*)**

In Germany, 1760.—In 1763, which lasted ninety-four days.—In 1779, which lasted 84 days.—In 1784, which lasted eighty-nine days.—In 1785, which lasted 115 days.—In 1788, which lasted only from November to January.—In 1789, when the Thames was crossed opposite the Custom House, the Tower, Execution Dock, Putney, Brentford, &c. It was general throughout Europe, particularly in Holland, at the same time.—The most severe one was on December, 25, 1796.—The Thames frozen over January, 1811.—Severe one in January, 1814, when booths were erected on various parts of the Thames, and the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle recorded, that the rapid River Tyne was frozen to the depth of twenty inches.—Severe frost at Quebec, August 7, 1815.

**FRUITS AND FLOWERS.**

Sundry sorts, before unknown, were brought into England in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. from about 1500 to 1578. Among others of less note, the musk and damask roses, of great use in medicine, and tulips. Several sorts of plum trees, and currant plants; also saffron; woad, and other drugs, for dying, attempted to be cultivated, but without success.

**GAETA, or CAIETTA, held out against the attacks of the Austrians, in ..... 1707**

It was the only town which held out any time against the Austrians, but was at last taken by storm, and its two castles surrendered at discretion. It also made a good defence in 1734, when the Spaniards recovered Naples from the Austrians.

**GALLEYS first used with three rowers to each oar, B. C. ... 786**  
They came from Corinth.**GAME ACTS, passed in ..... 1496**  
Again 1670, 1753, 1784, and 1785. Certificates commenced in 1785.**GAMING HOUSES, licensed in London ..... 1620**  
Prevented by an Act, passed in 1789.**GAMUT, in Music, invented by Guy L'Aretin ..... 1025****GARDENS, The Zoological, founded in ..... 1826**

The Zoological Society was founded in 1826, by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, Sir Humphrey Davey, Lord Auckland, and other noblemen and gentlemen, patrons of science. A grant of land having been obtained from the Government, the Gardens were formed and opened to the public in 1828. The original grant, however, being found inadequate to contain so many specimens of Zoology with which the Society was presented, an additional piece of ground was granted on the north side.

**GARTER, Order of the Knights of The, instituted, January 19 ..... 1344**

This Order consists of twenty-six Knights Companions, generally Princes and Peers, whereof the king of England is Sovereign, or Chief. They are a College or Corporation, having a Great and Little Seal. Their Officers are a Prelate, Chancellor, Register, King at Arms, and Usher of the Black Rod. They have also a Dean, and Twelve Canons, Petty Canons, Vergers, and twenty-six Pensioners, or Poor Knights. The Prelate is the head. This

**GARTER, Order of the Knights of The, (*continued.*) ..... 1344**

office is vested in the Bishop of Winchester, and has ever been so. Next to the Prelate is the Chancellor, which office is vested in the Bishop of Salisbury, and has ever been so, who keeps the Seals, &c. The next is the Register, is always the Dean of Windsor, and who, by his Oath, is to enter upon the Registry, the Scrutinies, the Elections, Penalties, and other acts of the Order, with all fidelity. The fourth officer is Garter, and King at Arms, being two distinct offices united in one person. Garter carries the Rod and Sceptre at the feast of St. George, the Protector of this Order, when the Sovereign is present. He notifies the Election of new Knights, attends the solemnity of new Installations, carries the Garter to Foreign Princes, &c. He is the principal Officer within the College of Arms, and Chief of the Herald's. All these Officers, except the Prelate, have Fees and Pensions. The habit of the Order upon solemn days is the Garter, mantles, sur-coat, hood collar, Great George, and cap: upon the collar days, they are only obliged to wear the Garter, the Collar of the Order, and the Great George; at the middle of the collar hangs the picture of St. George, sitting on horseback, who, having thrown the dragon on his back, encounters him with a tilting spear. The Garter, which is blue, was, at the foundation of the Order, appointed to be worn a little below the knee of the left leg, which still continues, having this motto wrought on it.—“*HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE.*” The origin of this Order is somewhat differently related. The common account is, and it is most probable, that it was instituted in honour of a garter of the Countess of Salisbury, which she dropped when dancing with king Edward, and which he picked up; but our best Antiquarians think it was instituted on account of the victory over the French, at Cressy, where the king ordered his garter to be displayed as the signal of battle.

**GAUZE, LAWN, AND THREAD, The Manufacture of, began..... 1759**

The manufacture of these articles were commenced at Paisley, in Scotland, and which, in 1784, yielded £575,185. and employed 26,664 hands; in gauze alone, it yielded £350,900.

**GAZETTE, The first one in England, published at Oxford, November 7, ..... 1665**

Gazettes are of Venetian origin, and so called from the price being gazetta, a small piece of money. The London Gazette commenced February 5, 1665; the first published at Paris, was in 1723; at Leipzig, 1715. A London Gazette was ingeniously forged for a Stock Jobbing purpose in November, 1787.

**GAZETTE, announcement of the payment of the Deccan Prize-Money in..... 1839**

In the London Gazette of 1839, was announced the Scale of distribution of the Deccan Prize-Money, among the forces concerned in the Indian campaigns of 1817 and 1818. According to this Scale, the share of the booty to the Commander-in-Chief was £44,201.; of a captain, £119; and of a private, 19s. 10d.

**GEE, Mr. an attempt made to force a Bill of Exchange from, May 12, ..... 1834**

The three persons—Edwards, Lecaseagne, and Weedon, accused of attempting to obtain certain title deeds and a check for £800. by force, from Mr. Gee, a solicitor, at Bishop Stortford, on the 12th of May, 1834, were convicted at the Middlesex Sessions, and sentenced respectively to imprisonment, Edwards two years, Lecaseagne one year, and Weedon six months.

**GENEVA, The Treaty of alliance with Bern and Friburgh 1526**

The Treaty of alliance which Geneva contracted with Bern and Friburgh, may be considered as the era of its liberty and independence; for, not long after, the Dukes of Savoy were deprived of the authority which they possessed over this city; the Bishop was expelled; a republican form of government established, and the Reformation introduced. In 1584, Geneva concluded a Treaty of perpetual alliance with Zurich and Bern, by which it is allied with the Swiss Cantons. It is governed by a senate, or little council of twenty five; of which four are annually chosen syndics, who are the chief magistrates. Thus far the government is aristocratic. But there is also a Great Council, and a General Council or Assembly of the People; the latter amounting to about 1500, who name half the members of the great council, as the senate does the other half. This is the democratic part of the government. During the greater part of the last century, to the year 1789, the history of Geneva contains little more than a narrative of contests between the aristocratic and the popular parties, the history of which would require a volume to relate. Suffice it to say, that the years 1768, 1782, and 1789, were distinguished by great revolutions; and that, by the last, the constitution is now wisely modelled into a mean between the too popular form established in 1768, and the too aristocratic form established in 1782. The houses of Geneva are lofty, and well built, and the citizens of both sexes remarkably well instructed; and "it is not uncommon," says Dr. Moore, "to find mechanics, in the intervals of their labour, amusing themselves with the works of Locke, Montesquieu, Newton, and other productions of the same kind." In 1794, by the intrigues of the French faction, a revolution was brought about, resembling in miniature that of France, by which much mischief was done, and many of the principal inhabitants obliged to leave it.

**GENOA, the present form of Government at, established in 1528**

In 1713, the Emperor Charles VI. granted the marquissate of Final to the Republic of Genoa for a large sum of money: and in 1743 the Queen of Hungary, by the Treaty of Worms, making over to the king of Sardinia all the right she had to Final upon his demanding it; the Republic entered into an alliance with France, Spain, and Naples, and in 1745, declared against Sardinia; but being hard pressed by Great Britain and the Queen of Hungary in 1746, the king of Sardinia took the whole Riviera di Ponente; the English fleet bombarded several places belonging to the Republic, and the Imperialists made themselves masters of the city of Genoa. But by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, it was restored in 1748. In the year 1805, Genoa was annexed to France.

**GENOA, the Bank of, failed at..... 1750****GEORGE'S FIELDS, (ST.) the Magdalen erected near in 1772**

Many Roman coins, chequered pavements, &c. &c. have been found near St. George's Fields; and, in the same year, Parkinson's Museum also stood near this spot.

**GEORGIA, (in North America), Colony of erected ..... 1732**

There are several towns built there, of which Savannah, Ebenezer, and Frederica are the chief. There are also several forts, one of which was taken by the Spaniards in 1742, but they fled at the approach of General Oglethorpe.

**GEORGIUM SIDUS, The, discovered ..... 1782**

This is probably the most remote planet from the sun: it moves round its orbit in about 30,445 days, eighteen hours, at the immense distance of about 1800 millions of miles from the sun. On account of its distance from the earth, its rotation round its axis (and consequently the length of its days and nights) is unknown to us. Six satellites, as has hitherto been discovered,



revolve round this globe, which is about ninety times larger than the earth. As seen from the earth, it appears under an angle of only four seconds of a degree, and it cannot be readily distinguished from a fixed star by a less magnifying power than 200 times.

## GHENT, or GANT, surrendered to Charles III. .... 1706

Ghent, or Gant, the capital city of Flanders, in the late Austrian Low Countries, lying on the four rivers Scheldt, Lys, Lieue, and Mourwater, which are all navigable, besides several canals; whence it is well situated for foreign trade; and the silk, woollen, and linen manufacture still flourish; it also deals considerably in corn. It is defended by walls and other works, being twelve miles in circuit, and has besides a castle, but of no considerable strength, by reason of the various and extensive grounds within it, which requires an army for its defence. About half the tract comprised within the walls, consists of fields and gardens; the rivers and canals running through it constitute twenty-six islands, which are joined by 100 bridges. Here the English foot, in queen Anne's wars, generally took up their winter quarters, sometimes to the number of twenty-four regiments, who had a chapel in the same place, where the English service was performed every Sunday. Though the natives reckon this a healthy climate, yet some thousands of the English, who were mostly new levied men, lie buried on St. Peter's hill, before the large barrack there. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and son of Edward III. king of England, was born here; also Charles V. Emperor of Germany, and king of Spain, of whom there is a statue in the Great Square.

## GIBRALTAR, the Siege of ..... 1704

In the year 1704, Great Britain, having espoused the cause of Charles III, who had been nominated to the Spanish crown, in consequence of the death of Charles II. without issue, and in opposition to the Duke of Anjou, second son of the Dauphin of France, who had, in virtue of his predecessor's will, taken possession of the vacant throne by the title of Philip V. Sir George Rooke was despatched with a powerful fleet and a strong body of troops to escort His Majesty to his kingdom, and put him in possession of it; but the people of Spain being in favour of Philip, but not flocking to his standard, on his landing at Barcelona, he was compelled to re-embark on the following day.

On the 21st of July, the fleet entered the Bay of Gibraltar, and the English and Dutch marines, amounting to 1800 were landed, under the command of the Prince of Hesse, by which all communication was cut off. The Governor having received a message to surrender the place to Charles III. the answer returned was, his having sworn allegiance to Philip, and his determination to defend the place in his name. Admiral Byng, and the Dutch Admiral, Vander Dussen, were ordered to cannonade the town, which was accomplished, and 15,000 shot were spent in five hours. The Admiral having again summoned the Governor to surrender, and he finding the firing of the assailants to be irresistible, capitulated on the 24th: on which day, the Prince of Hesse marched into the town, which was well defended by 100 guns, and a plentiful supply of ammunition.

Various attempts were made by the Spaniards, (especially in 1726 and 1760, but which proved ineffectual) to recover their lost possession. On the 16th of June, 1779, the Spanish Ambassador signified an intention on the part of his Court, of regaining it: and on the 27th of the same month, Gibraltar was completely separated from the surrounding country, by order of the Court of Madrid; and in the middle of the following month, previous to the Spaniards blockading the fort, that General Elliot had arrived in the same, and brought with him the aid of his great military science. In the preceding April, there happened another fortunate occurrence, the arrival of a supply of provisions, a stoppage of which was prevented both from Spain and Africa. On the 12th of September, the first firing took place on the



GIBRALTAR, the Siege of, (*continued,*) ..... 1704

part of the besieged by a cannonade from the fort, which destroyed the works which the besiegers had been for some time erecting. The blockade became daily closer, and all attempts to relieve the place were cut off. Provisions became at length extremely dear; the small-pox, too, had broke out amongst the Jewish inhabitants of the town, and every precaution was taken to prevent its spreading. The Governor, in order to try how small a quantity of food life could be supported, subsisted for eight days on four ounces of rice per day. Thistles, dandelions, wild leeks, &c. were eaten by the people of the town; and meat rose to four shillings per pound.

On the 12th of January, 1780, the besiegers opened their fire; and by the end of March, the first supply of provisions had arrived, and which were brought in by Admiral Rodney, who, in his endeavour to render assistance to his distressed countrymen, had the good fortune to capture six of their men of war, and which included a sixty-four gun ship, with the Admiral on board, and seventeen merchantmen.

Things continued in this state for some months after; during which the garrison and towns-people were reduced to dreadful privations by a want of provisions, previous to the arrival of supplies. In the Spring of 1781, however, the besiegers determined on opening their batteries, and continued to fire on the town till they had completely destroyed it. But on the 27th of April, a most gallant exploit was performed by a party from the garrison, who making a sortie from their fortifications, succeeded in reducing to ashes all the erections of the enemy, although they were not less than three quarters of a mile distant. This, however, was only a temporary relief; for the firing soon after re-commenced, and was continued for more than a year incessantly; and although a desperate effort was made by the Spaniards to bring the siege to a termination, their efforts were in vain, the rock proving impregnable. Having procured a reinforcement of 12,000 men, the Duke de Crillon was made Commander of the force, and a French Engineer, by name D'Arçon, was to make the attack. Numerous floating batteries were constructed, and in such a manner, as to be incapable of being sunk, or set on fire; they were to be composed of wood and cork, with layers of wet sand between, a strong rope-work netting, covered with wet hides, which constituted the roof. These batteries, (ten in number) were mounted with cannon; and so confident were the assailants of success, that the Count d'Artois, and the Duke de Bourbon, with other celebrated characters, volunteered their services, in the vain hope of beholding the entire destruction of this celebrated fortress.

On the 12th of September, the fleets of France and Spain arrived in the bay; the following morning, they drew up on the south and west sides, an armament, amounting in number to forty-seven sail of the line, (seven of which were three-deckers), and ten battering ships, of immense strength, with many frigates, and smaller vessels. An army of 40,000 men, and batteries, on which were mounted 200 pieces of cannon. The garrison consisted of about seven thousand effective men. The ships took their station without interruption; but about a quarter before ten o'clock, the citadel began to pour upon them a most destructive fire. For several hours the attack and defence were maintained amidst the discharge of 400 pieces of the heaviest ordnance, and with great spirit, so much so, as not to admit of any appearance of superiority on either side.

The Governor having adopted the suggestion of General Boyd, at length returned the fire of the besiegers with a tremendous discharge of red-hot balls, by which a terrible effect was produced, and an immediate change in appearance; and about seven or eight o'clock, it ceased, excepting from one or two ships to the northward. At length the attack concluded in the complete destruction of the assailing squadron. As the evening approached, groans and signals of distress from those on board the navy supplied the place of the severe firing before, and many of the unfortunate creatures were struggling for life in the water, and the victors humanely put out to their

## GIBRALTAR, the Siege of, (*continued.*) ..... 1704

assistance, and numbers of them were picked up. The loss of the enemy amounted to 2000, including prisoners; on the side of the English, only sixteen were killed, and sixty-eight wounded. The besieging party had 300 pieces of ordnance in play; the garrison, eighty cannon, seven mortars, and nine howitzers. Eight thousand, three hundred rounds, more than half of which were hot shot, and 716 barrels of powder were expended by the English artillery.

Lord Howe was on his way from England, at the head of a fleet, with supplies for the garrison.

General Elliot, for his gallant defence of Gibraltar, was elevated to the Peerage, under the title of Baron Heathfield, with a pension annexed, of equal amount to that conferred upon Sir George Rodney.

## GILDING, with leaf gold, art of invented ..... 1273

The art of gilding with leaf gold, on bol ammoniac, was invented by Maugaritone, 1273; on wood, in 1680.

## GIN-SHOPS in London amounted to 7000, in..... 1735

The Gin Act, for the regulation of Gin-Shops, passed in 1737,

## GLASTONBURY.

By the ruins, there appears to have been the most magnificent abbey in the world, and the Abbot lived in almost as much state as the royal donors, with an income of £40,000. a year; and a vast tract of rich land, which he could see from the Tor, in his own possession, exclusive of seven deer parks, belonging to this abbey, which is walled round a mile in compass, and was rated in the King's book at £700. a year, more than the Archbishop of Canterbury, and £2000. a year more than the Bishopric of Durham. The Abbot had the title of Lord, and sat among the barons in Parliament. (See ABBOTS OF GLASTONBURY, No. 1.) The Tor, so called, from the tower which stands on it, was a hill so high, that it proved an excellent sea-mark. King Edgar, and many other Saxon kings were interred in its abbey church, as was also, (in Mr. Camden's opinion), King Arthur. Every cottage has a part of a pillar, a door, or a window, of this fabric, of which there still remained (1814) the ruins of the choir, the middle tower, and chapels. There is nothing left entire of the Abbott's lodge but the kitchen, which was built of stone by one of the Abbots, without any combustible material. The walls that remain of the abbey are overgrown with ivy, and the aspect of the whole is both melancholy and venerable. This town, while under the protection of its Abbot, was a parliamentary borough, but it lost that and its privilege of a Corporation, the latter of which was, however, restored by Queen Anne, who granted it a new Charter for a Mayor and burgesses. The George Inn, was at that time called the Abbott's Inn, because it was a receptacle for the strollers that came in pilgrimage to the abbey. A little distance from the old church, and facing the monk's church-yard are two remarkable pyramids, with inscriptions that are in characters unintelligible, and an image in Bishop's vestments.

## GLASS-TAX established ..... 1746

The art of making glass was known to the Romans before the year 79; to the Chinese about 200. It was introduced into England by Benedict, a monk, 674; glass windows began to be used in private houses in England, 1180; glass bottles, and vessels, made in England in 1557; the first plate glass for looking glasses, and coach windows, made at Lambeth, 1673; in Lancashire, 1773.

## GLASSES, MUSICAL.

Musical Glasses are of German origin, and revived by Dr. Franklin, 1760. They were brought to a higher state of exquisiteness by the Cartwrights, in England, 1799.

## GLENCOE, massacre of the Inhabitants at..... 1691

King William having published a Proclamation, inviting the Highlanders, who had been in arms for king James II., to accept a general amnesty before the first of January, on pain of military execution after that period, Alexander Macdonald, laird of Glencoe, went accordingly to Fort William, on the very last day of December, and offered to surrender to the Governor, who informed him, that he must apply to a Civil Magistrate. Upon which he repaired with all possible expedition to Inverary, the county town and surrendered himself to the Sheriff, the time prescribed by the Proclamation being then expired one day. The Sheriff, however, in consideration of his having offered to surrender to the Governor of Fort William before the time had expired, accepted his submission; and Macdonald, having taken the oaths, returned to Glencoe, in full confidence of security and protection. Notwithstanding which, on the 13th of February following, this dreadful catastrophe took place. According to Smollett (see Continuation, vol. i. page 156), the Earl of Breadalbane, from motives of personal enmity to Macdonald, had concealed the circumstance of the surrender from the ministry; and an order for the military execution, signed by king William, was transmitted to the Secretary of State for Scotland, and but too fatally obeyed.

## GLENCHIL, Rebels defeated ..... 1719

## GOODWIN SANDS, The first overflowed in..... 1100

## GOLD MINES, discovered in ..... 1492

Gold mines were discovered by the Spaniards in America, in 1492, from which time, to 1731, they imported from thence into Europe above 6000 millions\* of pieces of Eight, in registered gold and silver, exclusive of what were unregistered.

## GOLD discovered in Malacca, October 27, ..... 1731

In New Andalusia, 1785; in Ireland, in the mountain called Craghawn, in Wicklow, September, 1795.

## GOLD-DUST ROBBERY, The extraordinary, June ..... 1839

Lewin Caspar, Ellis Caspar, Emanuel Moses, (*alias* Money Moses,) and his daughter, Alice Abrahams, the individuals charged in the above robbery, were brought up to receive sentence at the February Sessions at the Old Bailey, before Mr. Justice Williams, when Ellis Caspar and Emanuel Moses, were sentenced to be transported beyond the seas for the term of fourteen years, the sentence to take place from the date of conviction; and Alice Abrahams, to be imprisoned four Calendar months, from the time of passing the sentence. At the conclusion of the sentence, the Counsel for the prosecution, (Mr. Clarkson), applied for an order of detention against Lewin Caspar, two indictments being still pending against him. It was then arranged that the prisoner, Lewin Caspar, should be detained till five o'clock on the following day, when the Judges decided that the charge of being an accessory before the fact, could not be sustained. At the Old Bailey Sessions for March, (1840), he was indicted for larceny, in aiding and assisting Moss in the commission of the above robbery. The trial did not terminate until after nine o'clock at night, when the Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the Court sentenced him to be transported for seven years.



**GOLDEN ISLAND**, attempt to settle a Colony at, by the Scotch, in ..... 1698

In 1698, in the reign of king William III. a colony of the Scots nation attempted to settle, but finding it barren, they possessed themselves of an isthmus on the opposite shore of the continent so strong, that they could not have been dispossessed by the Spaniards, had not the English ministry, at that time, contributed to their calamities.

**GOTHEBORG, or GOTTENBURG**, attack made upon by the Danes ..... 1788

The fortifications of this town are so weak, that the Danes, who attacked the Swedes in 1788, under the pretence of an alliance with Russia, must have taken it, with the king of Sweden in person, but for the interference of Mr. Elliot, the British Minister, under whose mediation an armistice, and afterwards a convention, were concluded between the two contending powers.

**GOUDHURST**, Church of, severely damaged ..... 1637

The Church of Goudhurst, in the county of Kent, was so severely injured by a storm of thunder and lightning, in August, 1637, that its tall steeple was obliged to be pulled down.

**GRANADA, or GRENADA.**

The whole Exports of Granada, in 1770, were more than £506,000. sterling. Before the year 1763, this was a neutral island, when the English became possessed of it by the peace. In 1771, this island received a very considerable loss by a fire at St. George's town, the capital of the island, which it had scarcely recovered before another happened, November 1, 1775, which burnt down the whole town, and the loss was estimated at above £500,000. In 1779, the island was taken by the French, under Count d'Estaing, but restored to Great Britain at the Peace. This island also suffered greatly in 1795 from the French, and revolted negroes; many fine plantations were destroyed, and some of the principal inhabitants cruelly massacred.

**GRANADILLOS**, (Carabee Islands), ceded to the English, by the Peace in ..... 1763

**GRAPES**, cultivated in Flanders ..... 1276  
Brought to England, and planted at Blackhall, Suffolk, 1552.

**GRAVELINES**, demolished by the English ..... 1384

Gravelines was fortified by the Emperor Charles V. 1528. The French were defeated near this place, by the Spaniards, 1558. Taken by the French, 1644. By the Austrians, 1652; and re-taken by the former, in 1658, who were confirmed in the possession of it by the Peace of the Pyrenees. It was entirely laid in ashes in 1694.

**GRAVESEND**, the Town of, burnt down in ..... 1727

The fair of, for one week, from October 23, was granted by king Edward III. In the reign of Richard II. the French and Spaniards came up the Thames, burnt and plundered it, and carried away most of the people. To compensate the town for this loss, it obtained, that the inhabitants of this place and Milton should have the sole privilege of carrying passengers from hence to London by water at 4s. the whole fare, or 2d. a head, which was confirmed by Henry VIII. who also raised two platforms here and at Milton. Coaches ply here at the landing of people from London, &c. to carry them to Rochester. All outward-bound ships are obliged to anchor in this road till



they have been visited by the Custom House Officers, Upon the burning of the town, £5000. was granted by Parliament in 1731 for re-building its church.

GREEK introduced into England in..... 1491

GREEK CHURCH, St. Giles', erected in ..... 1677

This Church, (or Chapel) formerly stood in Crown-street, St. Giles', (at that time named Hog-lane), leading from Tottenham Court-road, to the Seven Dials.

From a Greek inscription over the west door, engraved on a stone slab, in five lines, we are informed, (from the translation) that

"In the year of salvation, 1677, this temple was erected by the Greeks, in the reign of the Most Serene Charles the Second, and when the Lord James was Prince and Royal Duke, and the most Rev. Lord Henry Compton, High Priest (Bishop of London) at the expense of the above-mentioned, and of other the High Priest and Nobles, and with the concurrence of our humility, Samuel the son of \* \* \* \* of the island of Melos."

It is generally known that all this quarter of the town was built in the reign of King Charles II.; and Soho-square, is stated by Maitland and Stow to have been originally named King-square, although it is now called Soho-square; and we doubt not, but that Greek-street derived its name from its contiguity to the Greek Church. It is supposed, from the diminution of the Greek people residing in London, that they were not sufficient in number to form a Congregation; for, in 1758, the Church was transferred to the French refugee Protestants, who at this time resided in this quarter, but who attended Divine worship at the Chapel in Spring Gardens.

The Greek Church, with its dependencies the alms-houses, was, not long since, in the possession of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; but it has since been sold, and the poor who occupied those alms-houses, are now removed to the country establishment of that parish.

GREEN, Saxon, invented ..... 1744

GREEN DYE for Cotton invented ..... 1777

The inventor was Dr. R. Williams.

GREENLAND, (WEST) discovered ..... 1585

Called by Forbisher, or rather Queen Elizabeth, Meta Incognita. It was first discovered by one John Davis, an Englishman, in 1585, from whom the strait between the N. continent of America and Greenland takes its name. The most southerly point of land is Cape Farewell. The inhabitants of this country are barbarous, and live in Winter about eight families together, in a very dirty manner, in narrow low huts and caves: their summer habitations are slight tents, made of sea dog's skins. Here the Danes, who claim the sovereignty of the country, have a few colonies, and have sent Missionaries thither, with some success; the most remarkable of these was Mr. Paul Egede, who went first among them in 1723, and has published a Greenland Dictionary, in Danish and Latin, and besides other small pieces for the instruction of the Greenlanders, has also translated the Four Evangelists into their language, and printed them at Copenhagen. The fishery is the only valuable thing about Greenland.

GREGORIAN CALENDAR, The, used in ..... 1582

The Gregorian Calendar was first used in the Catholic States of Europe, 1582; in most of the others, 1710; in England and in Sweden, 1752.

**GREY, EARL**, invested with the Blue Ribbon of the Order of the Garter, May 27 ..... 1831

Earl Grey was invested by His Majesty, (William IV.) with the Blue Ribbon of the Order of the Garter, at a Chapter of the Order, held for that purpose at St. James's.

**GRIFFITH JENKINS ESTATE**, (The) alleged Sale of 1807

The alleged purchase of the Griffith Jenkins Estate by Mr. Serjeant Wilde, and which led to his having been excluded from the Mess of the Western Circuit, took place in 1807. Lord Grey declined to give him the Solicitor Generalship on these grounds. A decision of the Vice-Chancellor declared the purchase to have been a fraudulent one.

**GRIST MILLS** invented in Ireland ..... 214

**GRODNO**, appointed time of Diets to be held at, ..... 1673

In this year it was ordered that every third Diet should be holden here, at which time 400 ducats are usually paid for four apartments in a house for six weeks only. In 1753, almost the whole town was burnt down.

**GROSVENOR SQUARE**, the centre house of, raffled for, June 10, ..... 1739

The above premises were raffled for by Guinea Tickets, valued at £10,000.

**GROSVENOR BRIDGE**, over the Dee, opened, October 17, ..... 1832

The Grosvenor Bridge, over the Dee, formally opened by the Princess (now Queen) VICTORIA, then on a visit to Eaton Hall, the seat of the Grosvenor family. Not thrown open to the public generally till New Year's Day, 1834. First stone laid October 1, 1827. Total cost of, £49,900. Largest arch 200 feet span; rise forty-two feet; form circular. Architect, Mr. Hartley. Contractor, Mr. James Trubshaw.

**GUADALOUPE**, the French began to send Colonies to the Island of..... 1632

Since that time they have been continually improving and fortifying it, and yet it was taken by the English in 1759, who found it extremely pleasant and fertile; but it was restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1763. The most remarkable curiosity in Guadeloupe is the burning mountain, called by the French "la Souffriere;" it is seated in the South part of Cabesterre; and that called the Piton, or Pike, which is elevated above the rest of the mountains, is twenty-four yards high, and 160 in circumference. It consists of a heap of large white calcined stones, and on the top there is a mouth of about thirty-six yards in diameter; the edges are covered with large stones, mixed with ashes and pieces of sulphur, and there proceeds from it, from time to time, clouds of black thick, sulphureous smoke, mixed with sparks of fire. Besides this, there are other places which continually emit smoke with sparks of fire, which do not prevent the air from being very cold. The negroes often go in quest of the sulphur, which they purify and sell.

**GUALDA**, a small town in Italy, almost entirely destroyed by an Earthquake..... 1751

**GUANIHANI, or ST. SALVADOR, now (CATTISLAND).**

It was the first land Columbus discovered on the 14th of October, 1492, whence he called it St. Salvador, his crew having given themselves over for lost in an immense ocean, till they saw this island.

**GUARDS** for the King's person instituted in ..... 1486  
Had their pay advanced in April, 1797.

**GUILLOTINE**, The, first used in France ..... 1792  
It was known in Italy in the 16th century.

**GUILDHALL**, Grand Dinner given at, July 9, ..... 1814  
This Dinner was given by the Corporation of London, to His Grace the Duke of Wellington.

**GUILDHALL**, magnificent Dinner given at, on the passing of the Reform Bill, July 11, ..... 1832

This splendid banquet was also given by the Corporation of London, to Lords Grey and Brougham, on presenting them with the Freedom of the City, and at which were present His Majesty's Ministers, and several other persons of distinction, in celebration of the passing of the Reform Bill, July 11, 1832.

**GUINEA.**

The first slave trade on this coast by the English, was opened by John Hawkins, assisted by a subscription of sundry English gentlemen; he sailed from England with three ships, purchased negroes, sold them at Hispaniola, and returned home richly laden with hides, sugar, and ginger, 5th Elizabeth, 1563. It was first carried on by the Spaniards, at the suggestion of Bartholomew de las Casas, as a substitute for the Indians who had hitherto been used for working the mines.

**GUISE**, in Picardy, the last siege of, in ..... 1650  
The town of Guise had in its time sustained several sieges. The last was by the Archduke Leopold.

**GULLY**, Mr. Action against, March 28, ..... 1834  
An action was brought at York, against Mr. Gully, the Member of Parliament, by a Mr. Ridsdale, for an assault. The Jury returned a verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages £500.

**GUN-POWDER PLOT** discovered, November 5, ..... 1605

**GUNPOWDER** invented by Schwartz, a German ..... 1330  
Made in England, 1413; used in Spain, 1344; mercurial gunpowder, invented by A. J. Forsyth, a Scots Clergyman.

**GUNS**, great, invented ..... 1330

Used by the Moors at the siege of Algesiras, 1344: at the battle of Cressy, 1346, when Edward III. had four pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle: they were also used at the siege of Calais, in 1347: in Denmark, 1354; at sea, by Venice against Genoa, 1377: used in Scotland, 1400: by the English against Berwick, 1405: used in Spain, 1406: used by the Russians, against Felling, in Livonia, 1482: by the Swedes, 1495: made in England of iron, 1547: of brass, 1635: invented to shoot whales, 1735. Firing with locks was first practised by Admiral Sir Charles Douglas, Bart.



**GWALIOR, the fortress of, taken ..... 1780**

The ancient and celebrated fortress of Hindostan Proper, is in the province of Gohud. It stands on a vast rock, about four miles in length, but narrow and of unequal breadth, and nearly flat on the top. The sides are so steep as to appear almost perpendicular in every part: for where it was not naturally so, it has been scraped away; and the height from the plain below is from 200 to 300 feet. The rampart conforms to the edge of the precipice all round; and the only entrance is by steps running up the side of the rock, defended on the side next the country by a wall and bastions. The area within is full of noble buildings, reservoirs of water, wells, and cultivated land, so that it is a little district within itself. In a word, this place is considered as the Gibraltar of the East. It was taken, however, by Major Popham, who performed this exploit by an unexpected nocturnal escalade.

**GYULA, a town in Hungary Proper, taken by the Turks ... 1566**

Gyula was formerly fortified, but being taken by the Turks, at the above date, is now dismantled.

**HABEAS CORPUS ACT passed ..... 1641**

The suspension of this Act has taken place on different occasions.—Suspended May 27, 1679; again 1715, for six months; 1716, for six months; 1722, for twelve months; 1744, for six months; 1779, for six months; 1794, 1795, 1798, 1799, and 1800, for nine months; 1801, six weeks; in 1808, in consequence of the Rebellion; again suspended, on account of the Report of the Green Bag Committee, March 3, 1817; the suspension to continue till July 1; was renewed a few days previous to the expiration of that period. Writs of, made issuable in vacations, and returnable immediately, 1814.

**HADDINGTON, great inundation at, October 4 ..... 1775**

Inundations from the river Tyne, on which the town is situated, are frequent, and sometimes very destructive: particularly that above dated, when it suddenly rose fifteen feet above the common run of the river, overflowed the whole East end of the town, did a great deal of damage to the neighbouring country, and would have spread its destructive consequences still farther, had it not been for some high dykes, which obstructed its course a little below the town, giving way.

**HAIR POWDER, the taxing of, began..... 1795**

The origin of wearing powder in the hair, in England, took its rise from some of the ballad singers at the Fair of St. Germain whitening their heads, to make them look ridiculous. It was introduced in this country, 1614. Tax on, of one guinea took place, May 5, 1795.

**HAMMERSMITH GHOST, the affair of the ..... 1804**

The particulars of this tragical event are as follow:—The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Hammersmith had been for some days in a state of alarm, arising from the report that a ghost had been seen, which report so intimidated the residents of the place, that few would venture out of their houses after dusk, unless upon urgent business. A young man, however, who possessed more courage than the rest of his neighbours, determined to watch the proceedings of this visitant of the other world: he accordingly placed himself in a secluded spot, armed with a gun, and as near the spot as possible to where the ghost had been seen. He had not remained long in his hiding-place, when he heard the sound of footsteps advancing, and immediately challenged the supposed spirit: but not receiving any answer, he fired at the object. A deep groan was heard, and upon a light being procured, it was discovered that a poor bricklayer, who passed that way from his work



on that evening rather later than usual, and who having on a new flannel jacket, was the innocent cause of this unfortunate occurrence. The young man was tried for murder, and acquitted.

## HANOVERIAN TROOPS, arrival of in England ..... 1756

At this time a scarcity next to a famine raged in England: and the Hessian troops, who with the Hanoverians, had been sent to defend the kingdom from an invasion intended by the French, remained still in England. So many difficulties concurring, in 1758 a treaty of mutual defence was agreed to between His Majesty and the king of Prussia; in consequence of which, the British Parliament voted £670,000. to His Prussian Majesty; and also voted large sums, amounting in the whole to near two millions a year for the payment of 50,000 of the troops of Hanover, Hesse Cassel, Saxe Gotha, Wolfenbuttel, and Buckeburg. This Treaty, which proved afterwards so burdensome to England, was intended to unite the Protestant interest in Germany. George II. with the consent of His Prussian Majesty, pretending that the French had violated the Convention concluded between them and the Duke of Cumberland at Closterseven, ordered his Hanoverian subjects to resume their arms under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, a Prussian general, who instantly drove them out of Hanover; and the Duke of Marlborough, after the English had repeatedly insulted the French coasts, by destroying their stores and shipping at St. Maloes and Cherbourg, marched into Germany, and joined Prince Ferdinand with 12,000 British troops, which were afterwards increased to 25,000. A sharp war ensued. The English every where performed wonders, and, according to the accounts in the London Gazette, they were every where victorious; but nothing decisive followed, and the enemy opened every campaign with advantage.

## HARLOTS, a Statute passed to compel them to wear a Livery ..... 1355

They were obliged to wear striped hoods of party colours, and their garments the wrong side outward:—27th Edward III.

## HAT-TAX commenced, October 1, ..... 1784

Stamps for ditto, 1796. Repealed in 1811.

## HAWKERS AND PEDLARS licensed, June 24, ..... 1697

Restrained, 1785. New Act for, in 1810.

## HEARTH, or CHIMNEY MONEY; oppressive Tax of, passed ..... 1662

By this arbitrary measure, a tax of 2s. per annum was laid on every fire place, or hearth, throughout England, 12th Charles II. 1662. It was abolished by William and Mary, 1689.

## HEGIRA, *i. e.* THE FLIGHT OF MAHOMET ..... 622

In Chronology, a celebrated epocha, from whence the Mahometans compute their time; which took its origin from Mahomet's flight from Mecca, on the evening of the 15th or 16th of July, A D. 622, in the reign of Heraclius, being driven from thence by the Magistrates for fear his imposture should occasion sedition. As the years of the Hegira consist of only 354 days, they are reduced to the Julian Calendar, by multiplying the year of the Hegira by 354, dividing the product by 365, subtracting the intercalary days, or as many times as there are four years in the quotient, and adding 622 to the remainder.

## HEIDELBURG, city of sacked and plundered by the French ..... 1683

In 1692, they almost entirely destroyed it, not sparing even the Electoral burial place, many of the dead bodies being thrown about the streets, merely because some had concealed themselves in vaults, obliging the inhabitants to seek their safety in foreign countries: many of them came into England, and were transported to our American colonies. The famous tun of Heidelberg was repaired in the year 1727, and is generally full of the best Rhenish Wine, and is said to contain 204 tons of liquor. The head of this cask is flat, and surrounded with rails, so that several persons may walk about, or have an entertainment upon it. This huge cask was made in the year 1664, by order of the Elector Charles Lewis.

## HELENA, ST. the Island of, discovered..... 1502

This small rocky spot, in the midst of the Atlantic Ocean, is about twenty miles in circumference. Mr. Forster tells us, that, "Having travelled about half a mile from the town into the country, he was transported with one of the finest prospects he had ever seen, consisting of several little hills, covered with rich verdure, and interspersed with fertile vallies, which contained gardens, orchards, and various plantations: that many pastures were filled with cattle: that every valley was watered by a rivulet: that the soil was in general rich mould, from six to ten inches deep, clothed with a variety of plants and shrubs, and, in the Governor's garden, there were a profusion of roses and lilies: several walks of peach trees, loaded with fruit, and which had a peculiar rich flavour, different from that of our peaches. Other European fruit trees thrived but indifferently, never bearing fruit. Vines had been planted several times, but had not succeeded, on account of the climate: and that the barley, and other kinds of corn, are frequently devoured by rats, which are immensely numerous. The number of inhabitants does not exceed 2000, including soldiers and 600 slaves, who are supplied with all sorts of manufactures and other necessaries." This island is rendered famous by being the place chosen by the Allied Sovereigns for the exile of Bonaparte. It came into the possession of the English in 1672, soon after its capture from the Dutch by Admiral Munden, when it was granted by Charles II. to the East India Company, to whom it is invaluable as a place for their fleet to supply themselves with fresh water.

## HELIER, ST.

It took its name from Elerius, or Helier, a holy man, who lived in this island many centuries ago, and was slain by the Pagan Normans, at their coming there. He is mentioned among the martyrs in the Martyrology of Coutances. His little cell, with the stone bed, is still shown among the rocks: and, in memory of him, a noble abbey was founded in this island. On the site of this abbey, now stands Elizabeth castle, a very large and strong fortification. It is the residence of the Governor and garrison of St. Helier, and occupies the whole island, which is near a mile in circuit, and surrounded by the sea at every half flood: and hence, at low water, is a passage to the town of St. Helier, called the Bridge, half a mile long, and formed of sand and stones.

## HENRY WILLIAM, (Duke of Clarence.)

William Henry, Duke of Clarence, third son of George III. was the first Prince of the Blood Royal that ever landed in North America, 1781: or Ireland, 1788.

## HENRY II. held the stirrup to Pope Alexander, to mount his horse ..... 1161

Henry also did the same to Becket, 1170.

**HEPTARCHY** of England began..... 454  
 Ended in 824.

**HERALDRY**, had its rise in ..... 1100  
 Heraldic lines for colours in coats of arms invented in 1639.

**HERCULANEUM**, the ancient city of, buried in the lava  
 of an Eruption of Mount Vesuvius ..... 79

It was discovered by a peasant in 1730, of whom the prince d'Elbœuf purchased  
 a right to search for the Curiosities: he was stopt by Government, but the  
 researches were renewed in 1736, by Don Carlos, on his becoming king of  
 Naples. The Manuscripts found there, which had not been burnt, were  
 unfolded by father Anthony Piaggi.

**HERETICS**, (the burning of) forbidden by Parliament ..... 1677  
 Thirty of them came from Germany to England, to propagate their opinions, and  
 were branded in the forehead, whipt, and thrust naked in the streets in the  
 middle of winter, when none daring to relieve them, they died of hunger and  
 cold, 1160.

**HERITABLE JURISDICTIONS** in Scotland abolished,... 1747  
 They were valued at £164,232. 16s.

**HERRING FISHERY**, first practised by the Hollanders  
 in ..... 1164

**HERRING-PICKLING** invented ..... 1397  
 W. Boekel was the inventor.

**HEXHAM**, Northumberland, Monastery founded at, in ... 1112  
 The liberties were so large that they procured it the name of a shire: and by Act  
 of Parliament in the reign of Henry VIII. it was of itself made a county  
 Palatine. It also was the See of a Bishop in 674, but the diocese was so  
 harassed and ruined by the Danes, that no man could be found to accept of  
 the Bishopric, and it was in consequence united to Lindisfarn in 883. The  
 town and priory were destroyed by the Scots in 1296, and pillaged again in  
 1346.

**HIERES**, the French and Spanish Fleets blocked up in the  
 bay of, by the English..... 1744

Upon the latter quitting the harbour, they were engaged by Admiral Matthews,  
 before whom the combined fleet fled to the coast of Spain, and would proba-  
 bly have been entirely destroyed or taken, had he not been deserted by  
 Lestock, his Vice-Admiral, and several of his Captains, though some of that  
 squadron came into the engagement, particularly the Marlborough, com-  
 manded by the brave Captain Cornwall, who was killed in the engagement,  
 and in memory of his gallant behaviour, the British Senate, of which he  
 was a member, unanimously voted a very magnificent monument to be  
 erected at the public expense in Westminster Abbey.

## HIGHGATE.

It has its name from its high situation on the top of a hill, and a gate erected  
 there about 400 years ago, to receive toll for the Bishop of London, when the  
 old miry road from Gray's Inn-lane to Barnet was turned through the  
 Bishop's Park, which gate is now removed. This toll was farmed by Queen  
 Elizabeth at £40. a year. Some of the public houses there have, (or lately



**HIGHGATE** (*continued.*)

had) a large pair of horns placed on the sign, and when the country people stop for refreshment, a pair of large horns, fixed to the end of a staff, is brought to them, and they are pressed to be sworn. If they consent, a kind of burlesque oath is administered, *that they will never eat brown bread, when they can get white*, and other things, which are altered according to the sexes; and which they repeat after the person who brings the horns: being allowed, however, to add to each article the words,—“except I like the other better.” The whole being finished, they must kiss the horns, and pay a shilling for the oath.

**HIGHLAND DRESS**, The, prohibited in Scotland by Law,  
August ..... 1746

It was restored in 1782.

**HIGH TREASON ACT**, The, passed ..... 1696

It was improved in 1795.

**HINDOOSTAN**, or **INDIA**, invaded ..... 1398

The name India, by which this country, as far as it was known, is distinguished in the earliest Greek histories, appears to be derived from Hind, the name given to it by the ancient Persians, through whom, doubtless, the knowledge of the country was transmitted to the Greeks. The word-Hindoostan is, indeed, entirely of Persian origin, compounded of Stan, a region, and Hind, or Hindoo. From a pure Hindoo government, it became at last a Mahometan state, and continued to be so, under various dynasties, till the beginning of this century. The first irruption of the Mahometans was in the year 1000. From this period, it is to be observed, that the provinces of Hindoostan were held rather as tributary kingdoms, than as provinces of the same empire: and that the conquest of the Deccan, in particular, was for ages an object of considerable importance to the Emperors. In 1398, the Mogul Tartars, under the conduct of Timur, or Tamerlane, invaded Hindoostan: but the conquest was not effected till 1525, by Sultan Baber, one of his descendants, who from this circumstance, was, in reality, the founder of the Mogul dynasty: and hence Hindoostan has been called the Mogul Empire, and its chief, the Great Mogul. The illustrious Acbar, his son, failed in his attack upon the Deccan: an attempt, in which many of his successors were equally unfortunate, and which tended, in the sequel, to the decline and dissolution of the Empire. In 1615, the Emperor Jehanguir, his son, received Sir Thomas Roe, as the first English Ambassador: and the Portuguese had, by this time, acquired considerable settlements in Bengal and Guzerat. In the reign of his grandson Aurungzebe, which lasted from 1660 to 1707, the Empire attained its full extent. His authority reached from 10 to 35 latitude and nearly as much in longitude, and his revenue exceeded £32,000,000. sterling, in a country where the productions of the earth are four times as cheap as in England. But, in the course of 50 years after his death; a succession of weak princes and wicked ministers reduced this astonishing empire to nothing. Bloody contests for the empire ensued on the death of Aurungzebe, 11 years after which five princes of the line, who had mounted the throne, were deposed and murdered; and the degraded state of the imperial authority had introduced a disposition in all the governors of the provinces to shake off their dependance on the head of the empire. In a word, instead of finding the emperors attempting now the conquest of the Deccan, we perceive their empire attacked by the powerful Nizam of that country, by whose contrivance Nadah Shah, the Persian usurper, invaded Hindoostan in 1738. The weak emperor, Mahomed Shah, threw himself on the clemency of the invader, who entered Delhi, and demanded £30,000,000. sterling, by way of ransom. Tumults, massacres, and famine, were the



HINDOOSTAN, or INDIA, invaded, (*continued.*) ..... 1398

result: 100,000 of the inhabitants were massacred, and sixty-two millions of plunder said to be collected. He evacuated Delhi, however, and left the Nizam in possession of the whole remaining power of the empire, which he sacrificed to his own views in the Deccan, where he established an independent kingdom. Mahomed Shah died in 1747, having seen the Carnatic and Bengal become likewise independent, under their respective nabobs; an independent state too, formed by the Rohillas (a tribe from the mountains between India and Persia) on the east of the Ganges, within 80 miles of the Delhi; and the kingdom of Candahar, erected by Abdalla, one of the generals of Nadir Shah. Ahmed Shah, the son of Mahomed, succeeded; in whose reign the entire division of the empire took place; nothing remaining to the house of Tamerlane but a small territory round Delhi, with the city itself (no longer a capital) exposed to depredations, massacres, &c. The last imperial army was defeated by the Rohillas in 1749. Oude was seized by the grandfather of the Nabob. The Mogul empire was now become merely nominal, being regarded as of no political consequence, otherwise than as to the names and persons of its Emperors. The name and person of each Emperor was of use so far, as being venerated by the bulk of the people of Hindoostan, which is evident, from the application made for grants of territory, forcibly obtained by the grantee, but which required the sanction of the Lord Paramount, to reconcile the transaction to the popular opinion. Ahmed was deposed in 1753, as was his successor, and murdered, in 1760. He was succeeded by his son, Shah Aulum, who was alternately dependent on the contending powers, and more particularly upon the English, who obtained from him a grant of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, with the Northern Circars. He was long a state prisoner; living on the produce of a small domain, allowed out of veneration to his ancestors, and the use of his name. He was dethroned and blinded by the Rohillas; who being defeated by Madajee Sindia, his son, a Mahrattachief, succeeded him, and lived in the same deplorable state. After this, Hindoostan consisted but of six principal states, which hold as tributary, numerous inferior states. These six principal states are, the British; the Poonah Mahrattas; the Berar Mahrattas; Nizam Ally, Soubah of the Deccan; Mysore, or the dominions of Tippoo Sultan; and the Seiks. The British possessions are, Bengal, the greater part of Bahar, part of Allahabad, part of Orissa, the northern Circars, the Jaghire in the Carnatic, Baramahal Dindigul, and some considerable countries to the North and South of Calicut, on the coast of Malabar, with Bombay, and the island of Salsette. The allies of the British, who may be considered as dependent on them, are the Nabob of Oude: the Nabob of the Carnatic, including Tanjore, Madura, Tinevelley, and Marrawars: the Rajahs of Travancore: and the territory of Cochin. The Indian territory held by England either in direct subjection, or through the intervention of dependent allies, containing more than 20,000,000 of inhabitants, and yields an annual revenue of £8,000,000. sterling. Exclusive of the Europeans, the inhabitants of Hindoostan are computed at 10,000,000 Mahometans, and 100,000,000 Hindoos. The Hindoos are divided into tribes or casts, the four principal of which are, the Bramins, Soldiers, labourers, and Mechanics: and are subdivided into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions. There are Bramins of various degrees of excellence, who have the care of religion allotted to them. The Bramins vary much in their pursuits, and in their degrees of knowledge: acknowledge the errors that have crept into their religion, and own one Supreme Being: but laugh at the idolatry of the multitude, and insist upon the necessity of working upon the weaknesses of the vulgar. The generality of the Bramins are as ignorant as the laity: and such as are not engaged in worldly pursuits, are a very innocent people, who promote charity as much as they can, but are very superstitious; those who engage in the world are generally the worst of all the Gentoo; for, persuaded that the waters of the Ganges will purify them from their sins, and

HINDOOSTAN, or INDIA, invaded, (*continued*,) ..... 1398

being exempt from the utmost rigour of the Courts of Justice (under the Gentoo Governments,) they run into much greater excesses. The soldiers are called Rajah Poots, (descended from the Rajahs.) Fighting is their profession, and they readily enter into the service of any that will pay them, and readily follow the same; but, should their leader fall in battle, they will fly from the field, without any stain on their reputation. The English East India Company have many battalions of them in their service, who are called Sepoys, and are clothed and disciplined in the European manner. The Hellachores, who cannot be called a tribe, being rather the refuse of all tribes, are a set of unhappy wretches, destined to perpetual misery, and who are obliged to perform the vilest offices of life. In such detestation are they held, that, on the Malabar side of Hindoostan, should one of them by chance touch an Hindoo of a superior tribe, the latter would draw his sabre, and cut him down on the spot, without the least compunction, or fear of punishment.

Previous to closing the detail relating to Hindoostan, we shall advert for a few moments to the dreadful custom which prevailed there, of the self immolation of widows on the death of their husbands:—

Mr. Holwell says, “ I have been present at many of these sacrifices: in 1743, I was at one near Cossimbuza, when a widow, about eighteen, with three children, the eldest not four years of age, was strongly urged to live, for the sake of the future care of her infants. Notwithstanding this, and though the agonies of death were described to her in the strongest colours, she put her finger into the fire with a calm and determined countenance, and held it a considerable time. She then, with one hand, put fire into the palm of the other, sprinkled incense on it, and fumigated the Bramins. Being then told that she would not be permitted to burn, she resolutely answered, that death was in her own power, and that if she were not allowed to burn, she would starve herself. Her friends were obliged, at last, to consent to the dreadful sacrifice of this lady, who was of high rank.” In 1781, another of these sacrifices took place near Benares, but of an inferior cast. Mr. Hodges, (who witnessed it,) says:—“ Repairing to the spot, on the banks of the river, where the ceremony was to take place, I found the body of the man on a bier, covered with linen, already laid at the edge of the river. After waiting a considerable time, the wife appeared, attended by Bramins, and music, with a few relations. The procession was slow and solemn; the victim moved with a firm step, and perfect composure of countenance, approached close to the body, where she halted. She then addressed those near her, without the least change of voice or countenance. In her left hand was a cocoa nut, containing a red mixture, in which she dipped the forefinger of her right hand, marking those near her to whom she wished to shew any particular mark of regard. She appeared to be about twenty-four years of age; her dress was a loose robe of white flowing drapery, which extended from the head to the feet. The pile was composed of dried branches, leaves, &c., and had a door on one side: by this door stood a man with a lighted brand. From the time the woman appeared, to the conveying of the body to the pile, occupied half an hour, which was spent in prayer with the Bramins, and conversation with her relations; the body being deposited in the pile, she bowed to all around her. The door was then closed, and the fire put to the combustibles, which were instantly in flames. This part of the ceremony was accompanied with the shouts of the multitude, who had now become numerous, and which seemed a mass of confused rejoicing. In other parts of India, (the Carnatic) the custom is more horrible: having dug a pit, they deposit a quantity of combustible matter, which is set on fire, and the body being let down, the victim throws herself into the flaming mass. In other places, a pile is raised extremely high, and the body, with the wife, is placed upon it, and then the whole is set on fire.” In the Code of Gentoo Laws, translated by Mr. Halhead, is the following remarkable passage concerning this practice. “ It is proper for a woman, after her husband's

**HINDOOSTAN, or INDIA, invaded, (*continued*.)** ..... 1398

death, to burn herself in the fire with his corpse. Every woman, who thus burns herself, shall remain in paradise with her husband three crore and fifty lacks of years, by destiny. If she cannot burn, she must, in that case, preserve an inviolable chastity: if she remain always chaste, she goes to paradise; and if she do not preserve her chastity, she goes to hell." This Code of Laws, were written in the Sanscrit language, and is very copious.

On the 1st of July, 1831, a petition from the principal natives of India, was presented by the Marquess of Lansdown to the House of Lords against the practice of burning Widows in India.

**HISPANIOLA, or ST. DOMINGO, discovered in.....** 1492

One of the largest Antilles islands, in the West Indies. It partly belonged to the Spaniards, and partly to the French. It was styled by the natives Aitii, and the Spaniards, when Christopher Columbus first discovered it, called it Hispaniola, or the Spanish island. The city, which he founded in 1494, being dedicated to St. Dominic, the name was first extended to that quarter of the island, and in process of time to the whole: so that it is now generally called in our Charts, &c. St. Domingo.

In October, 1791, a dreadful calamity befel the French part of this island; an almost general insurrection took place among the negroes, by which a great number of lives were lost, and nearly 200 sugar plantations burnt. This was accompanied by a Civil War between the republicans and royalists; the latter called in the English, who took possession of Jeremie and Cape St. Nicholas Mole. In 1795, the Spaniards, in adjusting their disputes with France, surrendered their portion of the island to that country.

**HITH, HIDE, or EAST HITHE.**

In this town were once five parish churches, which are all demolished but one, for the town has at times suffered very great losses. As its first rise was owing to the decay of its neighbours, Lyme and West Hith, which were so choaked with sand that their ships came lither, the same fate befel this also, and made it almost useless. In the reign of Henry IV. numbers of its inhabitants were cut off by a pestilence, 200 of their houses consumed by fire, and five of their ships sunk at sea, with the loss of 100 men; so that the people were going to abandon the town, had not the king by his Charter generously released to them, for five turns next following, their service of fiveships of 100 men and five horse, which they were to have furnished out, and kept at their own charge, in the king's wars, for fifteen days.

**HOLBORN paved** ..... 1417**HOLLAND, (NEW) or BOTANY BAY, Orders in Council for making a Settlement there, in.....** 1786

New Holland, the largest island in the world, and formerly supposed to be part of that imaginary continent called *Terra Australis Incognita*. Different parts of the country have been called by the names of their discoverers, as "Van Dieman's Land," "Carpentaria," &c.; and though the original appellation of the whole was New Holland, it is now applied by Geographers to the North and West parts of the country. The eastern part, called New South Wales, was taken possession of in His Majesty's name (George III.) by Captain Cook, though many other navigators had previously touched here, and to whom this vast tract seems to have been perfectly unknown till that celebrated navigator made his voyages, and by fully exploring that part of the coast, gave his country an undoubted right to the possession of it, which has since been taken, under the name of NEW SOUTH WALES, and now forms a part of the British dominions.



## HOLLAND, (NEW) or BOTANY BAY, &c. (*continued*) 1786

On the 6th of December, 1786, Orders were issued by His Majesty in Council for making a Settlement on New Holland, establishing a Court of Judicature in the Colony, and other regulations necessary on the occasion, and the sanction of Parliament was given in 1787. The first squadron appointed consisted of the *Serius* frigate, Captain Hunter; the Supply armed tender, Lieutenant Ball; three store ships, for carrying provisions and stores for two years; and lastly, six transports to carry 778 convicts, of which 558 were males, with a detachment of marines in each. On the 18th of January, the supply arrived at Botany Bay, so called, from the great quantity of herbs found on the shore, and which was afterwards changed for Port Jackson, another part of the island, about fifteen miles to the northward, as more favourable to a Settlement. Subsequent voyages were made, and there is now a regular Colony, represented to be in a very flourishing state, but after surmounting great difficulties; and on the 7th of February, 1788, a regular form of government was established on the coast of New South Wales. On the landing of Governor Philips on the shore of Botany Bay, an interview took place with the natives. They were all armed, but on seeing the Governor approach with signs of friendship, alone and unarmed, they readily returned his confidence by laying down their arms. Another Settlement, named Norfolk Island, was founded in October, 1790, and another party sent thither, which consisted of forty-four men, and sixteen women.

## HOLLAND, rising of the People in a body at, November 15, ..... 1813

The people of Amsterdam rose in a body, proclaiming the House of Orange, and their example was immediately followed by the principal towns of the other provinces. The French authorities were deposed, and a Provisional Government appointed, who sent off Baron Perponcher and Mr. Fagel to England, to invite home the hereditary Prince of Orange, and solicit assistance.

## HOLT MINERAL SPRINGS discovered ..... 1728

## HOLY ALLIANCE, The, began June 21..... 1816

The Holy Alliance was formed by the Emperors of Russia, Austria, and the king of Prussia, joined by other Sovereigns, by which they bound themselves to be governed by Christian principles in their political transactions: signed at Paris, September 26, 1816. The King of the Netherlands also agreed to the Convention.

## HOLY WATER first used in churches ..... 120

## HOPS, the use of, petitioned against in, ..... 1428

In this year, the use of Hops was petitioned against as a wicked weed, by Parliament. First used in malt liquors in England, 1525; the duty for those produced in Kent and Sussex, in 1792, yielded £170,000.; in 1793, £162,112. 19s. 5d.; in 1794, £190,196. 7s. 4d.; in 1795, £82,323. 19s. 4d.; in 1798, £46,322. 15s. 2d.; and in 1799, it yielded about £77,279. 5s. 4d.

## HORSE GUARDS instituted ..... 1550

The regiments of Life Guards and Horse Guards, were disbanded by order of Government in 1788; a pension was granted to each man on this occasion by way of compensation, with liberty to enter the regiments of Royal Horse Guards then newly raised under different regulations: the honour of serving in the former troops, with certain privileges they enjoyed, was deemed of



such importance that the situation of private was purchased for the sum of £100. Their barracks was situated in what was then called the outskirts of the town, viz. Riding-house lane, Mary-le-bone, near Portland Place.

**HORSE-SHOES** introduced into general use in the 9th century.

**HORSE TAX** commenced in ..... 1785  
Increased in 1796.

**HOTTENTOTS**, vaccination of ..... 1808  
Upwards of 600 of them were vaccinated by the Missionaries in Africa.

**HOUGHTON COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS**, The,  
sold to the Empress of Russia ..... 1779

**HOURLY GLASSES**, invented at Alexandria, B. C. .... 140  
They were introduced at Rome 158, B. C.

**HOUSE TAX**, commenced in ..... 1778

**HUDSON'S BAY**, discovered ..... 1610

The place takes its name from the discoverer Captain Henry Hudson. This intrepid mariner, in searching for a north-west passage to the South Sea, discovered three straits, through which he hoped to find out a new way to Asia by America. He had made two voyages before on the same adventure, in 1607 and in 1608, and the third and last in 1610, when he entered the straits that lead into this new Mediterranean, the bay known by his name, and coasted a great part of it. He stayed there till the ensuing spring, in order to prosecute further discoveries in 1611, but his crew mutinied, seized upon him, and seven more who were most faithful to him, and committed them to the icy seas in an open boat, and Hudson and his companions were never more heard of; but the ship and the rest of the men returned home. Other attempts were afterwards made in 1612 and 1667. In 1746, a Captain Ellis wintered as far north as fifty-seven degrees and a half; and a Captain Christopher attempted farther discoveries in 1761. In 1670, a Charter was granted to a Company, which does not consist of above ten persons, for the exclusive trade to this bay, and for planting the country; and they have acted under it ever since, with great benefit to themselves, but little comparative advantage to the kingdom at large. Of late years however, the fur trade from the inland parts, has been carried on to a much greater extent than it was before. This has been chiefly occasioned by the interference of the Canada traders who had effectually supplanted the Company on the seashore. In consequence of this, the Company, in 1773, began their inland voyages, and now the Canadians, and the Europeans from Hudson's Bay, frequently meet together.

**HUGUENOTS**, the name of, given them in ..... 1560

The name of Huguenot was given by way of contempt to the Protestants of France, and took its rise from the following occurrence;—at Tours, the place where they were first denominated, the people had a notion, that an apparition or hobgoblin, called *King Hugon*, strolled about the streets in the night-time; from whence, as those of the reformed religion met in the night to pray, &c. they called them Huguenots; that is, the disciples of King Hugon.

**HULL, (Yorkshire), Grand Dock at opened, September 22, 1778**

Hull was founded, in 1296, and incorporated by the name of Kingston, 1299.

The Grand Dock at Hull, said to be the large stin England, was opened at the time just mentioned for the reception of ships. In 1667, King Charles II. granted it two marts a year, viz. July 10, and December 10, and five days after each. Its other fair is on October 10; and its markets are Tuesday and Saturday.

**HUMAN SKELETON, discovery of a, ..... 1839**

The remains of a human being were discovered under singular circumstances, arising out of a mode of living little known, that is, of a class of people, who waded through the Common Sewers in search of what might have escaped through the drains. Two men belonging to this class proceeded to the Sewer by the river side, at the end of Essex-street, Strand, into which they walked upwards in it to seek for money, or other property which might have escaped as above described: and, in the course of their journey, picked up no less than 7s. 6d. An unusual course was then taken by them, and they proceeded as far as Temple Bar. At the end of Shire-lane they found the skeleton of a man in a sitting posture, the skull lying by its side, and the legs separated from it. The skeleton was placed in a shell, and conveyed to "The Ship," in Essex-street. At a subsequent part of the day, inspector Mullins, of the F. Division, accompanied by Serjeants Selway and Pocock, went up the Sewer, knee-deep in mud, in order, if possible, to get some clue by which this case might be unravelled; but their exertions were not attended with much success. They found a shoe, part of a pair of leather breeches, and the remains of a leather apron. The body, and the rest of the clothes, were supposed to have been eaten by the rats. These rats were of an immense size.

The inspector made soundings by the different gutters, and the last spot was the cheesemonger's, at the corner of Picket place: after which, they proceeded onwards, to the end of Shire-lane. The place is far above the reach of the tide, and the only opinion that these facts warrant is, that the deceased was one who followed the same occupation as the persons before mentioned, and that having got very far into an unfrequented part of the sewer, he had either lost his way, and was destroyed by the rats, or that he had sat down and was suffocated by the effluvia which the Inspector found to prevail.

**HUNG, DRAWN, AND QUARTERED, the punishment of, first inflicted..... 1241**

The first infliction of this punishment took place at the date above mentioned, on a pirate. It still forms part of the sentence for High Treason: but the barbarous part of it was dispensed with during the reign of His Majesty, George III.

**HURRICANE, the dreadful one in England, on December 23 ..... 1790**

This hurricane was accompanied with thunder and lightning, by which houses were destroyed, various public edifices unroofed, and immense trees torn up by their roots.

Another dreadful hurricane took place in the West Indies, July 23, 1813; woods were blown down, and a great part of the city of St. Pierre, in the island of Martinique, was laid in ruins, forty-two vessels stranded, hospital, barracks, &c. blown down;—at Dominica the Court House, Government House, and Hospital, with seventy sick destroyed, and all the ships in the roads blown to sea, with many wrecks:—At St. Kitts eighteen sail were lost;—At Barba-



does many vessels were driven ashore and lost:—its influence extended to Jamaica, Bermuda, &c. Another at the above places, 25th and 31st of September.

**HYDRAULIC CHEMISTRY** invented..... 1746

**HYDE PARK, Sale of** ..... 1652

After the execution of Charles I. in the year 1649, the Parliament ordered the Crown lands to be sold. But Hyde Park, with Hampton Court, &c. was especially excepted in the Act passed for that purpose. However, three years after, viz. 1652, it was determined that they should be sold to raise money for the Exigencies of the State, as will be seen by the following laconic Resolution passed December 1, 1652:—"Resolved, that Hyde Park be sold for ready money."—Perfect Passages, 26th November to December 3, 1652.

Particulars of the Sale of Hyde Park.—Lot 1.—"By indenture, dated 20 June, between Thomas Cooke, Esq. and others, (trustees and contractors, authorized and appointed by an Act of Parliament, for exposing to sale divers castles, &c. belonging to the late King, Queen, or Prince, exempted from sale by a former Act) of the one part, and Richard Wilcox of Kensington, Esq. of the other part, the trustees, in consideration of £4141. 11s. sold to Richard Wilcox,

"That parcel of ground called the Gravel Pitt Division, adjoining or lying near to the great Gravel Pitts, upon Acton Road, being part of that impaled ground, called Hide Parke, lying within the several parishes of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. Margaret's Westminster, and Paddington; and those two ponds lying between the two upper pooles or Middle Division, and the pooles intended to be comprehended within Kensington Division; bounded on the great road to Acton on the north, the ground lying near the Gravel Pitts, and part of Finch's ground on the west; with Kensington Division on the south, and the Middle Division on the east, and containing, by estimation 112 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches, except all conduits, pipes, &c. for conveying water through the premises, which premises are in the particulars thereof, mentioned to be parcel of the possessions of Charles Stuart, late King of England, and of the yearly value of £149. 7s. And all the woods being within this division, which, in the particulars are valued at £2428. 2s. 6d.—Claus. 1654, p. 37, No. 10.

Lot 2.—"By indenture, dated 11 October, between Thomas Cooke, Esq. of the one part, and John Tracy of London, merchant, of the other part; the trustees, in consideration of £3906. 7s. 6d. sold to John Tracy, that piece of ground, called Kensington Division, bordering upon Kensington Towne; and those two pooles or ponds to be enclosed with the same, lying and being between the poole designed for Gravel Pitt Division, and the poole in the lower corner of Middle Division; and that parcel of meadow ground lying in the south-west part of this division, inclosed for the use of the deere, but measured in with the rest of the division: the whole being bounded on the east with Middle Division, on the north with Gravel Pitt Division, on the west with part of the house and ground usually taken to belong to Mr. Finch of Kensington, and on the south with the highway leading from Knightsbridge through Kensington Towne, aforesaid; containing together, in the whole 177 acres, 1 rood, 17 poles; all conduits, &c. excepted, of the yearly value of £280. and all woods, &c. which are mentioned to be of the value of £261. 7s. 6d.—Claus. 1653, p. 6, n. 6.

Lot 3.—"By indenture, dated 11 October, between Thomas Cooke, Esq. and others, trustees of the one part, and Anthony Deane of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Esq. of the other part. The trustees, in consideration of £9020. 8s. 2d. granted and sold to Anthony Deane, that parcel of ground called the Banqueting House Division; and also a parcel of enclosed ground lying on the north-east corner of this division, formerly used as a meadow, called

HYDE PARK, Sale of, (*continued*) ..... 1652

Tyburne Meadow, bounded with the Old Lodge Division on the south, with part of the way leading from Brentford Road and Acton Road on the east, with the great road to Acton on the north, and with the Middle Division on the west; and also that building intended at the first erection thereof for a banquetting house, situate near the south-west corner of this division, containing together in the whole 100 acres, of the yearly value of £130. and the materials of the banquetting-house are mentioned to be worth in the gross, £125. 12s.; and the wood to be worth £419. 5s. And also a parcel of ground called the Middle Division, lying between two divisions of the said Parke, viz. the Banquetting-House Division and Gravel Pitt Division, and three pooles within this division, that is to say, two at the upper corner thereof, next to a place called Bayard's Watering, and one other, at the lower corner, betwixt the pooles set out to go with the Old Lodge Division and Kensington Division, bounded with Banquetting House Division on the east, with Acton Great Road on the north, with Gravel Pitt Division on the west, and part of Kensington Division on the south-west; containing in the whole 83 acres, 2 roods, and 38 poles, of the yearly value of £110. the woods, &c. worth £1225. 18s. 4d. And also that parcel of ground called the Old Lodge Division, and those four pooles, together with a parcel of ground inclosed without the same division, called the Spittle Mead, bounded on the east with part of the way from Brentford Great Road to Acton Great Road on the north, with Banquetting-House Division on the west, with Middle Division and Kensington Division, and with Knightsbridge highway on the south: with that small parcel of ground formerly taken out of the Parke, and used as a fortification, being at the corner of this division, called Parke Corner, containing 147 acres, 3 roods, 16 poles.

"And several tenements, &c. near Knightsbridge, and all the Old Lodge, with the barn and stable belonging, which are mentioned to be of the yearly value of £225. 6s. 8d. The materials of the Lodge are valued at £120. clear of all charges of taking down the same, and the woods, &c. at £765. 6s. 2d. and the deer of several sorts within the said Parke, which are valued at £330."—Claus. 1654, p. 42, n. 24.

From the above particulars of Sale, a survey having been made at the time, we learn that the Park contained about 621 acres, and produced in the whole the sum of £17,068. 6s. 8d.

## HYDE PARK CORNER, Fortification erected at ..... 1642

At Hyde Park Corner stood a large Fort with four bastions, erected in 1642, when the city and suburbs were fortified by trenches and ramparts, in anticipation of an attack by the royal army; another fort was also erected at Oliver's Mount, the site of Mount-street. The enthusiasm prevailing at this period was carried to such an extent, that the whole population appear to have assisted in the trenches, detachments from all trades relieved each other at intervals, the work proceeding night and day without intermission; even women and children partook of the general feeling, which is facetiously alluded to by Butler, Hudibras, Part II. Canto 2; and in a note by Nash, it is stated, that, "Ladies of rank and fortune, not only encouraged the men, but worked with their own hands. Lady Middlesex, Lady Foster, Lady Anne Waller, and Mrs. Dunch, having been particularly celebrated for their activity."

## HYDE PARK CORNER.

Walnut-tree walk, which extended nearly the whole length of the Park from Hyde Park Corner towards Cumberland Gate, consisted of two rows of magnificent walnut trees, shading a broad gravel walk, near Grosvenor gate; these trees formed a circle, the area of which will be readily imagined when the reader is informed that the reservoir of the Chelsea Water Works which was placed in the centre of this circle, stood ninety feet from the

nearest tree. This splendid grove was consigned to the axe during the war, (about the year 1800,) the wood being required by Government, to be used in the manufacture of stocks for soldier's muskets.

## HYDE PARK, serious accident in, June 28, ..... 1806

On the 28th of June, 1806, a serious accident happened in Hyde Park, to a horse-dealer named Moulton, of Kensington, who when driving a spirited horse in a gig, accompanied by a boy, imprudently attempted to water the horse in the serpentine, when the animal plunged into deep water, and sunk, thereby drowning himself, the man, and the boy.

Another melancholy loss of life took place in Hyde Park, by the breaking of the ice at the Serpentine, on December 25, 1835.

## HYDE PARK.

The entrances to Hyde Park are five, which are open from six in the morning till ten at night, viz.:—Hyde Park Corner gate, Stanhope gate, Grosvenor gate, Cumberland gate, and the gate near Kensington. The gate at Piccadilly, appears to have been the original entrance to the Park, from the circumstance of the Old Lodge having occupied the site of Apsley House, built by Lord Bathurst, subsequently tenanted by the Marquess of Wellesley, and now in the occupation of His Grace the Duke of Wellington; this entrance was much improved in 1826-7, and exhibits great elegance of architectural ornament from the designs of Decimus Burton, Esq. It is composed of three arched carriage entrances, with two for foot-passengers, connected by a screen of handsome fluted Ionic columns supporting an entablature, exhibiting a frontage of about 107 feet. The central entrance is decorated with a beautiful frieze, representing a naval and military triumph, designed by Mr. Henning, jun. The iron gates were cast by Messrs. Bramah and Sons.

Stanhope gate was opened about the middle of the last century.

Grosvenor gate was opened in 1724, upon the petition of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, on condition of their keeping the Lodge in repair, and paying the keeper's wages.

Cumberland gate was opened about 1774-5: when the Circus, (Cumberland Place) as it was then called was built, and the inhabitants of that neighbourhood began to increase, it was found that an entrance to the Park at this spot was most desirable, a subscription was immediately set on foot, and leave being obtained, the gate was built, consisting of a mean brick arch and small narrow entrance on each side for foot-passengers: still, however, it was a decided improvement: this corner of the Park having become a place to deposit all manner of filth thrown over the wall. Being still inconvenient, it was taken down, at the expense of Henry Philip Hope, Esq. in 1822, and replaced by two elegant ones, affording sufficient space for carriages, and also four separate entrances for foot-passengers, exhibiting an instance of liberality seldom recorded. This undertaking cost Mr. Hope the sum of £2000. In 1826-7, stone Lodges of the Doric Order were erected at all the gates, from designs by Mr. Burton, for the residence of the Keepers; two were erected at Stanhope gate, one of which being occupied as an office, by the Board of Works, for the use of their officers.

## ICELAND, the Island of, almost destroyed by an irruption of lava ..... 1783

This island was almost destroyed by a violent irruption of lava, which burst from what were called Fire-spouts. The country to a great extent was desolated, rivers dried up, and a number of the inhabitants, and most of the cattle perished. A vast quantity of ashes, sand, and other volcanic matter, covered the countries adjacent whenever the wind blew from Iceland; and even in Germany, Holland, Britain, &c. a thick smoke or vapour was observed



# ICELAND, the Island of, almost destroyed by an irruption of lava, (*continued*) ..... 1783

during the months of July, August, and September. Mr. Stanley, an English gentleman, visited this country in 1789.

In 1772, this island was visited by Dr. Solander, and Von Troil, a Swedish gentleman, and who gave an opinion, that of the two, it is more inhospitable than Greenland or Siberia. Von Troil, in writing to a friend, says,—“Imagine to yourself a country, which, from one end to the other, presents to your view only barren mountains, whose summits are covered with snow, and between them fields divided by vitrified cliffs, whose high and sharp points seem to vie with each other to deprive you of the sight of a little grass which scantily springs up among them. These same dreary rocks likewise conceal the few scattered habitations of the natives, and no where a single tree appears. Whatever presented itself to our view, bore the marks of devastation; and our eyes, accustomed to behold the pleasing coasts of England, now saw nothing but the vestiges of a fire, heaven only knows how ancient!”

When an irruption is about to take place, the ice bursts with a dreadful noise; after which issue forth flames and smoke, from the latter of which proceed lightning and fire balls. This is common to the smoke of all volcanoes; but in Iceland the volcanic lightning seems to be more terrible than in other parts of the world. Stones are also thrown out of these volcanoes to an incredible height and distance, insomuch that one, weighing 290 pounds, is said to have fallen at the distance of twenty-four miles from the mountain which emitted it. In 1756, the ground was covered with snow to the depth of three feet on the 26th of June; and the next year the frosts were very intense in May and June. The island of Iceland is said to have been, formerly, well known to the English and Irish, but the histories of the country go no farther back than the year 861, when a Norwegian pirate landed on the island, which he named Snio-land or Snow-land, on account of the great quantities of snow with which the country is covered. The accounts he gave soon brought other adventurers, by one of whom the country was named Iceland, which appellation it has ever since retained. No settled inhabitants, however, were found on the island till the year 874, when a company of Norwegians having remained there all the winter, determined to continue in it for the future. These were quickly followed by other colonies from different nations, who instantly began to contend as violently for this dreary and desolate spot, as if it had been the finest country in the world. To prevent, or rather put an end to the fatal effects of this contention, a kind of king was chosen in 928, on whom great powers were nominally conferred. His real authority, however, was so trifling, that the chiefs waged war with each other as they thought proper, until at last they were all enslaved by a few enterprising men, who ruled in such a tyrannical manner, that in 1261 they put themselves under the protection of the king of Norway, after which they became subject to Denmark along with it.

Some years ago a small island rose up from the sea in the neighbourhood of Iceland, probably thrown up by the volcanic fire of Hecla having taken another direction. This island was no sooner emerged from the bottom of the ocean, than the king of Denmark claimed it as his property; but the sea paying no regard to the rights of terrestrial monarchs, soon resumed the sovereignty by swallowing it up again.

## “ICH DIEN,” The motto of, first used..... 1346

The motto of “ICH DIEN,” was first used by the Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, after the battle of Cressy. Having killed John, king of Bohemia, who wore it on his shield, to denote that he was subservient to Philip, king of France, whose pay he received, Edward (on the death of John,) took from his head the plume, and put it on his own, to denote his obedience to his father. It has in consequence ever since been borne by a Prince of Wales.



# ILLUMINATION, on the restoration of the health of George III. March 10, ..... 1789

The year 1788 closed with gloomy and desponding prospects owing to the state of the King's health, and the rage of party, which seemed ripe to hurl every thing into a state of anarchy and confusion. In the early part of October, the first symptoms appeared of a severe disorder which afflicted the King. On the 6th of November, they were very alarming; and on the 13th, a Form of Prayer for his recovery was ordered by the Privy Council. The year 1789 opened with violent debates in both Houses of Parliament on the mode of properly proceeding to business in order to settle the Regency during the King's indisposition. This ferment continued till the 3rd of February, when certain Lords were appointed as Commissioners to supply the place of the King, as the third branch of the legislature, until a Regent should be appointed. A bill was immediately brought into the House of Commons, and afterwards sent to the Lords, for appointing the Prince of Wales Regent under certain restrictions, which met with violent opposition in both houses. The bill was in its last stage, when on the 10th of March, His Majesty sent a message to Parliament acquainting them with his happy recovery.

On the 23rd of April, 1789, a general thanksgiving for the King's recovery took place at St. Paul's Cathedral, at which His Majesty, and the whole of the Royal Family were present. Our limits will not allow us to enter fully into the particulars of the general joy on the announcement of the happy event; suffice it to say, that the illuminations which took place at night were such as had never been surpassed before in this, or perhaps any city in the world. In the year of 1810, the King's malady unfortunately returned: and in the month of November, in the same year, he was declared incapable of fulfilling the important duties of his situation.

# ILFRACOMB, Grant of Parliament for repairing the Pier there, in..... 1731

The harbour, with the quay, warp-house, light-house, pilot-boats, and tow-boats, were formerly maintained at the expense of the ancestors of the Lord of the Manor. Its quay was formerly 850 feet in length, but by time, and the violence of the sea, all went to decay; for the remedying of which, the Parliament passed an Act, for both repairing and enlarging the piers, harbours, &c. &c.

# IMPEACHMENT, the first of a Chancellor, and the first by the Commons ..... 1386

# IMPRESSED SEAMEN'S BILL introduced ..... 1740

Amended in 1812.

# IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT BILL, brought in, ..... 1835

This Bill was introduced into the Commons, and passed by them, for the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt. Partially abolished, 1838.

# INCEST AND ADULTERY made capital for the first offence, May 14 ..... 1650

# INCLOSURES in England restrained ..... 1521

# INCOME TAX passed,..... 1799

Repealed, 1802. Renewed, 1803. Increased, 1806, and again repealed. Renewed for a year, April 11, 1815. Repealed March 18, 1816.

## INDEPENDENTS, Origin of made known in, ..... 1616

A Sect of Protestants known in England and America; so called from their independence of other churches, and their maintaining that each church, or congregation, has a sufficient power to act and perform every thing relating to religious government within itself, and is no way subject or accountable to other churches, or their deputies; and therefore disallow parochial and provincial subordination, and form all their congregations upon a scheme of co-ordinacy. Presbyterians and Anabaptists are now agreed with them; the Anabaptists always were. Their first Meeting-House, founded in England, was that by Henry Jacobs, in 1616.

## INDIES, (THE WEST) discovered by Columbus ..... 1492

The name given to a great number of islands in the Atlantic Ocean. When Columbus discovered them, he considered them as part of those vast regions of Asia, comprehended under the general name of India, to reach which, by a course due West across the Atlantic Ocean, had been the grand object of his voyage; and this opinion was so general, that Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Castile, in their ratification of an agreement granted to Columbus upon his return, gave them the name of *Indies*. Even after the error which gave rise to this opinion was detected, and the true position of the New World was ascertained, the name has remained, and the appellation *West Indies* is given by all the people of Europe to these islands, and that of *Indians* to the inhabitants, not only of the islands, but of the two continents of America. They are likewise called the Caribbee Islands, from the Aborigines of the country; and the sea in which they lie is sometimes called, by modern geographers, the Archipelago of the Caribbees. By the French they are called the Antilles; and nautical men distinguish them, from the different courses taken by ships, into the Leeward and Windward Islands.

## INDIGO first produced in Carolina, ..... 1747

## INDULGENCES.

Indulgences first began under Pope Leo III. First disposed of for money, 1190. Sold publicly by the Roman Pontiff after 1200.

## INFLUENCE OF THE CROWN abridged by Parliament ..... 1782

## INOCULATION FOR SMALL POX, introduced into England..... 1721

Inoculation had been practised by the poor inhabitants of Arabia, and even of Wales, time out of mind: but had never attracted the notice of Physicians till the beginning of the last century. In the year 1717, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, wife of the English Ambassador at Constantinople, had her son inoculated there at the age of six years; he had but few pustules, and soon recovered. In April, 1721, inoculation was successfully tried on seven condemned criminals, in London, by permission of George I. It was also tried before the preceding year in Scotland, on a gentleman of the name of Boyle, by his countryman, who was surgeon to the Lady before mentioned, at Constantinople. In 1722, her Ladyship had a daughter, of six years of age inoculated; soon after which the children of the Royal Family, that had not had the small pox, were inoculated with success; then followed some of the nobility, and the practice soon prevailed. Vaccine inoculation made generally known by Dr. Jenner, of Berkeley, in 1798. (See Cow Pox.)

- INQUISITION, Court of, began** ..... 1204  
 The Inquisition at Naples, was abolished in 1782. In Tuscany, 1785. In Spain, 1812.
- INSCRIPTIONS first collected for publication** ..... 1505
- INSOLVENT ACT, The first, passed in** ..... 1649  
 The most considerable ones were, in 1743:—1761:—1763:—1769:—1772:—1774:—1776:—1778:—1781:—1784:—1797:—1801:—1804:—1809:—1810:—1813:—and 1814.
- INSURANCE on ships and merchandize, is conjectured by Suetonius, to have been invented by Claudius** ..... 43  
 Insurance on shipping, in England, began, 1560.
- INSURANCE on houses, &c. duty first laid on, in**..... 1782  
 The Duty being 1s. 6d. on each £100. insured; 6d. additional, 1797.
- INSURANCE secured by law** ..... 1601
- INSURRECTION of the Negroes at St. Domingo, September** ..... 1791  
 This insurrection adds another to those dreadful scenes of bloodshed which has occurred at St. Domingo. The negroes rose in a body, to the vast number of 35,000, against the Whites, when 300 of them were massacred. Another took place in 1794.
- INTEREST of money was 2d. per Week for 20s. in** ..... 1260  
 It was 45 per Cent. in 1307. The first law in England establishing it at 10 per Cent was 1546. The good pious people of the time of Edward VI. repealed this law, as unlawful and most impious; but it was restored by the wiser sort of Queen Elizabeth's reign. In those days the Monarchs could not borrow without the collateral security of the Metropolis. Reduced from 10 to 8 per Cent. in 1624; by the Rump Parliament to 6 per Cent. and confirmed at the Restoration to 5 per Cent. 1714; from 4 to 3 per Cent. 1750.
- INUNDATION, (The great one), in Holland, and Germany, in** ..... 1717
- INUNDATION, of the River Waag, from excessive rain** ... 1813  
 In the beginning of September, 1813, the river Waag, which runs through part of Hungary, and falls into the Danube, from excessive rains, overflowed its banks, undermined and carried away a high mountain, destroyed sixty villages, with the crops, flocks, bridges, &c. more than 1200 persons perished, besides many thousand head of cattle: all the towns in the neighbourhood of that river were damaged, and part of the extensive district of Trenchin laid in ruins. The river Drave, which rises in the Tyrol, and falls into the Danube, by the rains and high winds, was raised to a tremendous height, it swept away six villages, and the suburbs of a town; a congregation, while celebrating divine service, was buried in the ruins of the church, and the Minister, and 240 persons perished. The Danube, in the neighbourhood of Widdin, rose to a great height, swallowing up an island with 2000 Turkish soldiers.
- INVERNESS, the old Castle of, destroyed** ..... 1746  
 The old Castle of Inverness, was destroyed by the Highlanders.



- IPSWICH ELECTION**, committal of Persons for Bribery  
at ..... 1835  
At this Election, several persons were committed to Newgate, for Bribery.

- IRELAND**, prohibition of Weekly Breakfast Meetings in,  
January 10, ..... 1831

In consequence of the agitated state of Ireland at this time, the Lord Lieutenant issued a proclamation, prohibiting the Weekly Breakfast Meetings at Hobnes's Hotel, of Mr. O'Connell, and other agitators.

- IRELAND** United to England in ..... 1801

The original inhabitants of this country are supposed to have been of the Celtic stock ; it was formerly divided among a number of petty sovereigns. Strong-bow, Earl of Pembroke, at the request of Dermot, king of Leinster, invaded Ireland, and landed near Waterford, August 23, 1170. King Henry II. set sail from Milford Haven, with a large army on board 440 transports, for the conquest of Ireland. He landed near Waterford, August 23, 1171, and completed the conquest of the whole island, 1172. In 1314 the Scots fomented a rebellion, and Edward Bruce, having expelled the English, was proclaimed king of Ireland, 1315. The Scots were driven out by the English in return, 1318. All the Irish were ordered home, 1423. The kings of England were called lords of Ireland, till 1542, when Henry VIII. took the title of king. Erected into a kingdom by a bull from Pope Paul IV. 1555. Invaded by the Spaniards, 1582; again by ditto, at Baltimore, 1601. Admitted to a free trade by the British Parliament, 1779; and released from subserviency to the English Privy Council, 1782. Harrassed by the Peep-of-Day Boys, 1789. Invaded by the French, 1797. Broke out into open rebellion in May, 1798, which was suppressed in August following. Again, when the French made an unsuccessful landing at Killala Bay, and were all taken prisoners, 1798. Union with England proposed and opposed, 1799. Debated 1800. First Meeting of the Union Parliament, January 22, 1801.

- IRISH POOR LAW BILL** proposed..... 1837

- IRON** discovered by the burning of Mount Ida, B. C. .... 1406  
Iron was cast at Bilboa, in Spain, 989. At Backstead, in Sussex, 1544, Iron was also discovered at Virginia, in America, 1715.

- IRON BULLETS** first used in England ..... 1550

### **IRON WIRE.**

Iron wire, English, before 1568, was all made and drawn by main strength alone, in the Forest of Dean, and elsewhere, until the Germans introduced the drawing it by a mill. The greatest part of iron wire, and ready-made wool-cards were hitherto imported.

- IRON-MILL** for stiling-bars, the first in England, was set  
up at Dartford ..... 1590

A new method of making bar iron, from pig iron, by Mr. Cort of Gosport, in 1785, which is superior to Swedish iron.

- ISLE OF MAN**, its sovereignty annexed by an Act of  
Parliament to Great Britain ..... 1765

**ISTHMIAN GAMES, The, B. C..... 1326**

They were instituted by Sisiphus, king of Corinth, 15 years after the rape of Ganymede.

**ITALIAN BOOK KEEPING, Method of, published in England..... 1566****JACK, (Queen Charlotte's favorite Swan,) death of ..... 1839**

Old Jack, as he was called, was hatched about the year 1770, on the piece of water attached to Old Buckingham House, and for many years was a great favourite of Queen Charlotte's, and who frequently condescended to feed him.

**JAMAICA, the Island of, discovered by Columbus ..... 1494**

This island was taken by the English, in the year 1656, under the command of Penn and Venables. An extraordinary Gazette was published, containing official details of an extensive and destructive insurrection among the slaves in the western district of the island of Jamaica, in the month of December. February 22, 1832.

**JAVA, dreadful massacre of the Chinese merchants at the island of by the Dutch ..... 1740**

The Chinese, who were some of the expertest merchants there, brought them in considerable revenues by the duties they paid, and yet grew vastly rich, and entered, as the Dutch pretended, into conspiracies to dispossess them of the island; so that the latter were obliged to secure themselves by a general massacre of the former, which they accordingly put in execution, though they had delivered up all their arms, and the Dutch had a well fortified town. It is reported that not only the Governor, but many of his soldiers, and others concerned in this dreadful massacre, in which 20,000 men, women, and children, were destroyed, became afterwards immensely rich, from whence it was shrewdly suspected, that the wealth of that people was the grand inducement for taking this step, notwithstanding the Dutch in Europe pretended to be alarmed at the inhumanity of the action, and sent orders to Batavia for trying the governor upon this fact.

**JEDDO, or YEDDO, at Japan, almost destroyed ..... 1658**

In 1658, a fire happened at this place, which, in the space of forty-eight hours, burnt down 100,000 houses, and in which a great number of the inhabitants perished. The Emperor's palace was reduced to ashes; but the whole has since been re-built. The royal palace is in the middle of the town, and is defended by walls, ditches, towers, and bastions. Where the Emperor resides are three towers, nine stories high, each covered with plates of gold; and the hall of audience is supported by pillars of massy gold. Near the palace are several others, where the relations of the Emperor live. The Empress has a palace of her own. Besides, all the vassal kings have each a palace in the city, with a handsome garden, and stables for 2000 horses.

**JEFFREY, ROBERT, left on the dessert Island of Sombrero, December 13,..... 1807**

This disgraceful transaction was committed by Captain W. Lake, at the place above mentioned, one of the Caribbee islands, in the American Ocean, but which has no settled inhabitants. He was tried for his cruelty by a Court Martial, who found him guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be dismissed His Majesty's service. February, 1810.

**JEHUD, or JOUD.**

After Timur had passed the Indus, in 398, the Chiefs of these mountains came to make their submission to him, as Ambisires, the king of the same country, did to Alexander about 1730 years before.

**JENKOPING, The castle of, in Sweden, destroyed by fire... 1737**

Its castle has been several times demolished, and repaired; but was at last destroyed by fire, with the arsenal.

**JERUSALEM, built, B. C. .... 1800**

Destroyed by Titus, 70 A.D.; re-built by Adrian, 130; again destroyed, 136; taken by the Saracens, 622; taken from the Christians by Saladin, 1190; taken by the Crusaders, July 14, 1099, when 70,000 infidels are said to have been massacred. It was a famous city when the ancient Jews inhabited the country. It stands on a high rock, whose ascents on all sides are exceeding steep, except that on the North, and surrounded with a deep valley, encompassed with hills. It has considerably changed its situation. Mount Calvary, which was formerly without the city, is now in the middle; and Mount Sion, which stood near the centre, is now without the walls; these, however, with the fortifications, seem pretty antique; the private buildings are mean, and thin of inhabitants. The resort of pilgrims is the only thing which at present renders it considerable, and the furnishing them with provisions and lodgings is the chief business of the inhabitants. For protecting the pilgrims against the depredations of the Arabs, and receiving the tribute from them, a bashaw, with a guard of Janizaries, always resides here. On Mount Calvary stands the church of the holy sepulchre, which pilgrims principally visit, being a very stately structure, in which almost every Christian nation has a chapel. Over the middle of the temple is an open cupola at which the light is received, and under the cupola stands the Holy Sepulchre. In this church also are twelve or thirteen places, consecrated on account of some actions done in them relating to the death and resurrection of our Saviour; and annually on Good Friday, our Lord's passion is solemnized in this church, and the several parts of it acted; and here is seen the miraculous cleft of the rock, made by the earthquake, when our Saviour gave up the ghost.

**JERSEY.**

In 1781, a body of French troops landed in this island, surprised the Lient.-Governor, and compelled him to sign a capitulation; but Major Pierson, the commander of the English troops, refused to abide by this forced capitulation, and attacked the French in the town of St. Helier. The French were compelled to surrender prisoners of war; but the gallant Major was killed in the moment of victory,

**JESUITS, or (THE SOCIETY OF JESUS,) Order of, founded, .... 1538**

This religious Order in the Romish church, founded by Ignatius Loyola, a native of Guipuscoa, in Spain, who, in the year 1538, assembled ten of his companions at Rome, principally chosen out of the University at Paris, and made a proposal to them to form a New Order: when, after many deliberations, it was agreed to add to the three ordinary vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, a fourth, which was to go into all countries whither the Pope should please to send them, in order to make converts to the Romish church. Two years after, Pope Paul III. gave them a Bull, by which he approved this New Order, giving them a power to make such statutes as they should judge convenient; on which, Ignatius was created General of the Order, which in a short time spread over all the countries of the world, to which he sent his companions, while he staid at Rome, from whence he governed the whole



**JESUITS, The, expelled from various Countries, (*continued.*)**

Society. This Society had rendered themselves so obnoxious, during the last two centuries, by their arts and intrigues, that they have been suppressed in all the kingdoms of Europe; expelled in France, May 5, 1602; England, 1604; Venice, 1606; Portugal, September, 1759; Bohemia and Denmark, in 1766; Spain, 1767; Naples, 1768; Rome, 1773, by Pope Clement XIV.; Prussia, 1776; revived in Russia, 1784; restored at Rome, by Pope Pius VII. August 7, 1814; and again banished from Russia, on the 6th of May, 1820.

**JEWS, The Seventy Years Captivity of, began.....B. C. 606**

The Persecutions of the Jews have been many, at different periods. Those about Cyrene, headed by one Andree, murdered about 100,000 Greeks and Romans, eat their entrails, and covered themselves with the skins of the dead, after Christ, 115 years. In 135, 580,000 were destroyed by the Romans. First arrival of in England, 1079. Imagining to obtain the divine clemency, at the celebration of the Passover, they sacrificed a lad twelve years old, the son of a tradesman at Paris, by whipping the flesh from his bones, and then crucifying him. The perpetrators were executed, and the rest banished, 1180. They have in consequence been held in the greatest detestation. Jews massacred, Sept. 3, 1189. Seven were condemned to pay the king 20,000 marks, or suffer perpetual imprisonment, for circumcising a Christian child at Norwich, and an attempt to crucify him, 1235. Above 200 apprehended for crucifying a child at Lincoln, when eighteen were hanged, and the rest fined, 1255. There were 700 killed in London, for endeavouring to force a Christian to pay more than 2s. pr week for the loan of 20s. in 1262. Every Jew, who lent money on usury, commanded to wear a plate upon his breast, to notify the same, or quit the kingdom, 1274. There were 267 hanged and quartered in 1277, for clipping. Crucified a child at Northampton, for which fifty of them were drawn at the tails of horses, and hanged, 1277. All the synagogues ordered to be destroyed, 1282. Every Jew in England apprehended in one day, their goods and chattels forfeited to the king, and 15,660 of them ordered to depart, being allowed only money for sustenance, 1287. Restored by Cromwell, after being banished 364 years. A general massacre of them at Verdun by the peasants, who, from a pretended prophecy, conceived that the Holy Land was to be recovered from the Infidels by them. In 1317, 500 Jews took shelter in a castle, defending themselves to the last extremity, throwing their children at the enemy from a want of weapons: they afterwards killed each other. Banished from France, 1394. From Spain, to the number of 150,000, 1492: upon which they retired to Africa, Portugal, and France. It was against them that the Inquisition was there first established. Not a Jew in England, from 1610 to 1624. An Act passed to neutralize them, 1753: repealed on the petition of all the cities in England, 1754. Sixty killed by a floor giving way, at the celebration of a wedding, at Mantua, among whom were the bride, and the bridegroom's mother, June 3, 1776. Four executed for murdering Mrs. Hitchins, and her servant, December 9, 1771.

**JEWELS, pawned by Charles I. to Holland..... 1629**

Charles I. pawned his jewels to Holland, and redeemed by the sale of iron ordnance, in 1629.

**JIONPOUR, The Bridge of at, built ..... 1567**

A small city of Hindoostan Proper. It is now chiefly in ruins, although it formerly commanded the country from the Ganges, quite to Lucknow. This

**JIONPOUR, the Bridge of at, built (*continued*,) ..... 1567**

place was, at one time, the seat of an empire. Chaja Jehan, vizir to Sultan Mahummud Shah, during the minority of his son, Mamood Shah, assumed the title of Sultan Shirki, or King of the East, took possession of Bahar, and fixed his residence at Jionpour. The bridge over the Goomty is built of stone, and consists of sixteen pointed arches. On the top of the bridge are many little shops on both sides, built of stone; and on such sound principles is this bridge founded, as to have withstood, for a length of time, the force of the stream, which, in the time of the rains, is very great. The inundations have been known to rise frequently over the bridge, insomuch that, in the year 1774, a whole brigade of the British army (that is, 10,000 men,) passed over it in boats.

**JOURNALS of the House of Peers, first taken ..... 1550****JUBILEE, the last Grand in Rome, in ..... 1759**

Established in 1300, by Boniface IX; continued to be celebrated at the end of every century, till Clement VI. who reduced it to once in every fifty years; Pope Urban VI. to the thirty-third year; and Paul II. to every twenty-five years.

**JUBILEE, The Grand National ..... 1809**

The commencement of the 50th year of the reign of His Majesty (George III.) was celebrated as a day of Jubilee all over the kingdom, a public thanksgiving being also composed for the occasion, and ordered to be read in all churches and chapels, and large funds were raised for the relief of prisoners for small debts.

**JUDGES appointed, and the Kingdom divided into three Circuits, three to each ..... 1176**

A Lord Chief Justice was executed for favouring despotism, in 1388. A Judge committed the Prince of Wales for assaulting him on the Bench, 1412. Judge Bennett fined £20,000. for bribery, 1616. Threatened with impeachment, and put in bail. Judge Berkeley taken off the Bench and committed by the Commons, 1641. Three impeached, November 23, 1680. Their salaries augmented, and themselves appointed for life, instead of during pleasure, 1761. Enlarged, 1772. Some sent to the East Indies, 1774. The salaries of the Puisné Judges enlarged, 1779.

**JURIES first instituted by Ethelred ..... 979**

In former times, Juries were fed both by Plaintiff and Defendant; from whence the law of denying any sustenance to a Jury after hearing evidence. In 1808, when the attempt was made to introduce Juries into the Civil Courts in Scotland, the proposal met with great opposition from Lord Eldon, Sir Hlay Campbell, and other members of the Committee on the Scots Judicature Bill.

**JURISDICTION, temporal over the Princes, never attempted by the Popes since the time of Boniface, the end of the XIIIth century.**

**JUSTICES OF THE PEACE first appointed ..... 1076**

Itinerant appointed, 1176. Their power settled as at present, 1590.

**JUSTINIAN** published his Codex of the Civil Law ..... 529

Four years after, he published his work, of the same nature, called "The Digest."

**KAMTSCHATKA** discovered by the Russians ..... 1739

**KASAN.**

It was formerly an independent kingdom, subject to the Kalmuc Tartars, to whom the great Dukes of Moscow, with the other petty principalities of Russia, were tributary. But Ivan Vassilievitch I. the founder of the Russian greatness, toward the end of the xxth century rescued his country from the Tartar yoke; and, in 1552, the second Duke of the same name conquered Kasan, which now forms the three Russian governments of Kasan, Simbirsk, and Penza.

**KENT EAST INDIAMAN**, loss of the, by fire, February 28, ..... 1827

"The Kent," a beautiful ship, of 1350 tons, commanded by Captain Henry Cobb, bound for Bengal and China, having on board a crew of 148 men, including officers, twenty military officers, 344 soldiers, forty-three women, and sixty children belonging to the 31st regiment, and twenty private passengers, making a total of 641 souls, was lost on the night of the 28th Feb. The particulars are as follow:—One of the officers going below to ascertain that all was fast, went into the hold with a light, in the patent lantern, accompanied by two sailors; but it burning dimly, the officer took the precaution to hand it up to be trimmed; upon its being returned to him, he discovered one of the spirit casks adrift, and sent the seamen for some billets of wood to secure it, and, in their absence, the ship having made a heavy lurch, the officer dropped the lamp: and eagerly endeavouring to recover it, let go the cask, when it suddenly stove, and the spirits coming in contact with the light, the whole became one entire blaze.

The spot where the fire broke out being surrounded by water-casks, a faint hope was cherished that all danger would in a short time cease; but thick dingy volumes of smoke arising, which soon ascended through the hatchways, all further hope of safety vanished. The cry of fire from every tongue, and the strong smell of pitch, was a confirmation beyond all doubt.

At this eventful moment, horror was depicted on every countenance; and Captain Cobb, with a decision which was highly honourable to him, ordered the lower deck to be scuttled, and the ports to be opened for the free admission of the waves; and although the order was promptly executed, some of the sick soldiers, and several children, had perished from suffocation. On the opening of the lower ports, the sea rushed in with irresistible rapidity, bearing down every thing opposed to its progress.

There was now no appearance of escape; on the one hand stood death by fire, on the other, by water; and the scene of horror at this moment is beyond all description; imagine, for a moment, the deck covered with nearly 700 human beings, some sea-sick, others running about in search of husbands, or children; others standing in silent resignation, or insensible to danger; some yielding to frantic despair, and some were imploring the interposition of the Most High; whilst many of the sailors, seated themselves on the magazine, with the melancholy wish that an explosion would take place, and put an end to their sufferings.

All hope seemed now gone, and the more firm awaited the issue of impending fate with manly fortitude; others in death-like stupor, whilst many were engaged in prayer. At this awful instant, a voice from the fore-top cried out—"a sail!" The announcement was received with three cheers from those on deck, the signals of distress were hoisted, and in a short time the vessel bore down upon the Kent, which proved to be the Cambria, a brig



**KENT EAST INDIAMAN, loss of the by fire, (*continued*) 1827**

of 200 tons burthen, commanded by Captain Cook, and bound to Vera Cruz.

Arrangements having been made for their departure from the ship, the long boat was lowered, the ladies being first placed therein, with as many of the soldiers' wives as it could safely carry. This having been done, and the removal of the men completed, directions for the departure of the officers from the ship were commenced, Captain Cobb being the last person to leave the vessel, and who with the rest, got safely on board the Cambria.

Thus perished the Kent, adding one more to the vast catalogue already engulphed in the voracious ocean.

**KIDDERMINSTER, the Carpet Manufactory there, established in ..... 1735**

In 1735, a carpet manufactory was established with success, so as to employ, in 1772, above 250 looms. Here are upwards of 700 looms employed in the silk and worsted; and above 1600 hands employed as spinners, &c. in the carpet looms only in the town and neighbourhood; and upwards of 1400 hands are employed in preparing yarn, which is used in different parts of England in carpeting; and it is supposed, not less than 2000 hands are employed in the silk and worsted looms in the town and neighbourhood. The silk manufacture was established in 1755.

**KILLICRANKIE.**

The pass of Killicrankie, Perthshire, Scotland, is celebrated for the decisive victory obtained by the Highlanders, under the command of Viscount Dundee, who was killed in the moment of victory, over king William's army, under General Mackay, in 1789. Here also a body of Hessians, in 1746, made a full pause, refusing to march farther; for it appeared to them as a very habitable country.

**KILKENNY, the Statute of, passed, ..... 1364****KINGS, Four, entertained by the Lord Mayor of London, at one Table ..... 1364**

They were, the king of England, (Edward III.) the king of France, the king of Scotland, and Cyprus.

**KING'S EVIL, The.**

The cure for this disorder, was supposed to be the touch of the King of England. The first who touched for it was Edward the Confessor, in 1058. It was abolished by George I.

**KING'S SPEECH, the first delivered to Parliament, was by Henry I. in ..... 1107****KINGHORN, death of Alexander III. at, March 16 ..... 1285**

Near this place Alexander III. King of Scotland, was thrown from his horse, and killed.

**KINGSTON, the Town of, at Jamaica, built, after the great fire in ..... 1692****KING GEORGE SOUND, discovered ..... 1778**

So called by Captain Cook, on his first discovering it: but the natives called it Nootka, the name now generally adopted by the English.

**KIOF, or KIW.**

Once a Duchy belonging to the great Dukes of Russia, and Kiof was their capital, and principal residence. This country was conquered by the Tartars, and came again into the possession of the great Dukes, but was overrun and possessed by the Cossacs, under the protection of Poland. In 1664, the natives, discontented with John Casimir, king of Poland, submitted to Russia.

**KIRIE ELYSON** first brought into the Litany ..... 590

**KISSING THE POPE'S FOOT** first practised ..... 709

**KNARESBOROUGH, The Sweet Spaw at, discovered.....** 1620

Knaresborough is famous on account of four medicinal springs discovered there, near each other, and yet of different qualities.—1. The **SWEET SPAW**, or Vitriolic Well, in Knaresborough Forest, three miles from the town, which was discovered at the above date.—2. The **STINKING SPAW**, or Sulphur, which tinges silver with the colour of copper, but is very foetid, and therefore used only in bathing.—3. **ST. MUNGO'S**, a cold bath, four miles from the town.—4. The **DROPPING-WELL**, which is in the town, and the most noted petrifying spring in England, so called by reason of its dropping from the spungy rock hanging over it. The ground which receives it, before it joins the well, is, for twelve yards long, become a solid rock. From the well it runs into the Nid, where the spring water has made a rock that stretches some yards into the river.

**KNEE, The, ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus.....** 1275

**KNIGHTHOOD, by the King, forbidden by the Parliament,.....** 1640

**KNIGHTS AND CITIZENS** obliged to reside at the places they represented ..... 1413

**KNITTING OF STOCKINGS** invented in Spain, about... 1550

**KNIVES** first made in ENGLAND..... 1563

They were made by Thomas Mathews, on Fleet-bridge, London.

**LABOUR OF HUSBANDMEN in England.**

The following were the wages for the labour of Husbandmen in England, from 1568, to 1788, viz.:—

|               | s. | d. |          |
|---------------|----|----|----------|
| In 1568 ..... | 0  | 4  | per Diem |
| 1620 .....    | 0  | 4½ |          |
| 1632 .....    | 0  | 6  |          |
| 1647 .....    | 0  | 10 |          |
| 1662 .....    | 0  | 6  |          |
| 1688 .....    | 0  | 8  |          |
| 1698 .....    | 0  | 8  |          |
| 1716 .....    | 0  | 9  |          |
| 1740 .....    | 0  | 10 |          |
| 1760 .....    | 1  | 0  |          |
| 1788 .....    | 1  | 4  |          |

**LACE, FLANDERS.**

More valuable than gold—one ounce of fine Flanders thread has been sold in London for £4.; such ounce made into lace may be here sold for £40. which is ten times the price of standard gold, at the rate of weight for weight.

**LADRONE ISLANDS.**

These are islands of the South Sea, about 1800 miles East of Canton. They were discovered by Magellan, a Portuguese, who found out the South-West passage to the East Indies in 1520. He touched first at the island of Guam, where the natives stole some of his goods, which caused him to give these islands the name of Ladrone, or Thievish Islands.

**LADYE'S CHAPEL, The, Southwark, Meeting of Parishioners respecting, February 10, ..... 1832**

At a Meeting of the Parishioners of St. Saviour's, Southwark, it was decided by a majority of 380 to 140, that the ancient edifice of "OUR LADYE'S" Chapel should not be taken down.

**LANARK, NEW, Cotton Mills founded at, ..... 1784**

The cotton mills at Lanark were entirely the creation of the enterprising and well-known Mr. David Dale. In 1784, he founded the mills and village of New Lanark, with some few acres of ground adjoining. The ground was at that period almost a mere morass, situated in a hollow den, and of difficult access. Its only recommendation was the very powerful command of water that the Clyde could be made to afford it; in other respects, the distance from Glasgow and badness of the roads were rather unfavourable. The first mill was begun in April, 1785, and a subterraneous passage of nearly 100 yards in length was also formed through a rocky hill, for the purpose of an aqueduct to it. In the summer of 1788, a second one was built, and was nearly roofed in, when on the 9th of October, that year, the first one was totally consumed by an accidental fire, but was again re-built and finished in 1789. The proprietor has since erected two others, all of which are meant to be driven by one and the same aqueduct. In March 1786, the spinning commenced, and notwithstanding the severe check by the total destruction of the first mill, the manufactory has been in a constant progressive state of advancement. In March, 1791, from an accurate account then taken, it appears there were 981 persons employed at the mills; whereas, in November, 1793, there were 1334.

**LANCASTRIAN EDUCATION, System of the, promulgated by in ..... 1811**

The Lancastrian system of Education was invented by Mr. Joseph Lancaster, a Quaker, and promulgated by him through Great Britain and Ireland, in 1810 and 1811.

**LANCASTER, Duchy Court of, established ..... 1376****LAND CARRIAGE of Fish supported by Parliament ..... 1764****LAND-TAX, the first in England ..... 991**

Amounted £82,000. in 1018. Every hide of land taxed 3s. in 1109. Established one in 1695.

**LAND-TAX, as established at the Revolution in ..... 1688**

The Land-Tax was established at the time of the Revolution, from which period



**LAND-TAX, (*continued*)** ..... 1688

it has yielded, to the year 1800, above £227,000,000. The proposed augmentation and equalization of this tax rendered it a subject of much interest to the public. It may not be unacceptable to many of our readers to be informed, that the cause of the disproportion of its operation proceeds from its having been originally a kind of voluntary contribution, levied for the service of the state, in the reign of His Majesty, king William. The sum formerly agreed to be raised by it (the sum of £2,000,000.) was divided into five hundred and thirteen parts, being the number of the Members for England and Wales; and it was left to the option of these counties to pay as many of these parts as they thought proper, or could afford, the consequence was, that some of them, celebrated for their loyalty, took upon themselves the payment of immense sums, while others, although equally capable of bearing the burthen, contributed very sparingly indeed. For instance, Middlesex agreed to pay eighty parts, Essex and York, twenty-four each, and Norfolk and Kent twenty-two each; whereas Westmorland and Cumberlaud would subscribe only one each, Rutland two, and Durham three: in this manner it has ever since been voted from year to year, down to the present time.

**LANTERNS** invented by King Alfred ..... 890**LATIN** ceased to be spoken in Italy about..... 581**LAUDERDALE'S, LORD**, unsuccessful Embassy to Paris,  
October 8, ..... 1806**LAW PROCEEDINGS** required to be in English ..... 1730  
Latin entirely abolished in the Courts of Law, in 1731.**LAWNS AND THREAD GAUZE** manufactured..... 1784  
Manufactured at Paisley, to the value of £164,385. 16s. 6d.**LAWS OF THE LAND** first translated into Saxon ..... 590  
Published in 610.**LAWS OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR** composed... 1065**LAWYERS.**

In the time of Edward III. the number of attornies was limited to between three and four hundred for the whole kingdom: now there are more than sixteen thousand, and their agents, within the bills of mortality. Our ancestors formerly were content with plain countrymen for their stewards, but now they must be attornies: formerly a nobleman had only occasional recourse to law agency, now almost every peer must have a law agent, but not because his Lordship's or his Grace's estates or concerns are more important.

**LEADEN PIPES** for conveying water invented ..... 1236**LEAGUES OF THE GRISONS**, established in ..... 1473

The League of the Grisons, in Switzerland, consisted of three sub-divisions, namely, the Upper League, that of the house of Gad, and the League of the Ten Jurisdictions, each forming a sovereign independent republic, but united for their common defence in 1473. They have a General Assembly, which is composed of the deputies of every province, like the States-General of the United Provinces.

- LEATHER** first taxed ..... 1339
- LE CLERC, GENERAL**, sailed for St. Domingo, December 14 ..... 1801  
General Le Clerc sailed for St. Domingo, with a force of 28,000 men, French, and other expeditions. He landed at St. Domingo, February 3, 1802.
- LEFOOGA**, the Island of, visited by Captain Cook in ..... 1776  
The Island of Lefooga, one of the Friendly Islands, situated near Hapaeae, in the South Seas, was visited by Captain Cook as above, and who considered this island, in some respects, as superior to Annamooka, the plantations being more numerous and extensive,
- LEGACIES** taxed ..... 1708  
Advanced in 1796.
- LEITH**, a Fleet of Merchantmen wind-bound at in, ..... 1781  
In the year 1781, a large fleet of ships of the line, and about 500 merchantmen, remained for several weeks wind-bound, and were supplied with provisions of every kind from Edinburgh market without any rise in the price.
- LENCICIA**, or **LENCZICZ**, laid in ashes ..... 1294  
A city of Great Poland, which was laid in ashes by the Lithuanians; in 1656 it also underwent the same fate from the Poles, when the Swedes were in possession of it, and all the inhabitants, especially the Jews, were put to the sword.
- LEON**, taken from the Moors, ..... 722  
A city of Spain, built by the Romans, in the reign of the Emperor Galba, and called Legio Septima Gemina, whence its present name. It is the See of a Bishop, immediately subject to the Pope; and in the Cathedral, famed for its beauty, lie buried thirty-seven kings, and one Emperor. It was the first considerable city taken from the Moors, and fortified by Pelago, from which time it became the royal residence of the first Christian king of Spain, till the year 1029.
- LEON**, burnt by the Buccaneers in ..... 1684  
A city of Mexico, in America, and is the See of a Bishop. It 1684 it was burnt by the Buccaneers, for refusing to pay the contributions exacted of the inhabitants. Dampier was among these sea robbers, but had not the command of the expedition.
- LEO IX.** the first Pope that kept up a standing army..... 1044
- LEOPOLSTADT**, the fortress of, built in ..... 1663  
A regular fortification, in Upper Hungary, situated on the Wag, in a morass, built in 1663, by the Emperor Leopold, instead of the dismantled New-hausel, for the defence of the country against an invasion. It was dexterously relieved by Count Starenberg, in March, 1707, when just ready to fall into the hands of the Hungarian malecontents.
- LETTERS OF MARQUE**, issued against Spain, July 21, . 1739  
War declared October 23, 1739. Letters of Marque issued by the Americans against Great Britain, March 22, 1776. Again in 1812.

**LEVEL, (the celebrated Bedford), commenced in ..... 1649**

This tract of fenny land consisting of about 300,000 acres, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely, was, after divers expensive attempts to drain them, in the reigns of Henry VII. and Charles I. undertook to be drained, and were completed as far as 100,000 acres.

**LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, The, granted in Denmark . 1770****LIBRARY, the first private one, the property of Aristotle, B.C 534**

The first public library of which we have any certain account in history, was founded at Athens, by Hipparchus, 526, B.C. The second of any note was founded at Alexandria, by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 284. It was burnt when Julius Cæsar set fire to Alexandria, 47 B.C. (400,000 valuable books in M.S. are said to have been lost by this catastrophe.) The famous library at Pergamus, founded by Eumenes, and which was about the same time with the Alexandrian library, and Ptolemy became so jealous of it, that he forbid the exportation of papyrus from Egypt, which occasioned the invention of parchment. The first library at Rome was established, 167. That at Constantinople, founded by Constantine the Great, about A.D. 335; destroyed in 477. A second library formed from the remains of the first at Alexandria, by Ptolemy's successors, and computed to have consisted of 700,000 volumes, was totally destroyed by the Saracens, who heated the water for their baths, for six months, by burning books instead of wood, by command of Omar, Caliph of the Saracens, 642. The Vatican at Rome, by Pope Nicholas V. 1446; rebuilt, and the Library considerably improved, by Sixtus V. 1588. The Imperial of Vienna, by Maximilian I. about 1500. The Royal of Paris, by Francis I. about 1520. The Escorial, at Madrid, by Philip II. 1557. Of Florence, by Cosmo de Medicis, 1560. The Bodleian, at Oxford, founded 40th Elizabeth, 1598. The Cottonian, formerly kept at Cotton House, Westminster, founded by Sir Robert Cotton, about 1600; appropriated to the public use and benefit, 13th William III. 1701; partly destroyed by fire, 1731; removed to the British Museum, 1753. The Radcliffeian, at Oxford, founded by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, who left £40,000. to the University for that purpose, 1711. At Cambridge, 1720, to which George I. gave £5000. to purchase Dr. Moore's Collection.

**LICENCES for Public Houses first granted ..... 1551**

For brewers, and Exciseable articles, enforced, 1784.

**LIEUTENANTS, LORD, of Counties, instituted in England ..... 1549****LIFE PRESERVER, The, invented in ..... 1809**

The invention of Captain Manby, for saving the lives of ship-wrecked seamen. It consists of a shot, frequently a barbed one with an eye inserted, which is fastened by means of a platted hide, to a rope, and thrown by a small mortar over the vessel which is in distress. By this means a communication is secured between the vessel and the shore, and either a boat or a cot may be hauled to the assistance of the persons on board the ship; or the rope being fastened round their waists, they are drawn in safety to the shore. He has also invented a cot, which may be sent to the ship from the shore, for the removal of helpless women, children, and sick and wounded persons.

**LIGHTS of the Zodiac discovered ..... 1659**

- LIGHTS**, (The Northern) first appearance of ..... 1716  
 A body of light appeared in the North-east, which formed several columns, or pillars, and threw the people into great consternation; it lasted from the evening of March 6, till three o'clock the next morning.
- LIGHTS** first used in Churches in the day-time ..... 409
- LIGHTNING**, a flash of, penetrates the Theatre at Venice, August, ..... 1769  
 It took place during a representation, and when 600 people were in the house, several of whom were killed; it put out the candles, melted a lady's gold watch-case, the jewels in the ears of others, which were compositions, and split several diamonds. In 1222, the lightning and thunder were so dreadful as to throw down several churches. In 1233, in the month of February, it thundered fifteen days together, with rain and floods that destroyed the fruits of the earth. In 1360, it destroyed many men, beasts, houses, &c.
- LILLY**, (THE WATER,) of Limerick, burnt at Sea, October 23 ..... 1836  
 Nine lives out of ten were lost.
- LIMA**, founded in the beginning of the year ..... 1535  
 The city of Lima, in South America, and capital of Peru, was founded by Francis Pizarro, at the above period. It has an University, and gives its names to the principal audience of Peru. Earthquakes are very frequent here, and some have done this city a great deal of damage, particularly that of 1746, by which it was almost destroyed. The inhabitants are so rich, that, when the Viceroy, sent from Spain, in 1682, made his public entry into the city, they paved the street he was to pass through with ingots of silver.
- LIMITATION** of the Crown, Act passed ..... 1701
- LIMITATION** respecting Estates, Act passed ..... 1769
- LINENS** first made in England ..... 1253  
 Now began the luxurious to wear linen, but the generality woollen shirts. Table linen very scarce in England in 1386. In this year, a Company of linen weavers from the Netherlands, were established in London. Linen staining first known in London, 1579.
- LINOIS**, ADMIRAL, repulsed at Vizagapatam, Feb. 28 ... 1805  
 By the English Admiral, Sir Nathaniel Dance.
- LISSA**.  
 In 1656 the town of Lissa, in Great Poland, was deserted by its inhabitants, for fear of the Polish troops, who plundered and laid it in ashes. It was also destroyed by the Russians in 1707, but afterwards re-built and very much improved.
- LITANIES** first used in Churches ..... 443  
 Litany first used in England, in English, 1543.
- LITERARY PROPERTY**, Statue in favour of, passed..... 1709



# LITHUANIA, LITTLE, in Regal Prussia, destruction at by the Plague in ..... 1710

This place was, in 1710, almost totally stript of its inhabitants by a Plague, which king William Frederick new peopled with 20,000 Switzers, &c at the expense of five millions of rix-dollars : and again in 1732, with 12,500 Saltzburghers, at the charge of three hundred and fifty thousand, who have cultivated and greatly improved this waste spot of ground.

# LITIZ, in North America, Settlement of Moravians formed at ..... 1757

There is now, beside an elegant church, and the houses of the single brethren and single sisters, which form a large square, a number of houses for private families, with a store and tavern, all in one street.

# LITURGY, The, composed and confirmed, &c. .... 1548

The English Liturgy was composed, approved, and confirmed in Parliament, anno 1548, the offices for the Morning and Evening Prayer being then in the same form as they stand at present, excepting that there was no Confession and Absolution, the office beginning with the Lord's Prayer. In the Communion, the Ten Commandments were omitted; the Offertory was made with bread and wine mixed with water; and in the prayer for Christ's church militant, thanks were given to God for his wonderful grace declared in his saints, in the Blessed Virgin, the Patriarchs, Prophets, Apostles, and Martyrs; and the saints departed were commended to God's mercy and peace: to this the consecratory prayer, now used, was joined as a part, only with some words now left out, petitioning that the bread and wine might be to us the body and blood of Jesus, the beloved Son, &c. In Baptism, besides the form of the cross made on the child's forehead, another was made on his breast, with an abjuration of the devil to go out of him; after which the child was dipped three times in the font, if well, but otherwise, only sprinkled. Besides these, some other ceremonies were omitted in the Office for the sick, as is supposed, in 1551, when the form was altered at the solicitation of Calvin. The last review of the Liturgy was in 1661, and the last act of uniformity, enjoining the observance of it, is 13 and 14 of Car. II. cap 4. The Liturgy was first read in Scotland, in 1638.

# LIVERPOOL, or LEVERPOOL, besieged in ..... 1644

So late as the year 1565, it was a mere fishing hamlet, containing only 138 householders and cottagers: while twelve barks, containing 223 tons, and navigated by seventy-five men, made up the sum of its maritime riches, and formed the embryo of its present commercial greatness. Respecting the Antiquities of this town, hardly any thing is known with certainty; the only monument of the kind now standing is an old tower near the lower end of Water-street, the remains of which have long been used as a prison. The date of its erection is involved in obscurity; but it was long the residence of the Earls of Derby. In 1644 the town, then in the hands of the Commonwealth, was besieged by Prince Rupert, nephew to king Charles I. and taken after a vigorous defence of one month, during which they often repulsed the besiegers with great slaughter. It was not till the year 1699, that Liverpool became a distinct parish; for before that time, it was no more than a hamlet to the parish of Walton, about three miles off, having only a parochial chapel of ease, the present church of St. Nicholas: it is now, however become, with respect to extent of commerce, next to the Metropolis; as by estimates which have been made, it appears that Liverpool navigates one-twelfth part of the shipping, and has one-fourth of the foreign trade of Great Britain; one-half of the trade of London, and one-sixth of the general commerce of the kingdom. The Slave Trade, (now happily abolished) formed a considerable branch of the commerce of this port, and is computed to have

**LIVERPOOL, or LEVERPOOL, Docks of, (*continued*)... 1644**

employed one-fourth of the ships belonging to it; that it had five-eighths of Great Britain's share of this iniquitious traffic, and three-sevenths of that of Europe. The trade to Ireland is very considerable, as also to the Isle of Man. The Docks of Liverpool form a prominent feature of the town, and give this port a decided preference over most others: it has thirteen Docks; five Wet Docks, retained by large flood-gates, so that the ships are kept constantly afloat; three others, which are left dry at low water, and called Dry Docks. The Old Dock, (the first made at Liverpool) is 200 yards long, and about eighty wide, with flood-gates twenty-three feet high, and thirty-four wide. Its site was a POOL, which, tradition says, was formerly frequented by a bird of the cormorant kind, called a LIVER, and that hence the town was called LIVERPOOL, and the liver adopted as its CREST. The second made was the Salt-house Dock, having a length of quay 640 yards, with flood-gates of the same dimensions as those of the Old Dock. The next made was George's Dock, 250 yards long, and 100 broad, with flood-gates twenty-five feet high, and thirty-eight wide; at the expense of £21,000. Next to the former was King's Dock, 290 yards long, and ninety broad: with flood-gates twenty-five feet high, and forty-two wide, cost £20,000. The last of these Docks is named the Queen's Dock, and is 270 yards long, and 130 broad: it has also flood-gates similar to the preceding: these were erected at a cost of £25,000. Each Dock has a master, who has a salary of 100 guineas per annum, and whose duty is to superintend the arrangement of the flood-gates, also the docking and unlocking of the ships at tide-time, &c. &c.

**LOAD-STONE, Polar attraction of, known in France before ..... 1180****LOCUSTS, found in St. James's Park, August 4 ..... 1748**

The county of Palestine was infested with such swarms of locusts, that the air was darkened by them; and, after devouring every thing of a vegetable nature, they died, and caused such a stench that it brought on a pestilential fever, in 406; in the month of August, 873, such a prodigious swarm of large grasshoppers, or locusts, settled upon the lands of France, that in one night, they devoured every green thing even to the leaves and bark of young trees; they died soon after, and another dreadful fever was the consequence, arising from the noxious effluvia thereof; infested Germany in 1749; and Poland, in 1750.

**LOGARITHMS invented by John, Lord Napier, of Mercheston, Scotland,..... 1614****LOG-LINE in Navigation used ..... 1570****LOGWOOD, first cut in the Bays of Honduras and Campeachy ..... 1662**

During a long period, no European nation intruded upon the Spaniards in these provinces, or attempted to obtain any share in this branch of trade. But, after the conquest of Jamaica by the English, one of the first objects of the settlers on that island was the great profit arising from the logwood trade, and the facility of wresting some portion of it from the Spaniards. Their first attempt was made at Cape Catoche, the south-east promontory of Yucatan. When most of the trees near this cape were felled, they removed to the island of Trist, in the bay of Campeachy; and, in later times, their principal station has been in the bay of Honduras. The Spaniards, alarmed at this encroachment, endeavoured by negotiation, remonstrances, and open

**LOGWOOD, the cutting of, &c. (*continued*) ..... 1662**

force, to prevent the English from obtaining any footing on that part of the American continent. But, after struggling against it for more than a century, the disasters of an unfortunate war extorted from the Court of Madrid, in 1763, a reluctant consent to tolerate this settlement of foreigners in the heart of its territories. This privilege was confirmed by the Definitive Treaty of 1783; by which, however, it was stipulated, that nothing in this concession should be considered as derogating in any respect from the sovereignty of His Catholic Majesty; that, if the English had erected any fortifications in the country, they should be demolished, and none erected in future, and they should confine themselves within certain districts. But by a convention signed in 1786, these limits were extended, beginning from the sea, and continued to the source of the river Jabon, to cross from thence in a straight line, and to descend to the point where it would meet the line already settled in 1783. By this convention, moreover, the English were not only permitted to cut logwood, but mahogany, or any other kind of wood, or produce of the country; with certain exceptions, however, against the establishing of any plantations of sugar, coffee, &c.: they were likewise permitted, with restrictions, to occupy the island called Casina, St. George's Key, or Cayo Casina. The British settlement in this country had formerly been considered as foreign; but in 1790, by an Act of Parliament, they were allowed the same advantages, in their exports and imports, as a British colony.

**LOLLARDS proscribed by the English Parliament..... 1406****LOMBARDS.**

The Lombards, a people which some say took their name from their long beards, or, as others, from their long halberts, which they call Barden. They dwelt at first in the country now called the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, but were invited into Italy by the Emperor Justinian, to serve against the Goths; and to reward their services he gave them Norica, and part of Upper Panonia, in 548. From hence in 558 they passed into Italy, and their chief was declared king by the army at Milan in 560. This kingdom subsisted by the name of Lombardy till 772, when Charlemagne took Desiderius king of the Lombards, and became master of its territories, which, besides the countries just mentioned, included all the territories of Venice, the bishopric of Trent, part of Tyrol, the country of the Grisons, the Republic of Genoa, and of Tuscany.

**LOMBARDY.**

This kingdom anciently comprised almost the whole northern part of Italy, viz. Piedmont, Milan, most of the Venetian territories, Mantua, Parma, Modena, &c. It was erected by the Longobards, or Lombards, a nation of Germany, upon the declension of the Roman Empire. Albion, their first king, began his reign in 568, being succeeded by twenty-one princes of his family, who kept possession of Lombardy about 200 years; but their last king Astulphus being at war with the Pope, and besieging Rome, Pepin, king of France, came to that Prelate's assistance, and raised the siege; and in the year 760 his son Charlemagne put an end to the kingdom of the Longobards, and laid the foundation of a new empire, comprehending Germany, France, Italy, and part of Spain, having been solemnly declared Roman Emperor at Rome, December 25, in the year 800.

**LONDON, Grand Dinner of the Merchants of, August 4, ... 1808**

This splendid banquet was given by the Merchants of London, to the Deputies of Spain, at the City of London Tavern.



**LONDON SESSIONS, the, of..... 1831**

At these Sessions, which commenced on the 29th of June, 1831, not a SINGLE INDIVIDUAL! had been committed for trial, which proved a maiden Session.

**LONDON, The Common Council of, entertained at St. James's Palace by George I. .... 1727****LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY, THE, finished ..... 1838**

The London and Birmingham Railway, finished and opened throughout to an increasing commerce, both of passengers and goods; by this line is completed the entire distance of railway from London, to Manchester and Liverpool.

**LONDON EAST INDIAMAN, The, run down by the Russell Man of War, December 28 ..... 1778**

By this accident, 100 persons perished.

**LONDON, LORD MAYOR OF.**

London fortified by the Romans, 50: walled, and a palace built, 294: made a bishoprick, 653: repaired by Alfred, 885: greatly damaged by fire, 982, 1027, and 1130: not paved, 1090: houses of timber, thatched with straw: but to prevent fire, ordered to be built with stone, and covered with slates, 1192: but the order not observed: a Charter by king John to the Londoners to choose a Mayor out of their own body annually, (the office being formerly for life,) to elect and remove their Sheriffs at pleasure, and their Common Council men annually, 1208: a common hunt first appointed, 1226: Aldermen first appointed, 1242: the houses still thatched with straw: Cheapside lay out of the city, 1246: all built of wood in 1300: their privileges taken away, but restored on submission, 1366: the first Lord Mayor sworn at Westminster, that went by water, 1433: Lord Mayor's Show instituted, 1453: feast ditto, 1501: a Sheriff fined £50. for kneeling too near the Lord Mayor, when at prayers at St. Paul's Cathedral, 1486: the Thames water first conveyed into the city, 1582: the city chiefly built of wood, and very irregular, 1600: the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs arrested at the suit of two pretended Sheriffs, April 24, 1652: the greatest part of the city destroyed in the great fire of 1666: Messrs. Pilkington and Sute, the City Sheriffs, sent prisoners to the Tower for continuing a Poll, after the Lord Mayor had adjourned it, 1682: the Charter of the City declared forfeited to the Crown, June 12, 1682: the privileges of the City taken away, but restored in 1688: built the Mansion House, 1737: furnished and inhabited, 1752: repaired London bridge, 1758, when the Government granted them £15,000. and permitted them to pull down the gates, viz. Ludgate, Aldgate, Cripplegate, Aldersgate, Moorgate, and Bishopsgate, which were all taken down in September, 1760: began Blackfriar's Bridge, 1760: the Common Council ordered to wear blue mazarine gowns, September 14, 1761: lost their cause against the Dissenters serving as Sheriffs, July 5, 1762: the City remonstrates on the King's paying no attention to their Petition for a redress of grievances, and was censured, March, 1770: Brass Crosby, Esq. (the Lord Mayor) and Alderman Oliver, sent to the Tower by the House of Commons for committing their Messenger, March, 1771: regulation of admitting the Livery at Guildhall, by Mr. Stone's scheme, 1774: the Common Council discontinued the wearing of their mazarine gowns in court, 1775: Newgate, the County Gaol, taken down, and a massive building erected a little South of, in 1776: from the year 1763, to the year 1776, the Corporation of London expended the following sums for public uses, which shews the opulence of the city, viz.:—in new paving, repairing old pavement, lighting, cleansing, &c. and purchasing old houses to widen streets, £200,000. For the New



LONDON, LORD MAYOR OF, (*continued.*)

Bridge at Blackfriars, £200,000. &c. &c.: the city abandoned to the mercy of an ungoverned mob, when the Gaol of Newgate received damage to the amount of £80,000. July 3, 1780: re-built the Compters of London, near Newgate, which cost £20,473. 1789: the Court of Aldermen rescinded the standing order made in 1785, that baptized Jews should not be admitted to the freedom of the City. The decision was now come to in the cause of Messrs. Saul, who for thirteen years had been petitioning for leave to carry on business in the city, 1839.

## LONDON BRIDGE built ..... 1016

Burnt 1136. Re-built with timber, 1165: finished with stone after thirty-three years' labour, 1209: re-built with stone, 1212: houses of took fire at both ends, when the people thinking to suppress it, were hemmed in, and leaping over into boats and barges several sunk, and 300 persons were drowned, 1214: its water works invented and begun, 1582: a great fire on it, February 11, 1632: houses taken down, 1758: the temporary bridge burnt, April 11, 1758; made passable again for carriages in ten days: the water works on, burnt 1779: Toll ceased, 27th March, 1782: streets of London new paved, and signs removed, 1764. The first pile for the New Bridge was driven, March 15, 1824. The coffer dam of the bridge having been completed, the first stone was laid, April, 27, 1825, and the construction of the piers proceeded very rapidly, the first arch being keyed in on the 4th of August, 1827. It being necessary that the centres should be strongly supported during the progress of the work, each centre of the bridge consisted of nearly 800 tons of timber and iron. The New London Bridge was finally completed on the 31st of July, 1831, having occupied nearly seven years and a half in its construction, and was opened on the 1st of August, in the same year, by His Majesty, William IV.

The New London Bridge consists of five arches; and is built 180 feet higher up the river than the former one. The least of the arches is larger than any other stone arch erected in this form: the centre one is 152 feet, with a rise of twenty-nine feet six inches above high water mark. The arches next the centre are 140 feet in span; and the abutments are each 130 feet in span. The road is fifty-three feet wide between the parapets; the footways occupying nine feet each. The length of the bridge, from the extremities of the abutments, is 928 feet; within the abutments, 872. The bridge is built of granite, and the entire quantity employed is 120,000 tons. The New Bridge is free of toll; the expense having been paid partly by the Corporation and partly by the Government; the Corporation being allowed to lay a tax (to last for twenty-six years) of ten pence per chaldron on all coals entering this port.

Waterloo bridge was built in six years; and Westminster and Blackfriars, in eleven years.

## LONGINICO, or LANGANICO, anciently OLYMPIA.

Olympia was formerly a famous city, and near which the Olympic Games used to be celebrated, in the plain of Olympus. These famous sports were first instituted by Pelops, in honour of Jupiter, and afterwards restored by Atreus and Hercules. These were held every fifth year for the space of five days with great solemnity, and a numerous resort of people from all parts; whence the era of measuring time by Olympiads was introduced in Greece, and these began A. M. 3228, and before Christ 776.

LONGITUDE at Sea, reward promised for the discovery  
of ..... 1714

Mr. John Harrison, the inventor of the timekeeper, was the individual who obtained the reward of £20,000. offered by the 14th of Queen Anne, for a

**LONGITUDE at Sea, reward offered for the discovery of,**  
*(continued)* ..... 1714

means of determining the longitude at sea within half a degree of a circle, or thirty geographical miles: and also of the gridiron pendulum. He was born at Foulby in Yorkshire, in 1698, and was the son of an humble carpenter, whom he assisted in his business till he was twenty years of age. He was from childhood much attached to wheel machinery; and when, in his sixth year, confined to bed by a severe illness, he had a watch placed upon his pillow, that he might amuse himself by contemplating its movements. His opportunities of acquiring knowledge were few: but he eagerly availed himself of every opportunity of improvement, and often passed whole nights over his books, models, and drawings. His fourth, and best timekeeper was in the form of a pocket watch, about six inches in diameter; and was finished in 1759.

**LOOKING-GLASSES of silver, invented by Praxiteles,**  
**B. C.** ..... 70  
 Made only at Venice, in 1300.

**LORDS LIEUTENANTS of Counties instituted, July 4 . 1549**

**LORD HOWE'S GROUP, (Islands of the Pacific Ocean)**  
 discovered in ..... 1791

An extensive group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Hunter, who, from the mast head, could distinctly descry thirty-two of them, some of considerable extent. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoa nut was very distinguishable.

**LORRAIN.**

A late province of France, is divided into three parts, viz. Lorraine Proper, the Duchy of Bar, or Bar-le-Duc, and French Lorraine, consisting of the bishopricks of Metz, Tool, and Verdun, the last confirmed to France by the peace of Munster in 1648; the rest of Lorraine, in the possession of the French, was restored to the Duke, and confirmed to him by the Treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659, but the French reserved to themselves the liberty of garrisoning some towns, and marching through Lorraine into Alsace when they pleased. Louis XIV. seized Lorraine again in 1670, and kept it till the Peace of Ryswick, in 1698, when it was again restored to the Duke, a few small towns excepted, with the understanding that the fortifications of Nancy, the capital of Lorraine, should be destroyed. The French King possessing himself again of Lorraine, in 1702, was obliged to restore it to the Duke by the Treaty of Rastadt in 1714. In the last war between France and the Emperor Charles VI. which ended with a peace, concluded in 1735, a stipulation in the preliminaries of it was, that king Stanislaus, father of the Queen of France, should have the dominion of the Duchies of Lorraine and Bar, the county of Falkenstein excepted, with the title of Duke during life; and that after his decease, it should be for ever united to the Crown of France; in consideration of which, on the other hand, Duke Francis Stephen was to have the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, or Florence, after the death of the then reigning Duke, which happened in 1737: and this his father-in-law the Emperor Charles VI. undertook in 1736 to see performed. Accordingly Stanislaus took possession of Lorraine and Bar, which he held till his death, when it reverted to France; Duke Francis at the same time taking possession of Tuscany. This province now forms the three departments of Meurthe, Moselle, and the Vosges.

**LOTTERIES**, the first public one in England ..... 1569

This was for repairing the fortifications of the coast of England, and was drawn at the West-end of St. Paul's Cathedral. The first mentioned by historians for sums of money, in 1630; established 1693; that for the British Museum, in 1758; for Cox's Jewellery, 1774; for the Leverian Museum, 1784; for the Poets' Gallery of Pictures, 1798; and for the Pigot Diamond, 1801.

**LOUIS XVIII.** the entry of into London, April 20..... 1814

Louis XVIII. being about to return to France, after the banishment of Bonaparte to the Island of Elba, previous to which he had resided many years in England, made his entry into London on the 20th of April, 1814, accompanied by the Prince Regent in his State carriage drawn by the cream-coloured horses, preceded by six of the royal carriages containing the principal Officers of the Households, both English and French, and escorted by the First and Second regiments of Horse Guards, the officers and privates wearing white cockades. An immense number of English gentlemen, also followed on this occasion, who exhibited similar favours: whilst different corps of volunteer cavalry and infantry lined the road nearly from Stanmore to London. The Prince Regent having met His Majesty at Stanmore, about three o'clock, the procession moved towards town, and arrived at Grillon's Hotel, Albemarle street, where His Majesty was met by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Kent, and the Foreign Ambassadors, who paid their respects on this occasion. A general illumination took place in the evening.

**LUBLIN**, in Little Poland, greatly damaged by fire, in..... 1656

In the year 1240, the town was destroyed by the Tartars, and afterwards long in the possession of the Russians: greatly damaged by an accidental fire in 1447, and 1606: and burnt down by the Swedes in 1656. An extraordinary Diet was held here in 1703.

**LUCIUS**, the first Christian King of Britain, who reigned  
77 years ..... 179

Before the Romans came into this island, the Britons, who at that time were in possession of the country, were divided into several nations, each of them governed by their own kings: and when Britain became a member of the Roman Empire, many of their tribes had their proper kings, who were suffered to govern by their own laws, provided they consented to become tributary. Thus were Cogidunus and Prasitagus, mentioned by Tacitus. Lucius founded the first Christian church in London, at St. Peter's, Chornhill, which was made the See of an Archbishop, till removed to Canterbury. He died in the year 181, leaving the Roman Empire heir to his kingdom: and Coilus, the father of Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. After the Romans had quitted Britain, upon the irruption of the Goths into Italy, during the reign of Honorius, that is, in 410, the kingly government returned to the Britons, who chose for their king Constantine.

**LUXURY**, restricted by an English Law in ..... 1337

In this year a law was enacted, which prohibited more than two courses at the tables of the prelates and nobility, and two kinds of food to each course, except on particular festivals. It also enacted, that all who were not possessed of a free estate of £100. per annum from wearing furs, skins, or silk; the use of foreign cloth was confined to the Royal Family alone. An edict was issued by Charles VI. of France, which says, "Let no one presume to treat with more than a soup and two dishes," 1340.



**LYCURGUS**, the Spartan Lawgiver, established his body of Laws in Lacedemonia ..... B. C. 884

**LYONS**, in France, founded ..... B. C. 43

Opposed the National Convention, by whom it was fiercely besieged in the year 1793. Lyons is the most considerable in the kingdom, next to Paris, with an Archbishop's See. It is seated in the centre of Europe, on the confluence of the rivers Rhone and Saone. The townhouse, the arsenal, the Roman amphitheatre, the hospital, and the numerous palaces, are worthy of a traveller's attention. The Cathedral is a superb structure.

**MACHINE PAPER MAKING**, invented and patented, April 20..... 1801

Invented and patented by John Gamble. Patent afterwards assigned to Henry and Sealy Fourdinier, by whom the invention was much improved; and by great exertions, and at a vast expense, brought into general use. There are now 240 machines, equal to 1200 vats, in operation; the annual saving, effected by which, is estimated at £586,240. By this invention, manual labour is entirely dispensed with: the paper must not even be touched by the hand. The machine alone conducts it from the state of pulp to that of perfect paper, of a texture, strength, and quality far superior to any ever made by the hand of man. It is of a width before unknown, of length unlimited, and of any thickness from that of a bank-note to pasteboard. Every twelve hours it can produce the astonishing quantity of 106,900 square feet. Messrs. Fourdinier proved lately, to the satisfaction of a Committee of the House of Commons, that they had lost by the prosecution of this valuable invention, no less than £51,865. 12s. 10d.; but, to this moment, they are without any reward from the country, for the great benefits they have conferred upon it.

**MADEIRA**, the Island of, discovered ..... 1344

The Island of Madeira, according to Mr. Orington, was discovered by an English gentleman, in 1344, and conquered by the Portuguese in 1431. They set fire to a forest with a design to warm themselves, which continued burning for several years: and the ashes rendered the soil extremely fertile, especially in wine, which it now produces in great quantities, and keeps best in the hottest climate under the torrid zone. For this reason the inhabitants of the Caribbee Islands that can afford it drink little else, and the Madeira wine that is brought to England is thought to be worth little, unless it has first been a voyage to the West Indies.

**MADRAS**, settled by the English, about ..... 1640

Madras, or Fort St. George, a fort and town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is the principal settlement of the English East India Company, and a fortress of very great strength, within which is a well-built city. There is also a second city, called the Black Town, separated from Madras by the breadth of a proper esplanade only: and, although near four miles in circuit, fortified in such a manner as to prevent a surprise from the enemy's horse: an evil to which every town in the Carnatic is subject, from the dryness and evenness of the country. Madras was taken by the French in 1746, but restored by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Indeed, it was hardly defensible, until the destruction of Fort St. David, in 1758, pointed out the necessity of fortifying it. The fort was planned by Mr. Robins, the real author of Lord Anson's Voyage: and it is, perhaps, one of the best fortresses in the possession of the British nation.

**MADRID** built.....B. C. 936

Remained an obscure village, in 1515.

**MAGIC LANTERNS** invented by Roger Bacon ..... 1252

**MAGISTRATES, Arrangements of, on change of Officers...** 1839

Sir Frederick Roe having resigned his situation of Chief Magistrate of Bow-street, Mr. Hall, of Hatton-Garden, was appointed in his place, on a salary of £1200. per annum. Mr. Minshall also retired, after a service of twenty years, on a superannuation allowance. It was further arranged, that Mr. Twyford be appointed second Magistrate, at Bow-street, and Mr. Jardine, a barrister on the Western Circuit, third Magistrate. The two latter gentlemen were each to have a salary of £1000. per annum. The approval of the last-named gentlemen, as the future Magistrates at Bow-street, was made known by a letter from Lord John Russell.

Mr. Bennett, of Hatton-Garden Office, to be superannuated, and Mr. Coombes and Mr. Greenwood to act as Magistrates there. The Magistrates also received the following appointments from the Home Secretary, viz:—

**BOW-STREET.**—Goodson, door and office keeper; Fall and Mace, first and second ushers to the Court; Tyrrell, the jailer, to retain his situation; Davis, the under-jailer, to be messenger at Queen-square Court; the superseded Officers to receive a superannuated allowance, with the exception of Shackell, to whom was offered an Inspector's situation in the Metropolitan Police Force, with the prospect of promotion.

**MARLBOROUGH-STREET.**—Plank, to retire on a well-earned pension: succeeded by Thomas Clements, now Chief Usher. Richard Mace, second Usher of Bow-street.

**QUEEN-SQUARE.**—Chief Usher, Smith: Webster, second Usher; Davis, of Bow-street, Messenger; and Glibbery, of Worship-street, Door and Office-keeper. To resign.—Handley, Dawkins, Hall, and Woodbury. Cain, still to retain the office of jailer.

**WORSHIP-STREET.**—To be two officers, senior and junior Usher, Jailer, Office-keeper, and Messenger. Three Officers to be discharged upon a pension, and one removed to Queen-square. Four Policemen to take out Warrants and Summonses.

**THAMES POLICE COURT.**—Blaby and Ellis. Thomas Sporle, to act as door-keeper. Moore, the jailer, Constable of the Court, and to act as heretofore. Mackenzie, from Hatton-Garden, to be Messenger of the Court.

**MAGNA CHARTA, signed by King John, and the Barons of England, June 19.....** 1215

**MAGNA CHARTA**, the great Charter of the Liberties of the People of England, signed at Runny-Mead, where king John, in 1215, affrighted by the great army of his barons, who met him here, settled those Charters of their liberties, called Charta Magna, and Charta de Foresta. Nothing could be more solemn or impressive than the manner of its subsequent publication. King John, with most of the nobles and chief prelates of the land, each holding a candle in his hand, assembled to hear the sentence of excommunication pronounced against those who should infringe it. When the candles were lighted, the king gave his to a prelate who was near to him, saying, "It becomes not me, being no priest, to hold this candle; my heart shall be greater testimony." The candles were then thrown on the ground; and while they lay smoking there, a solemn curse (excommunication from fire and candle), was pronounced against all impugners of the Charter; the King with a loud voice, exclaiming,—"As God me helps, I will, as I am a man, a Christian, a knight, a king, crowned and anointed, inviolably observe all these things." The bells were then rung; and all the people shouted for joy.

**MAGNET AND RED ROVER, Accident to the, October 17.....** 1836

The Magnet and Red Rover, were Margate steam boats, and the accident happened off the Nore, in a fog: in consequence of which, the latter vessel was sunk.

- MAGNETS**, artificial, invented in England ..... 1751
- MAGNIFYING GLASSES** invented by Roger Bacon ..... 1260
- MAHOMET**, the False Prophet, death of, June 17 ..... 631
- Mahomet, the False Prophet, flies from Mecca to Medina, in Arabia, in the 44th year of his age, and the tenth of his ministry, when he laid the foundation of the Saracen Empire, and from whom the Mahometan Princes to this day claim their descent. His followers compute their time from this era, which, in Arabic, is called Hegira, i. e. the Flight. (For a further account, see "HEGIRA.")
- MAHOMET** began his opinions ..... 604
- MAIL COACHES** first established to Bristol in ..... 1784
- To other parts of England, and an act to regulate and encourage them, and exempt them from tolls, 1785; repealed in 1813.
- MAIMING AND WOUNDING** made capital ..... 1670
- MALMSBURY, LORD**, sent Ambassador to Paris, December ..... 1796
- Received at Paris, December 22, 1796. His Lordship returned from Paris, whither he had been sent to offer terms of Peace, but did not succeed, December 29, 1796. Ordered to quit France, on suspicion of having encouraged the Royalists, September 18, 1797.
- MALTA**, the Island of, surrendered to the Maltese and British, after a long siege, September 5, ..... 1800
- The Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, afterwards called Knights of Rhodes, and now of Malta, owes its origin to the Benedictine Order.
- About the middle of the eleventh century, certain merchants from Amalfi, who traded with Syria, obtained from the Caliph of Egypt, permission to found a monastery according to the Latin Ritual at Jerusalem, which was occupied by Benedictine Monks brought from Italy. Close by this monastery, called St. Mary of the Latin Church, an hospital for poor and sick pilgrims was built, and dedicated to St. John the Almoner, afterward to St. John the Baptist. The Order at first consisted of lay brethren, employed by the monks to take care of the hospital, who were distinguished by a black mantle adorned with a white cross. They were soon obliged to arm themselves in defence of the pilgrims, who were attacked on the highways by the Arabian robbers. Having thus become military men, they elected a Captain to command them in the field: and as they became rich they refused to acknowledge any other head, and soon renounced the authority of the monks, by quitting the Order of St. Benedict, in order to follow that of St. Augustin. Their proselytes soon became numerous. After Jerusalem was taken (1187) they retired to Acre, which they defended most valiently in 1290. They then followed John de Lusignan, who settled them at Limisson, in his kingdom of Cyprus, where they remained till the year 1310, when they took Rhodes, from whence they were expelled by Soliman in 1522. They afterwards wandered about Italy till 1525, when Charles V. made them a present of the Island of Malta, where Soliman again attacked them in 1566, but was obliged to retire after a siege of four months, with an immense loss of above 20,000 men. The Order retained possession of Malta till 1798, when it was seized on by the French, who were driven out of it by the British forces, commanded by Colonel, now General Sir Thomas Graham: since which time it has continued in the possession of Great Britain, and will probably continue so as long as we retain our present decided superiority at sea.



**MALT TAX** established ..... 1677

Malt liquor was used in Egypt 450 B.C.: Increased in 1760. Excise on it in England, 1697: the duty on malt spirits for 1783, 1784, 1785 and 1786, amounted to £1,451,998. 1s. 1d. The duty on malt for 1784 and 1785, was £514,668. In 1788 the duties on beer yielded about £1,666,152. and on malt, £1,328,103.: and malt spirits the sum of £509,167.

**MANCHESTER NAVIGATION** opened, June 17,..... 1761**MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL RAILWAY**, accident at the, September 9 ..... 1837

The Manchester train, which left Manchester at six o'clock, on the above evening, was staying for the purpose of dispatching the Bolton train. They had not been there more than a minute, when the Grand Junction train, from Birmingham, came in sight. It was expected that the Engineer of the Grand Junction would have stopped the propelling power, instead of which he continued his course, proceeding on his way at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and came up with the Manchester engine. The effect was, that the Bolton carriage was smashed to pieces. The concussion was so awful, that one of the passengers (a female) was killed on the spot, and a number of the others seriously injured. The verdict of the Jury was, manslaughter against the engineer and fireman.

**MAN, THE ISLE OF**, (Sovereignty of the) purchased for £70,000. .... 1765

The Isle of Man was formerly subject to Norway, afterwards to John and Henry III. of England, and then to Scotland. Governed by its lords from 1043; conquered by Henry IV. and by him given to the Earl of Northumberland, with the title of king, 1341; at whose attainder it was granted to Sir John de Stanley, 1406; in this family it continued till 1594, when it was seized by the Queen; granted to William Earl of Derby, 1608; fell by inheritance to the Duke of Athol, 1735; Christianity first established there by St. Patrick and St. Andrew, about 440; Episcopal See established, 447; conquered from the Scots, by Montacute, Earl of Sarum, 1314; to whom Edward III. gave the title of King of Man; first Tynwald meeting about 1418; the proprietors first called Lords of Man, 1521; the bishoprick annexed to the province of York, 1541; island of, annexed to the Crown of England, having been purchased of the Duke of Athol for £70,000. to prevent smuggling. On the 1st of July, 1786, a copper coinage for the use of the island, was issued from the Tower of London.

**MANUFACTURES** in England produced annually, the following sums in the year ..... 1783

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Woollen .....   | £16,800,000 |
| Leather .....   | 10,500,000  |
| Flax .....      | 1,750,000   |
| Hemp .....      | 890,000     |
| Glass .....     | 630,000     |
| Paper .....     | 710,000     |
| Porcelain ..... | 1,000,000   |
| Silk .....      | 3,350,000   |
| Cotton .....    | 960,000     |
| Lead .....      | 1,650,000   |
| Tin .....       | 1,000,000   |

MANUFACTURES, of England, (*continued*,)

|                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Iron .....               | 870,000     |
| Plating, steel, &c. .... | 3,400,000   |
|                          | <hr/>       |
|                          | 51,310,000  |
| Other manufactures ..... | 5,250,000   |
|                          | <hr/>       |
| Total.....               | £56,560,000 |

The manufactures of England, in 1800, were computed at £82,000,000: and of the United Kingdom, £89,000,000, and they have been gradually increasing since that time.

MAP OF ENGLAND, the first one, was in ..... 1520

The first Map of England was by George Lilly. The first of Russia, 1560.

MAPS AND GLOBES invented by Anaximander,.....B. c. 600

That of the moon's surface invented at Dantzick, 1647. Maps and Sea Charts were first brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus, to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a Western Continent, 1489.

MARCH'S, LORD, celebrated Wheel-Carriage wager at Newmarket, August 29 ..... 1750

A bet, won upon the course at Newmarket, which the Duke of Queensbury, of sporting celebrity, made with Count O'Taaf, that he would cause a carriage with four horses to be drawn a distance of nineteen miles in sixty minutes. The carriage was constructed partly of wood and partly of whalebone, drawn by blood horses, and driven by two grooms of extremely light weight.

MARINER'S COMPASS invented or improved by Goiija of Naples, ..... 1302

Invented in China, 1120, B. c.; said to be used at Venice, 1260; improved at Naples, 1302; its variation observed, 1500; its dipping, 1576; supposed to be invented by Goiija, a Neapolitan, who marked the Needle with a fleur-de-lis, the arms of the Duke of Anjou, then king of Naples.

MARRIAGE, BANNS OF, first published in Churches ... 1200

MARRIAGE in Lent forbidden..... 354

Forbidden to the Priests 1015: first celebrated in churches, 1226.

MARRIAGE AND REGISTRATION ACTS passed..... 1836

MARSEILLES, the city of, built..... B. c. 500

It stands at the foot of a high rocky mountain, on a fine bay of the Mediterranean, and is divided into two parts, the Old and New town; between which is a beautiful walk of trees. It was the See of a Bishop, has an Academy of the Fine Arts, and an Observatory. In 1720 and 1722, the Plague caused terrible havoc there.

MARSHALSEA PRISON, death of a Prisoner at the, January 7 ..... 1811

Thomas Culver, a prisoner for debt, died there of want.

**MARTINICO taken by the English, February 13 ..... 1762**

Martinico, a considerable island of North America, and one of the Caribbees. The French possessed it from 1635 till 1762, when it was taken by the English: but was again restored to the French by the peace of 1763. It has several safe and commodious harbours, well fortified.

**MASS first used in Latin ..... 394**

Introduced into England in 680.

**MASSACRE OF HUGONOTS, The, August 25, ..... 1572**

The Massacre of 70,000 Hugonots, or French Protestants, throughout the kingdom of France, was attended with circumstances of the most horrid treachery and cruelty; it began at Paris, on the night of the Festival of St. Bartholomew, August 25, 1572, by secret orders from Charles IX. king of France, at the instigation of the Queen Dowager, Catherine de Medicis, his mother. It is styled in History the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. (See the opening of the Tombs of the Kings of France, page 54.)

**MASQUERADES, the first in Scotland, January 15..... 1773****MAUNDAY THURSDAY, ceremony of commenced ..... 1362****MEDICINE DUTY commenced in..... 1783**

It was increased in 1804.

**MEDICIS, MARY DE, Queen Mother of France, visited England..... 1638****MEDWAY.**

It is navigable for large ships to Rochester bridge, and thence for vessels and barges to Maidstone, the tide flowing up to that town. The distance between the mouth of this river, where the fort at Sheerness is erected, and Rochester bridge, is between sixteen and eighteen miles. In this part of the river, the channel is so deep, the banks so soft, and the reaches so short, that it is one of the best and safest harbours in the world: and ships of eighty guns ride afloat at low water, within musket shot of Rochester bridge. Nor is there a single instance upon record, that any of the royal navy suffered here by storms, except in that dreadful tempest which happened in November, 1703, when the Royal Charlotte was driven on shore, where she sunk and was lost. In 1667 the Dutch came up the Medway, and burnt the Men of War, which occasioned Sheerness to be built at its mouth to defend the entrance.

**MEDWAY STEAMER, The, burnt August 16..... 1837****MERCURY, the Planet, passed over the Sun's disk, November 25 ..... 1769**

Visible to the naked eye, from twelve to two o'clock, at London.

**MERMAID TAVERN, Hackney, Sale of The, February 20 1833**

The sale of "The Mermaid" Tavern took place at Garraway's; it included the banquetting room on the lawn, the pleasure grounds, three cottages, the tap, the extensive stabling, and all the appurtenances, held for twenty-three years, at £332. 10s. per annum; the Lessee to repair, insure, &c. Goods, fixtures, and effects, to be taken at a valuation. After a long discussion, in a crowded room, the lot was *bona fide* sold, as was stated, for £1000.



# METHODIST MEETING HOUSE, the floor of a, at Leeds, gave way, May 29, ..... 1796

Sixteen women, a man, and a child were unfortunately killed, and eighty persons dreadfully wounded.

# MILITARY EXECUTIONS in Hyde Park in ..... 1747

In the reign of Richard II. 1388, Sir Robert Tresilian, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Sir Nicholas Brembre were executed here, for high treason; and all military criminals who were sentenced to death by Courts Martial, were taken to a spot within the wall of Hyde Park, and there suffered death, by being shot: this spot is identified by a stone, against which the unfortunate delinquent was placed, and which was visible till within these few years. The situation of the stone is correctly laid down in a Plan of Hyde Park at Kew Palace; it was situated only a few yards from Cumberland gate, and when the entrance to the Park was enlarged for public convenience, this stone was found so deeply embedded in the earth, that, to prevent trouble, the earth was carried over, and now lies buried on the spot where it was originally placed.

NOVEMBER 26, 1747.—A Court Martial was held at Whitehall, General Wade being President, when Serjeant Smith was tried for desertion. He was found guilty of the charge, and sentenced to be hanged in Hyde Park; when the sentence was carried into execution on the 11th of December following. He was accompanied to the place of execution by the Minister of the Savoy, escorted by a party of the foot-guards, when the sentence having been read at the head of the regiment, he was marched thence to Hyde Park, where he was hanged on a gibbet erected for that purpose, and buried near it.

This is the only instance on record of an execution by the gibbet in Hyde Park, all other military criminals being shot; but in this case it was thought advisable, for the sake of example, to check frequent desertion.

JANUARY 5, 1756, John M'Grew was shot, at the stone before mentioned, for desertion: on this occasion nearly 200 recruits were drawn up to witness the awful ceremony.

MONDAY, May 24, 1756.—William Goodman was shot at the usual place in Hyde Park for desertion, he having committed the same crime four different times, and received a pardon each time.

Military punishment by flogging has taken place in Hyde Park:—  
AUGUST 6, 1716, two soldiers were almost flogged to death in Hyde Park, and turned out of the service, for having worn oak boughs in their hats on the 29th of May.

# MILITIA ACT, The, passed April 1..... 1757

Again 1764, and 1781. Supplemental, 1797;—for Scotland, 1797: a clause introduced into it, authorising Courts Martial to inflict, if they think proper, the punishment of imprisonment, instead of flogging, 1811.

# MINISTERIAL INDEMNITY BILL, The, passed..... 1801

# MOHOCKS, savage and daring depredations of the ..... 1711

In the year 1711, a reward was offered for the apprehension of a set of wretches of this description, who went about the streets of London at night, and took pleasure in wounding and disfiguring the men, and indecently exposing the women; a further reward of £100. was offered by Royal Proclamation for the seizing of any one of them.

# MONARCH AND APOLLO, The, (Steam Vessels,) sunk, September 5 ..... 1837

The loss of the Monarch and Apollo was occasioned in consequence of their running foul of each other, by which, three lives were lost. The Coroner's Jury, on one of the bodies, fixed a deodand of £500. on the Monarch, on the ground of negligence.

# MONASTERY, the first founded, to which the Sister of St. Anthony retired,..... 270

Monks first associated, 328. The first founded in France near Poitiers, by St. Martin, 360. The first in Britain in 596. Constantine IV. sent for a great number of Friars and Nuns to Ephesus, ordered them to change their black habits for white, and to destroy their images; on their refusal, he ordered their eyes to be put out, banished them, sold several monasteries, and appropriated the produce to his own use. They were totally suppressed by Act of Parliament in 1539.

# MONEY.

Money first mentioned as a medium of commerce in Chapter xxiii. of Genesis, when Abraham purchased a field as a sepulchre for Sarah, in the year of the World 2139; first made at Argos, 894 B.C.; has increased eighteen times in value from 1290 to 1789; and twelve times its value from 1530 to 1739. Silver has increased thirty times its value since the Norman Conquest, viz. a pound in that age was three times the quantity that it is at present, and ten times its value in purchasing any commodity.

# MONEY, The Interest of, reduced to 5 per Cent. in ..... 1714

The Interest of Money was 40 per Cent. in 1260; established legally at 10 per Cent. in 1546; reduced to 9 per Cent. in 1604; to 8 per Cent. in 1622; the Interest of the National Debt reduced to 3 per Cent. in 1749. (*See Interest.*)

# MONEY-MARKET, great panic in the, December 10 ..... 1825

This occurrence caused the failure of a vast number of Banks both in town and country.

# MONKEY, (death of Queen Victoria's favourite), October . 1839

Her Majesty's monkey was a present from one of the Cobourg family, and was domiciled under the especial care of Mr. Cross, of the Surrey Zoological Gardens.

# MONUMENTS erected by order of Parliament, July 13 ... 1813

One to General Bowes, who fell at the battle of Salamanca: one to Colonel Myers, who was killed at Albuera: one to Colonel Cadogan, who fell at Vittoria: and one to Sir J. Brock, who fell in Upper Canada.

# MONUMENT, The, London, began ..... 1671

Finished 1677: repaired 1786. In 1810, Lyons Levy, a Jewish dealer in diamonds, threw himself from the top of the Monument, January 18, when he was literally dashed to pieces. Nearly about the same time, a baker, named Leander, a native of Reading, in Berkshire, committed suicide from the same spot.

In 1839, another distressing suicide was committed by Miss Margaret Moyes, daughter of Mr. Moyes, of No. 3, Hemming's-row, by throwing herself off the top of the Monument.

MONUMENT, The, Suicides at, (*continued.*)

On the 18th of October, 1839, the inhabitants of Fish-street hill were again thrown into great consternation, in consequence of another suicide of a youth, from the top of the Monument. A boy having informed police-constable Dogherty, 52, who was on duty in Gracechurch street, that a lad had precipitated himself from off the top of the Monument, the officer hastened to the spot, and found the body of the unfortunate youth about twelve feet from the railing, directly opposite the door where the visitors enter, but life was extinct. On enquiry, his name was found to be Richard Donaldson Hawes, the son of a widow, a laundress, and who resided near Chelsea. At the time of his committing the act, there were two females on the Monument with him, and a Bible was found, some of the leaves of which were turned down at passages relating to self destruction. The father also of the unfortunate youth destroyed himself by casting himself from an elevation.

This mode of committing suicide is not confined to England, many persons having thrown themselves from the column in the Place de Vendome, at Paris. A young gentleman, M. Politeau, having murdered his wife, in a fit of jealousy, ascended the column, and terminated his existence.

## MONTHS, The, first received their names ..... 790

They first received their names from the Emperor Charlemagne. They were altered by the French in 1792.

## MOORFIELDS levelled and first planted, ..... 1614

Quarters formed, gravelled and planted, 1740: division wall pulled down, 1754: road made to cross it, 1786: converted to Finsbury Square, in 1789.

## MORNING POST, Criminal Information against, May 4 . 1831

The Attorney-General moved a Criminal Information against the Editor of the above paper for a libel on the Lord Mayor, (Key.) His Lordship not wishing to press the charge further, and the imputation on his conduct made by the Editor, the Rule was discharged.

## MORNING ADVERTISER, Action against for a Libel, December 23..... 1831

This action was brought by Captain Garth, for a libel in the Morning Advertiser on his character. Damages, *one farthing!* There was another action for the same article, against the Editor of the Globe newspaper.—Damages, *one farthing!!*

## MORTALITY, a great, in ..... 1094

Again, among men, cattle, and fowls, 1111. Among men, at Oxford, 1471. Among youth, 1589. And at York, when 11,000 persons died, in August, 1691.

## MORTAR, The, placed in St. James's Park, August 12, .... 1817

## MORTARS for bombs first made in England ..... 1543

## MORTMAIN ACT passed ..... 1279

Another May 20, 1736.

## MOURNING, WHITE, used in Spain for the last time in . 1495

## MULBERRY-TREES first planted in England ..... 1096



# **MURDER**, an Act passed for the more effectual prevention of, in ..... 1754

An Act was passed this year for the more effectual prevention of murder, which decreed that the murderer should be executed on the second day after the conviction: for which reason it has been customary to try persons charged of murder on Friday, by which indulgence, in case of conviction, the execution of the sentence is necessarily postponed till Monday; and by the same Act it is ordained that the convicted murderer shall be either hung in chains, or anatomised. One Thomas Wilford was the first that suffered under this Act, which was for the murder of his wife.

# **MUSEUM, THE BRITISH**, purchased by Parliament, and vested in the Public ..... 1788

On the 15th of January, 1823, His Majesty, George IV. made a donation to the British Museum, of his Father's Library. In His Majesty's letter, communicating the gift, he states the Library to consist of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND VOLUMES; but when it came to be counted, the number was found not to exceed SEVENTY THOUSAND!! Like most libraries it had been numerically overated, though in intrinsic worth it is surpassed by few. "The Collection of George III." says Mr. Panizzi, "is magnificent, not only with respect to the choice of Works, but in point of the beauty of the copies, of the value of the editions, of the number of large papers and vellum books, and of other typographical rarities."

# **MUSICAL NOTES** invented ..... 1070

# **MUSIC** on Bells, or Chimes, invented at Alost ..... 1487

# **MUSKETS** first used in France, at the Siege of Arras ..... 1414

In general use, 1521. In the Netherlands, 1567.

# **MUSLINS** from India, first worn in India..... 1670

In 1789, the great quantity of 334,352 pieces were sold by the East India Company.

# **MUSLINS** were first manufactured in England in ..... 1781

# **MUTINY ACT** first passed in ..... 1689

# **MUTINY**, the alarming one throughout the Fleet at Spit-head, April 15 ..... 1797

An alarming mutiny took place on board the fleet at Portsmouth for an advance of wages by the seamen, which was suppressed by a promise from the Admiralty Board, but, it being delayed, occasioned a re-commencement on board the London Man of War, when Admiral Colpoys, and his Captain, were put into confinement for ordering the marines to fire, whereby three lives were lost. The mutiny subsided, May 10, 1797, when an act was passed to raise their wages, and the king pardoned the mutineers. (*For a further account of this Mutiny, see PARKER, the principal leader, in "Remarkable Personages."*)

# **MUTINY**, the general one, which broke out in the Fleet at Sheerness, April 12 ..... 1797

The Mutineers were put in irons, and many of them executed; terminated June 14, 1797.

# **MUTINY** at Vellore, in India, January 31 ..... 1807

**NANTZ, Edict of, passed by Henry IV. .... 1598**

An ancient town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, and late province of Bretagne. Large ships can come no further up the Loire than the village of Paimboeuf. This city is very much celebrated in history. Henry IV. or Henry le Grand, having, by an Edict in 1598, granted the Reformed, or Huguenots the public exercise of their religion, by which Protestants enjoyed toleration in France, was by his grandson, Louis XIV. revoked in 1685: an era which that body of men mournfully commemorate every year; and in consequence of this bad policy, 50,000 French Protestants left France, and came to England.

**NAPIER'S BONES invented ..... 1617**

A method of computing by means of marked pieces of wood, were invented by Sir John Napier

**NAPLES.**

Naples, a kingdom in the South part of Italy, has undergone a many changes. The Normans became masters of it in the xith. century: and the sovereigns were called Counts, then Dukes, and afterwards kings of Puglia; but in 1282, Peter III. king of Arragon, caused all the Normans to be massacred: and this massacre was called the Sicilian Vespers. After this, Puglia was joined to Sicily, whence the sovereigns have had the title of The King of the Two Sicilies for 260 years past. It has been called the Kingdom of Naples, from the city of that name, which is the capital. The French entered it again in 1504, but were driven away, and then it came under the dominion of Spain; but the Archduke Charles, afterwards the Emperor Charles VI. got possession of it in 1706. In 1736 it was given to Don Carlos, by the Treaty of Vienna, who, succeeding to the Crown of Spain, it went to his brother. This kingdom is a fief of the church, and the king pays to the Pope every year a purse of 70,000 crowns of gold, and a white hackney. As this kingdom has been peopled by different nations, the mixture has produced strange effects: the Neapolitans possessing not only the vices of the original natives, but of various nations. There was a time when Italy swarmed with vagabonds, called banditti, who made robbing a business. Some of these companies were so bold and very formidable, that if they intended to murder any one, he seldom escaped. This was carried so far, that not only travellers were assassinated in their inns, but they sent letters to persons of quality, requiring them to lay such a sum of money in a certain place, unless they were willing to be murdered. But this terrible race of men is greatly decreased, and the roads more free from robberies.

The Jews were banished out of this kingdom till the reign of Charles V.: but in 1740 the king allowed them to enter it again for the sake of trade; however, in 1743, and 1744, a terrible plague happening, the Churchmen persuaded the King, that it was on account of the Jews, and so they were expelled the kingdom again.

**NATIONAL DEBT, The, of America, was Sixteen Millions  
in ..... 1791****NATIONAL ANTHEM of "God Save the King," The,  
first sung, July 16..... 1607**

The National Anthem of—"God save the King," was first sung at an entertainment given by the Merchant Tailors' Company to James I., to commemorate his escape from the Gunpowder Plot. It was said to have been written by Ben Jonson, and set to music by Dr. John Bull.

**NATURALIZATION, first Law for, in England, in 1437,  
and..... 1709**

**NATURALIZATION OF JEWS, Bill passed ..... 1753**

It was repealed in the month of December following.

**NAVIGATION ACT first passed..... 1381**

The Navigation Act was passed the 5th of Richard II. s. 1, cap. 3. Again in 1541: again for the Colonies, 1646, and 1651, which secured the trade of our Colonies, 1660, and 1778. Of the Thames shipping, commenced in 1786.

**NAVY OF ENGLAND, The.**

The Navy of England, at the time of the Spanish Armada, was only twenty-eight vessels, none larger than frigates. James I. added ten ships, 1400 tons, of sixty-four guns, the largest then ever built. In August, 1813, it was as follows:—In commission, 151 of the line, twenty-five from 50 to 44 guns, 166 frigates, 115 sloops and yachts, 6 bombs, &c. 192 brigs, 37 cutters, 60 luggers:—Repairing for service, 76 of the line, 10 from 50 to 44 guns, sixty-four frigates, 34 sloops and yachts, 2 bombs, &c. 9 brigs, 1 cutter, 4 luggers:—Building, 23 of the line, 6 from 50 to 44 guns, 32 frigates, 29 sloops and yachts, 3 bombs, &c. and 8 brigs. Making a grand total of 1053.

**NAVY OF FRANCE, The, first mentioned in History ... 728**

They vanquished the Frisons at sea.

**NEEDLES first made in England in..... 1545**

They were first made by a native of India, and the art was for a time lost at his death; recovered by one Christopher Greening in 1560, who was settled with his three children, Elizabeth, John, and Thomas, by Mr. Damer, ancestor of one of the Earls of Dorchester, at Long Grendon, in Bucks, where the manufactory has been carried on from that time.

**NEGROES adjudged to be free whilst in this country..... 1772**

Declared free in Scotland, January 15, 1778. Termination of slavery in the British Colonies, 1834.

**NETHERLANDS, or LOW COUNTRIES.**

Anciently called Gallia Belgica. In the fifth century, the Franks, a people of Germany, coming to settle in Gaul, founded a new kingdom, to which they gave the name of France. In the ixth. century, the son of the Emperor, Lewis the Pious, having divided the dominions of their father, who possessed Germany, France, and Italy, a new kingdom was formed, comprehending Germany and France, which extended from the Mediterranean to the Ocean, and contained a part of the Netherlands. It was called Lotharia, but did not long subsist: for it was soon divided into two; and that seated near the Mediterranean was called the kingdom of Burgundy; while the other, to the north had the name of Austrasia. Nor did this last long, it being divided into small provinces under different names, which still depended on the Empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In process of time, the House of Burgundy purchased many of them, and was about to form them, with Burgundy, into a kingdom; but Charles the Bald, the last Duke of Burgundy, being killed by the Swiss in 1447, his part of the Netherlands devolved on his only child and heiress, Mary; by whose marriage with the Emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands were an acquisition to the house of Austria. The Emperor Charles V. king of Spain, in 1555, abdicated the sovereignty of the Netherlands, and, sometime afterward, the Spanish Crown,



## NETHERLANDS, or LOW COUNTRIES, (*continued.*)

in favour of his son Philip. The tyranny of this cruel bigot, Philip II. who endeavoured to introduce the Inquisition into the Low Countries, with the barbarities of the Duke of Alva, exasperated the people to such a degree, that they threw off the Spanish yoke, and, under the conduct of William I. Prince of Orange, formed the famous league of Utrecht, in 1579, which proved the foundation of the Republic of the United Provinces: these Provinces are Zealand, West Friesland, Guelderland, Utrecht, Overysse, and Groningen. After a long and dreadful war, the Spaniards agreed a truce with the Provinces, the first article of which acknowledged them to be free and independent states. The war was renewed in 1621; but by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, Philip IV. of Spain renounced all claim to sovereignty over the United Provinces. On the death of Charles II. of Spain, and the subsequent accession of a branch of the house of Bourbon to that monarchy, it was stipulated, by the Treaty of Baden in 1714, that the Spanish Netherlands was to return to the German branch of the house of Austria. The Emperor Charles VI. left the Austrian Netherlands to his daughter Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, who married Francis, Grand Duke of Tuscany, afterward Emperor. During her reign, her people were happy: but her son, Joseph II. having projected many innovations in the constitution, both in church and state, and enforcing them with violence, an universal spirit of revolt broke out; an army of 40,000 men rose, as if by magic, to support the renunciation of all allegiance, which several of the provinces now openly made: a congress was formed, and by the end of December, 1790, the Austrian forces were entirely expelled from the Netherlands. The new government was not of long duration. Leopold II. the successor of Joseph, who died in the early part of 1790, was enabled, partly by the force of arms, conciliatory measures, and the mediation of the Courts of London, Berlin, and the Hague, to recover the entire possession of his authority in these provinces, to the satisfaction of the people; the Ministers of the mediating Courts having guaranteed the restoration of the ancient Belgic constitution, as enjoyed under the happy reign of the Empress Queen Maria Theresa. In 1792, the French overrun the Netherlands, and endeavoured to effect another revolution, but were driven out of the country in 1793. In 1794 they again recovered possession; and in 1795 the Netherlands were decreed to form a part of the territory of the French Republic.

## NETHERLANDS, THE UNITED.

The violent proceeding of Philip II. king of Spain, particularly under the cruel Duke of Alva, induced the provinces of Holland and Zealand to unite themselves for the support of their liberty, by a particular alliance signed April 25, 1576, under William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, whom they invested with the supreme authority in all matters relating to the war. The example of these two provinces drew several others to unite, who at last entered into an alliance with them, called the Pacification of Ghent. Several towns of the Netherlands subscribed to this union; but they were either conquered again, or voluntarily receded from it; so that seven provinces only continued united as they do at this day.

## NEW FOREST, The, in Hampshire made..... 1031

The New Forest, in Hampshire, had many populous towns and villages, and thirty-six mother churches, till it was destroyed, and turned into a forest, by William the Conqueror. There are nine walks in it; and to every one a keeper, under a Lord Warden, besides two Rangers, and a bow-bearer. As this large tract lay many ages open and exposed to invasions from foreigners, king Henry VIII. built some castles in it; and it has now several pretty towns and villages. It possesses advantages of situation, with respect to the convenience of water-carriage and nearness to the Dock-yards, superior to

**NEW FOREST, The, in Hampshire, (*continued.*)**

every other forest, having in its neighbourhood several ports, and places of shelter for shipping timber. This is the only forest belonging to the crown of which the origin is known. DOOMSDAY-BOOK contains the most distinct account of its afforestation by William the Conqueror: the contents of every field, farm, or estate afforested, in hides, carucates, or virgates, by which the extent of land was then computed, together with the names of the hundreds and villages, and of the former proprietors (which are for the most part Saxon) the rent and yearly value of each possession, and the tax which had been paid for it to the crown during the reign of Edward the Confessor, before the inhabitants were expelled, and that part of the country laid waste, are all to be found in that most curious and venerable Record.

**NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERY began in ..... 1517**

The Newfoundland Fishery Act was passed in 1699. In the fishing season, Newfoundland gives employment to at least 10,000 people every year, on account of the fishing banks to the East of this island; for here they cure the cod fish, which is carried not only to England, but to all parts of Europe.

**NEW MALTON, Yorkshire, the floor of the Sessions House at gave way, December 9 ..... 1785**

Although 300 persons fell twelve feet deep, fortunately no lives were lost.

**NEW RIVER, brought to London from Amwell ..... 1614**

Water was conveyed to London by leaden pipes, 21st Henry III. 137, and took nearly fifty years in its completion. The whole, however, was finished, and the Conduit in Cheapside erected in 1285. An engine was erected at Broken Wharf, to convey water by leaden pipes, 1594. The New River brought to London from Amwell, in Hertfordshire, at an immense expense, by Sir Hugh Middleton, in 1614. The New River Company incorporated in 1620. The City was supplied with its water, by conveyances of wooden pipes in the streets, and small leaden ones to the houses; the wooden ones have been removed and replaced by pipes of cast iron. So late as Queen Anne's time there were water carriers at Aldgate pump, as now in Edinburgh. Salt Water made fresh by Joshua Appleby, of Durham, 1747.

**NEWSPAPER, the first published in England ..... 1588**

It was titled the English Mercury, one of which is deposited in the British Museum, dated July 28. A private Newspaper, called—"The Weekly Courant," was printed in London, in 1622, (a private one). A Newspaper was printed by Robert Barker, Newcastle, 1639. After the Revolution, the first Daily Paper was called, "The Orange Intelligencer:" and from thence, to 1692, there were twenty-six Newspapers. In 1696, there were nine Weekly Papers, but only one Daily, besides the Votes of Parliament, published in London. In 1709, there were eighteen Weekly, and one Daily paper,—"London Courant." In 1724, there were three Daily, eight Weekly, and ten Evening Papers, three times a week. In 1792, in London, were published, thirteen Daily, twenty Evening, and nine Weekly Papers. In the country, seventy: and in Scotland, fourteen. In 1795, there were thirty-eight published in London: seventy-two in the country: thirteen in Scotland: and thirty-five in Ireland:—in all, 158 Papers. Fourteen in London were Daily: ten were three times a week: two twice a week: and twelve were Weekly.

Their annual produce to Government in 1788, was £129,000.

NEWSPAPERS in England, (*continued.*)

|                                         |            |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|
| In 1753, the number printed was .....   | 7,411,757  |
| 1760, .....                             | 9,404,790  |
| 1790, .....                             | 14,035,639 |
| 1791, August, to 1792, there were ..... | 14,794,193 |
| 1792, August, to 1793, .....            | 17,073,621 |

The year 1791 to 1792, yielded to the Government the sum of £118,498.; and the period from 1792, to 1793, £142,280. 3s. 7d.

The number conveyed by post before the improved plan by Mr. Palmer, was 2,000,000 per annum:—after the Plan took place, in 1794, they amounted to near 12,000,000 per annum. Stamped, in 1713; increased 1725, 1765, 1781, 1789, and 1798. Newspaper Stamp Duty reduced to one penny, in 1836.

## NEWSPAPERS were first published at Constantinople, in . 1797

The following were circulated in France, at the expense of Government in paying different Journalists, 1796:—

|                                                   |         |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------|
|                                                   | LIVRES. |
| To the Editor .....                               | 150,000 |
| Real, for the Journal des Patriots de, 1789 ..... | 500,000 |
| Louvet, for La Sentinelle, .....                  | 500,000 |
| For Bon Homme Richard .....                       | 500,000 |
| Another Journal .....                             | 500,000 |

And in the Country, for the following:—

|                                                   |           |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| At Rouseville, for l'Orateur Plebeien .....       | 540,000   |
| Imber la Platiere, for the Courier de Paris ..... | 400,000   |
| Sibuee, for l'Ami des Loix, .....                 | 1,000,000 |

In all, 5,440,000 livres per month, which makes 65,280,000 livres per annum.

## NEW STYLE ACT passed ..... 1752

## NICE, the first General Council held at ..... 325

It was here the first general council was assembled by Constantine the Great, for the suppression of the Arian heresy. At this Council, 328 Fathers attended, against Arius; and at this Council it was that the famous Nicene Creed was composed. A second Council was also held at Nice, when Pope Adrian presided, and 350 Fathers attended, in 787.

## NICOPPING, Castle of, in Sweden Proper, destroyed by the Russians, in ..... 1719

## NISMES, several houses at, burnt by the Catholics, in July, ..... 1815

At Nismes, several houses were burnt, and massacres perpetrated by the Catholics, July, 1815. Further violences were committed at, and the place quitted by the Protestants of distinction and property, May 4, 1816.

## NON-JURORS double taxed, May 27..... 1723

They were obliged to register their estates. Began to pray for the King and Family, May, 1788.

## NORTH-WEST PASSAGE, The, attempted by Captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave ..... 1773

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE Navigation began, August 7,... 1761



**NORWAY** declares itself independent, and elects Prince Christian King, February, ..... 1814  
 The Ports of, were blockaded by Great Britain, in April following.

**NORWICH**, dreadful pestilence at, in..... 1348

In 1348, nearly 58,000 people died in consequence of this dreadful visitation; and, in 1505, it was almost entirely consumed by fire. It had a flint-stone wall, three miles in compass, which was finished in 1309, and had forty towers. The city is extensive. It has twelve gates, fifty-eight parochial churches and chapels, besides the Cathedral, with various dissenting Meeting Houses. The worsted manufacture was introduced here by the Flemings in the reign of Edward III. and afterwards very much improved by the Dutch, who fled from the Duke of Alva's persecution, and being settled here by Queen Elizabeth, taught the inhabitants to make says, baize, serges, &c. By an Act of Parliament in 1726, certain duties are laid on goods brought into the city, for the repair of its bridges, walls, gates, the stathes, wharfs, and roads.

**NOTARIES, PUBLIC**, began in the first century.

**NOTES AND BILLS** first stamped ..... 1782  
 Advanced in 1796.

**NOVA CASTELLO**, in Calabria, Earthquake at, September 30 ..... 1789  
 Several villages near it were destroyed.

**NUNNERY**, the first in England, at Folkestone, in ..... 630

**NUTMEG TREES**, were first planted in Jamaica ..... 1782

**OAK SAW-DUST** first discovered useful in Tanning ..... 1765

**OLIVES** first planted in Italy..... B.C. 562  
 In Peru, by Anthony de Rivera, 1560.

**OLYMPIADS**, The First, in..... 776

The second, in 772:—Third, in 768:—Fourth, in 764:—Fifth, in 760:—Seventh, in 752:—Tenth, in 740:—Thirteenth, in 728:—Fifteenth, in 720:—Sixteenth, in 716:—Seventeenth, in 712:—Twenty-first, in 696:—Twenty-third, in 688:—Twenty-fourth, in 684:—Twenty-fifth, in 680:—Twenty-seventh, in 672:—Twenty-eighth, in 668:—Twenty-ninth, in 664:—Thirty-ninth, in 624:—Forty-third, in 608:—Forty-sixth, in 596:—Fifty-fifth, in 569:—Fifty-sixth, in 556:—Sixtieth, in 540:—Sixty-first, in 536, B.C.

**O. P. ROW**, the Great, at Covent Garden Theatre, in September ..... 1809

On the 18th of September, 1809, this Theatre opened for the season. The prices of admission to the Pit and Boxes having been raised, a most tumultuous uproar took place, which was continued for six nights, and with considerable injury to the interior; the seats were torn from their places, the chandeliers were destroyed, when the row terminated.

O. P. ROW, The, at the Liverpool Theatre, July ..... 1810

OPERA, the first in London, in ..... 1692

The first Opera in London, was in York-buildings. The first at Drury-lane was in 1705. By Handel, in 1735.

OPERA HOUSE at Rome, the roof of fell in, January 18... 1762

ORANGE LODGES, suppression of the..... 1835

## ORANGE AND NASSAU.

The Prince of Orange, in consequence of an invitation from the Dutch patriots, (*See Holland, page 76.*) embarked at Deal on the 27th of November, and landed at Scheveling, December 1, 1813: from whence he proceeded to the Hague, and on the next day entered Amsterdam amidst immense rejoicing, after an absence of nineteen years. The port at which this Prince landed, was the same from which Charles II. embarked on a similar occasion. The term Orange boven, "Up with Orange," was the watch-word, or war cry, when the Dutch first resisted the Duke of Alva and the tyranny of Spain, and again, when the counter-revolution began against the French on the 15th November, 1813.

## ORANGE.

An ancient and considerable town of France. It was formerly governed by its own sovereigns, among whom was William III. king of England, whose heir Frederick William ceded it to the house of Bourbon, by the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. It is the See of a Bishop, and has an University. Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange, very well fortified its castle, which stood on an eminence, in 1622: but Louis XIV. demolished the works in 1660, and the castle in 1673. In the early ages Councils were held here.

ORAN, in Africa, Earthquake at, October 8 ..... 1790

The greatest number of its inhabitants were destroyed.

ORATORIO, the first in London, in..... 1732

It was performed at Lincoln's Inn Playhouse, Portugal-street.

ORBITS of the Planets, first determined by a Saxon Clergyman..... 1681

ORBIT, parabolic, of Comets explained ..... 1680

ORDEAL, The, by Fire and Water, abolished..... 1261

ORGANS brought to Europe ..... 757

They were brought from the Greek Empire, being a present from Constantius Capronymus to Pepin the Little; were first invented and applied to religious devotion in churches, 757. Water organs invented by Cuming, a Scotsman, about 1770.

ORGAN, The, at Exeter Hall, opened January 23 ..... 1840

The Organ at Exeter Hall was built by Mr. James Walker, of Francis-street, Tottenham-Court road. Opened by Mr. T. Adan s.

**ORGAN, The Grand one at Haarlem, built..... 1738**

This organ was built by Müller in the year 1738. It has sixty stops, several of which are not known to our organ-builders, or to be found in any instrument in this country.

The principal Organs in the different cities of the continent are thus enumerated:—In the Cathedral of Seville, in Spain, there is an organ with 100 stops, which comprise 5300 pipes. The organ at Goërlitz, in Upper Lusatia, has eighty-two stops, comprising 3270 pipes. That at St. Michael's, in Hamburg, has sixty-seven stops (instead of sixty-four, as described by Dr. Burney), containing nine pipes of sixteen feet, and three of thirty-two feet, with four rows of keys. It was erected at the cost of £4000. At Weingarten, a Benedictine monastery in Suabia, there is an organ with sixty stops, which comprise 6666 pipes, seven of which are sixteen feet high, and three thirty-two feet. It is stated that the Monks were so delighted with this fine instrument, that they presented the builder, Gabelaar, of Ulm, with as many florins, being a florin each pipe, beyond the amount of his charge. The OLD organ at York Cathedral was the largest in England: it had fifty-two stops, 3254 pipes, and three rows of keys. The largest organ at Rome is that in the church of St. John Lateran: it has thirty-six stops. There is one in the Cathedral at Ulm that has forty-five stops with 3442 pipes. At Baltimore, in the United States, there is an organ in the Cathedral which has thirty-six stops, with 2213 pipes, the height of the largest of which is thirty-two feet.

To complete this statement, the organs at Seville, Goërlitz, &c. &c. are all larger than that of Haarlem; and the new instruments at York and Birmingham exceed them all. Indeed, it is a matter of dispute which of the two is the largest; it is admitted, however, that the pipes of the Birmingham organ are a little larger than that of York. The width of the Birmingham organ is thirty-five feet, the depth fifteen, and the height forty-five. The largest central pipe is thirty-five feet long, and rather less than twenty-one inches in diameter. The foot of the pipe is four feet in length, and weighs 224lbs. and the metal pipes are of large dimensions. There are four rows of keys, and an extensive set of pedals, or foot-keys. The builder is Mr. Hill, of London. The funds requisite for the erection of this noble instrument were raised by subscription, the estimate of the projector being given in at the very moderate sum of £2000. The case of the instrument is the design of Mr. Mackenzie. The weight of the timber alone used in the construction of this organ, is said to have weighed between twenty and thirty tons, and the metal and other materials, to at least forty tons.

**ORIANO, in Naples, almost destroyed by an Earthquake, October 8 ..... 1790****ORKNEY ISLES, The, sold by Denmark to Scotland in ... 839**  
Re-granted in 1468.**ORLEANS, The siege of raised, in ..... 1429**

The capital of the department of the Loiret and late province of Orleannois, situated on the north bank of the Loire, over which it has a fine stone bridge, and on the centre a monument of cast brass, and ornamented in the Gothic taste; among the figures, which are less than life, is king Charles VII. on the right hand, kneeling before a crucifix; and on the left, the famous Maid of Orleans, or Jeanne of Arc, who happily raised the siege of this city in 1429, represented in the same suppliant posture, and both dressed in armour. A solemn procession is annually held at this place, on the 19th of May, in commemoration of this deliverance. (For a further Account of the Maid of Orleans, see "*Remarkable Persons.*" The canal at this place was finished in 1682.



**ORRERY**, invented ..... 1670

Though the Art of Orrery was known at this time, it was John Boyle, Earl of Cork and Orrery, from whom the well-known machine for representing the motions and phases of the Planets in their orbits derived the name of Orrery. The real inventor, however, was George Graham, the celebrated chronometer maker. A workman, named Rowley, borrowed the original from Graham, and made a copy of it for the Earl of Orrery, after whom it was named by Sir Richard Steele.

**OSBALDESTON'S**, Mr. Grand Match over the Course at Newmarket, November 5, ..... 1831

This Match was performed on the Newmarket Round Course for a bet of One Thousand Guineas, Colonel Charité betting Mr. Osbaldeston that he did not perform the distance on horseback of 200 miles in ten hours, the number of horses being unlimited; various bye bets to a great amount were also made, one party betting 1000 to 1 that Mr. Osbaldeston did not accomplish the task in nine hours. The distance was, however, performed in gallant style in EIGHT hours and TWELVE minutes, including the time for mounting, dismounting, and refreshment. What adds more particularly to the accomplishment of the undertaking is, that the greater part of the day was very unfavourable, being stormy, and attended with heavy showers. Mr. Osbaldeston's weight, including saddle and bridle, was 11st. 3lbs.—(For a correct List of the horses, with the time each took to perform the distance, see the Print, which may be obtained at MOORE'S Sporting Repository, the corner of West-street, Upper St. Martin's-lane).

**OSTEND**, in Flanders, capitulation of to the Spaniards, ... 1604

Ostend, in Flanders, endured a siege of three years, and the garrison and inhabitants, reduced by famine, surrendered on capitulation: attempted to be taken by the French, but the scheme miscarried with great loss to them, owing to the minister having been deceived by his agents, 1658: India Company Chartered, 1722: suppressed by the Treaty at Vienna, 1731: made a free port, June 15, 1781: surrendered to the French, 1784, and was taken by the English, in 1793: and in 1794, with all the Netherlands, surrendered to the French.

**OSTROGOTHS**, their kingdom began in Italy ..... 476  
Ended in 554.**OSWESTRY**.

This place took its name from Oswald, King of the Northumbrians, who was killed here in the battle with Penda, the Pagan king of the Mercians, and torn limb from limb. In the years 1542 and 1567, this town suffered much from fire.

**OTAHEITE**, or **GEORGE THE THIRD'S ISLAND**, in the South Seas, discovered ..... 1767

The island of Otaheite was first discovered by Captain Wallis, who called it "George the Third's Island." M. de Bougainville next arrived at it in April, 1768, and staid ten days. Captain Cook, in the Endeavour, came hither in 1769, to observe the transit of Venus, sailed round the whole island in a boat, and staid three months. It has since been visited twice by the same celebrated navigator, and two or three times by the Spaniards.

**OTTOMAN EMPIRE**, The, began ..... 1293

**OTRANTO, or HYDRUNTUM.**

In 1480, it was taken by the Sultan Mahomet II. who ordered the Archbishop that came to meet him, at the head of his clergy, to be sawn asunder: and the latter to be massacred at the foot of the altar.

**OUDE.**

An ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the soubah of Oude, the remains of which are seated on the Ganges, nearly adjoining Fyzabad. It is said to have been the first imperial city of Hindoostan, and to have been built by their hero Krishen. In Colonel Dow's translation of Feritsha's history, it is mentioned as the capital of a great kingdom, 1209 years before the Christian era: and it is frequently mentioned in the famous Hindoo work in Shanscrit the learned language of the Bramins) the Mahaberet, under the name of Adjudea. But whatever may have been its magnificence, no traces of it are left. It is considered a place of sanctity; and the Hindoos frequently come hither in pilgrimage from all quarters of India.

**OWY-HE, The Island of, discovered..... 1778**

**OXENALL, near Darlington, sudden rise of an eminence at, ..... 1179**

In this year the earth suddenly rose an eminence resembling a mountain, remained so some hours, then sunk as suddenly, with an awful noise, leaving a deep chasm, which still continues.

**OXFORD ASSIZES, deaths from infection at, in ..... 1577**

These Assizes were made memorable by the fatal distemper which occurred here, and which caused the death of the Sheriffs, together with 300 individuals, communicated by the infection from the prisoners.

**PACHA, ALY, of Janina, declares himself independent of Turkey, April ..... 1820**

**PACKET, one to Ireland, by Milford Haven, began ..... 1787**

**PADLOCKS invented at Nuremberg ..... 1540**

**PAINTING, the Art of, first introduced at Rome from Hertruria, by Quintus, ..... B.C. 291**

He was on that account styled Pictor. The first excellent Pictures were brought from Corinth to Rome by Mummius, B. C. 146. In oil, said to have been invented by John Van Eyck, who with his brother Hubert were the founders of the Flemish School, 1415. The first picture was an "ECCE HOMO," 1455. In chiar' oscuro, introduced into Venice by Venetiano, 1450; into Italy by Antonello, 1746.—In enamel, discovered by John Toutin, a Frenchman, 1632, whose son Henry excelled in this art.

**PAISLEY, manufacture at, from 1743 to..... 1744**

At the above period it produced 353,407 yards, value £15,886. The manufactures carried on are chiefly in silk and thread gauze, which are brought to the highest degree of perfection. Here are interred Majory, daughter of Robert Bruce, and mother of Robert II. and the two Queens of Robert II. The Black Book of Paisley, kept by the Monks, was a faithful Chronicle of public affairs, and remarkable events.

- PAISLEY, Five Persons burnt there for Witches, in..... 1697
- PALERMO INSURRECTION ..... 177
- PALMYRA, The Ruins of, in the Deserts of Syria, discovered ..... 1678
- PANAMA settled ..... 1516
- PAPAL AUTHORITY abolished by law ..... 1591
- PAPER TAX, 1781, 1784, and ..... 1798
- PAPER CURRENCY, first established at Milan, in ..... 1240  
 Paper currency was established in America, May 15, 1775.
- PAPER, made of cotton, in use in..... 1000  
 That of linen rags in 1319: the manufacture of, introduced into England, at Dartford, in Kent, 1588: scarcely any brown paper made in England, until 1690: white paper first made in England, 1690: made of the asbestos at Danbury, in Connecticut, in North America, by a Mr. Beach, who discovered a fine kind there, in 1792. Stamped paper first used in Spain and Holland, in 1555: velvet, or floss, for hanging apartments with, first used in 1620. Paper was first brought from China to Sarmacand, A. H. 30, or A. D. 652, and was introduced at Mecca, A. H. 88, or A. D. 710. The Escorial library has paper as old as A. H. 400, or 1022 to 1122.
- PAPISTS obliged to register their Names and Estates ..... 1717  
 Again 1762, 1780, 1781, 1784. Their estates valued at £375,284. 15s. 3½d. per annum, 1719. Taxed £100,000. November 23, 1722: indulgences granted them by Parliament, 1778: excluded the throne, 1689.
- PARAGUAY, or LA PLATA, discovered ..... 1525  
 This country is called Paraguay from the river running through it from North to South, and La Plata from that rising in Peru and running through it south-west joins its stream with the former near Buenos Ayres.
- PARCHMENT invented by King Eumenes, of Pergamus, in.....B. C. 198
- PARDONS, general ones, for all Crimes, at Coronations ... 1327  
 The first was by Edward III. as above.
- PARIS first paved with stones ..... 1168
- PARISHES in England first laid out ..... 640  
 They were at this time 45,000: afterwards reduced to 9,000, besides chapels, in 1527. In 1776, there were 14,563.
- PARISH REGISTERS were first introduced by Lord Cromwell's order in ..... 1538
- PARK, the first in England, made by Henry I. at Woodstock, in..... 1123



**PARK, ST. JAMES'S, drained, ..... 1537**

St. James's Park was drained at the above period, by Henry VIII.: greatly improved, planted, and made a thoroughfare for public use, 1668: decoy removed, and drains filled up, 1774.

**PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS to the King were in kind,  
30,000 sacks of Wool being in the grant ..... 1340****PARLIAMENTARY REFORM, Motions for it:**

In 1733, rejected. In 1745, ditto. In 1758, ditto. In 1782, by Mr. Pitt, ditto, by 161, to 141. In 1783, by Mr. Pitt, rejected by 293, to 149. In 1785, by Mr. Pitt, rejected by 248, to 174. In 1790, by Mr. Flood, withdrawn. In 1793, by Charles Grey, rejected by 282, to 41. In 1810, by Mr. Brand, rejected by 234, to 115.

**PARLIAMENT, the first regular one, in ..... 1204**

Parliaments were known as far back as the Saxon government; the first regular one was in king John's reign 1204: the epoch of the House of Commons, January 23, 1265: Members obliged to reside in the place they represented, 1413: Peer's eldest son, Francis Russell, son of the Earl of Bedford, was the first who sat in the House of Commons, 1549: that remarkable in the epoch in which were first formed the parties of Court and Country, was June 16, 1621: the Long, began November 3, 1640, ended April 10, 1653: a Peer elected, and sat as a Member of the House of Commons, 1659: the House of Commons committed a Secretary of State to the Tower, November 18, 1678: their Speaker refused by the King, 1679: Bill passed for triennial ones, November, 1694: the first British one, met October 24, 1707: the triennial Act repealed, May 1, 1716: Septennial ones, 1716: by Act George I. c. 38, when the Parliament there assembled, did without any Election, extend their privileges as Members of Parliament, for *seven* years, in place of *three*, for which only they had been elected to serve; the Lord Mayor and an Alderman of London committed to the Tower by the House of Commons, 1771: their privilege of protection from arrest for debt relinquished, 1779: the shortest one, from December 15, 1806, to April 25, 1807.

**PAROCHIAL ASSESSMENTS began ..... 1370****PARTY WALLS, regulated by Parliament ..... 1785****PATENT for Copper and Brass Coin in England ..... 1636****PAWNBROKERS' LICENCE ACT, 1784; 1786; and 1796****PEACE, grand display of Fire Works on the occasion of,  
April 27..... 1749**

This event took place in the Green Park, St. James's.

**PEACE, grand display of Fire Works on the occasion of,  
in Hyde and St. James's Park, August 1, ..... 1814**

**MONDAY, August 1, 1814**, being remarkable as the anniversary of the glorious victory of the Nile, and by a singular coincidence, the centenary of the accession of the House of Brunswick to the throne of these realms, was selected as the day for a grand rejoicing, to celebrate the return of Peace, and which was conducted on a scale of magnificence seldom before witnessed.

A vast number of workmen had been employed for some weeks, in order to complete the various arrangements, and a numerous body of artists were

**PEACE, Grand display of Fire Works, &c. (*continued.*)**

ordered to attend from the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich to superintend the fire-works, under the direction of Sir William Congreve, which were in temporary buildings, erected for that purpose in the Green Park: whilst the greatest precaution was taken to prevent any accident.

In St. James's Park, the principal object was the Chinese pagoda, of seven stories, erected on a bridge thrown across the canal, ornamented by a profusion of lamps, with fire works attached to many parts of it: several booths and tents were likewise pitched: whilst boats filled with elegantly dressed females, presented to the view of the beholder a scene seldom witnessed.

Her Majesty and the Princesses gave a splendid entertainment to a party of 250 of the nobility, at Buckingham House, the front of which being brilliantly illuminated, seemed uniform with the Royal Booth in the Green Park, which exhibited the names of some of our most celebrated men, military and naval: and, in the early part of the evening Mr. Sadler made an ascent in his balloon in the front of Buckingham House. In the course of the evening, an unfortunate occurrence took place which marred the general hilarity of the day; the fire-works having set fire to the pagoda, two of the men employed were so severely injured, as to cause their death on the following day; and five stories of the pagoda were destroyed, ere the fire could be extinguished.

Unusual anxiety was evinced to witness a mimic naval engagement on the Serpentine river; this splendid sheet of water presented the singular spectacle of two hostile fleets, viz.:—an English and American, riding in proud defiance on its bosom, both shores being lined with a dense mass of people assembled to witness this novel scene. About six o'clock the action commenced by a brisk cannonading from each ship in the van of the opposing fleets, until the whole line gradually neared each other: after a severe struggle the Americans were ultimately driven on shore: at dark, however, the British line formed and bore down upon the American fleet then lying at anchor, and set fire to the whole of their ships which were burnt to the water's edge. The effect of this conflagration was surprizingly magnificent, and well calculated to afford gratification to the middling and lower classes of a maritime nation. The entertainment terminated at this point by a display of fire-works, among which the water rockets, a new species of combustible, attracted much notice.

The fair was allowed to continue during the whole of the week: the Park being cleared by order of the Secretary of State on Monday the 8th, and such was the injury done to this beautiful spot by the influx of so many visitors, that a lapse of two years passed away ere it recovered its pristine beauty.

**PEDESTRIAN. Thomas Standen, the celebrated walking Match of, July ..... 1811**

In the year 1811, Thomas Standen undertook to walk 1000 miles in as many successive hours, for a trifling wager; one mile only in each hour, and accomplished it. He was at the time nearly sixty years of age.

**PEERS, French House of, Question for abolishing the hereditary Peerage, December 27 ..... 1831**

In the House of Peers, the question for abolishing the hereditary Peerage was carried;—the numbers for the hereditary Peerage being 70; against it, 103. Majority for the abolition of the Peerage 33.

**PEER, a (the Earl of Abingdon) committed to the King's Bench Prison, February 9 ..... 1795**

The Earl of Abingdon was committed to prison for having uttered and published a libel on Mr. Serman, an Attorney.

**PELEW ISLANDS**, shipwreck there of Captain Henry Wilson, August, ..... 1783

Captain Henry Wilson, of the *Antelope*, a packet belonging to the East India Company, was wrecked there in the night between the 9th and 10th of August, 1783. This misfortune was the more distressing to the crew, as they were utterly ignorant what resources the islands afforded, or supposing them to be inhabited, what might be the disposition of the inhabitants. However, they found these islands inhabited, and the natives simple in their manners, and friendly in their disposition. Their astonishment was great on first view of the crew of the *Antelope*, which plainly shewed, that they had never before seen a white man. The dress of the strangers puzzled them exceedingly. When one of the crew, the Captain's brother, was deputed to wait upon the King, who resided at an island at some distance from that whereon they had saved their lives, he accidentally pulled off his hat, at which the gazing spectators were struck with astonishment, as if they thought it had formed a part of his head. The conduct of the natives towards the English was, from first to last, uniformly courteous and attentive, accompanied with a politeness which surprised those who were the objects of it. Such an opinion had the king of the island entertained of the English, that on their departure, he suffered his second son, Lee Boo, to accompany them to England, where this hopeful youth unhappily died of the small-pox, in December, 1784. The East India Company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe church-yard, where he was buried. These islands were afterwards visited by Captain M'Cleur, who confirmed the account given of them and their inhabitants by Captain Wilson. In his journal, Captain M'Cleur says, "Having pitched my tent in a bay opposite to the ship, I found myself in a perfect paradise, and could have been happy to have continued here the remainder of my days."

**PENAL LAWS** began ..... 1381

**PENANCE** enjoined as a punishment ..... 157

**PENDULUMS** for clocks invented ..... 1656

The oscillations of a pendulum were used by the Arabians for measuring time, long before Galileo's time, 1656.

**PENNSYLVANIA**, Penn's Charter for Planting. (*For a further Account, see "Remarkable Persons"*) ..... 1680

**PENNY FUND**, The, made..... 1832

The Penny Fund was proposed for the purpose of presenting Lords Grey, Althorpe, (now Earl Spencer), Brougham, and Russell, with gold cups, which had the great number of 300,000 subscribers.

**PENNY PIECES**, the present, first issued in England, June 20, ..... 1797

**PENNY POST**, The, first set up in London ..... 1681

The Penny Post was first set up in London, by a person of the name of Murray, an upholsterer, who afterwards assigned it to a person of the name of Dockwra. It was claimed by Government, who allowed the latter person a pension of £200. a year, in 1711. First set up in Dublin, 1774. It was considerably improved in and round London, July, 1794, and raised to two-



**PENNY POST, The, (*continued.*)**

pence, Commenced in Edinburgh, by P. Williamson, about 1770. Purchased by Government in 1792. Postage of letters reduced to 4*d.* in December, 1839. The Penny Postage Act came into operation in January, 1840.

**PEPPER**, early known in Europe, as growing in the Hither India. Black Pepper Vines discovered in Jamaica, in ..... 1793

**PERIODICALS** in ..... 1800

| <i>Title.</i>                   | <i>No. Sold.</i> | <i>Proprietors.</i> |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Monthly Review .....            | 5000             | Griffiths.          |
| Monthly Magazine .....          | 5000             | Philips.            |
| Gentleman's Magazine .....      | 4250             | Nichols.            |
| British Critic. ....            | 3500             | Rivington, &c.      |
| European Magazine .....         | 3250             | Sewel, &c.          |
| Critical Review .....           | 2500             | Hamilton, &c.       |
| Universal Magazine .....        | 1750             | Bent, &c.           |
| Repertory .....                 | 1000             | Wyat.               |
| Annals of Agriculture .....     | 700              | Young.              |
| Nicholson's Journal .....       | 750              | Robinson.           |
| Dodsley's Annual Register ..... | 3000             |                     |
| New Annual Register .....       | 6000             |                     |

The Farmer's Magazine, 4000 sold, Archibald Constable and Co. Edinburgh:—commenced in 1800, published Quarterly.

The Scots Magazine:—commenced in 1739, 1300 sold; Archibald Constable and Co.

Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal:—commenced in 1805, 2500 sold; Archibald Constable and Co.

Edinburgh Review:—commenced in October, 1802; no less than 12,000 numbers are sold Quarterly, at 6*s.* each, making it equal to 72,000 at 1*s.* being at that time nearly five times the value of any other Periodical publication printed in Britain; Archibald Constable and Co.

**PERJURY** punished with Pillory, in ..... 1563

**PERSIAN TRADE, The**, began ..... 1569  
Opened through Russia, 1741.

**PERSIAN ARMY**, threw themselves into the Euphrates, in ..... 424

The army of the Persians fearing they should be cut off by the Romans, threw themselves into the Euphrates, where upwards of 10,000 of them perished.

**PERUKE**, the first used in France, ..... 1620  
Introduced into England, 1640.

**PERU** discovered ..... 1518

**PETERLOO**, near Manchester, dreadful Massacre at, August 16 ..... 1819

**PETER-PENCE**, paid to Rome ..... 790

Abolished 1534; took its name from being collected on the 1st of August,—St. Peter's Day.

- PEVER**, in Gloucestershire, singular occurrence at ..... 1773  
 A singular circumstance occurred here, by the river altering its course, when ten acres of land, with every thing upon its surface, were removed with the current.
- PHILLIPINE ISLES** discovered by the Spaniards ..... 1521
- PHOSPHORUS**, artificial fire, first discovered ..... 1699  
 Hermetic Phosphorus was made in 1677.
- PHYSIC-GARDEN**, the first cultivated in England, in ... 1567  
 The first cultivated in England was by John Gerrard, surgeon, of London, 1567: that at Oxford, endowed by the Earl of Danby, 1652: that in Cambridge began, 1763. The Physic garden at Chelsea, began 1732.
- PHYSIC**, the practice of, was confined to Ecclesiastics, from about 1206 to about..... 1500
- PIER, THE NEW**, at Gravesend opened, July 29 ..... 1834
- PILLAGE**.  
 The pillage committed in Italy by Bonaparte, and sent to Paris, consisted of sixty-six pieces of sculpture, and forty-seven capital paintings. Among the former are the following celebrated chefs-d'œuvre:—The Apollo, the Antinous, the Adonis, the Dying Gladiator, the Laocoon, the two Sphinxes, and the Tomb of the Muses.—Among the latter are the principal paintings of Raphael, Perugino, Guercchino, Annibal Carrache, Guido, Titian, and Corregio. In the catalogue of the articles sent to the National Library, are a Manuscript of the Antiquities of Josephus on papyrus:—a Manuscript Virgil of Petrarch, with notes in his hand writing, and 500 of the most curious Manuscripts which were in the Library of the Vatican.
- PINS** brought from France..... 1543  
 They were first used in England by Catharine Howard, Queen of Henry VIII. Previous to the invention of Pins, both sexes used ribbons, loop-holes, laces, with points and tags, clasps, hooks and eyes, brass skewers, silver, and gold.
- PISTOLS** first used by Cavalry ..... 1544
- PITCH AND TAR** made from Pit-coal, discovered at Bristol ..... 1779
- PITT'S STRAITS**, in the East Indies discovered, April 30, 1760
- PITT, RT. HON. WM.** declared by a Decree of the Convention, an enemy to the human race, August ..... 1793
- PITT, RT. HON. WM.** made free of London, with Mr. Legge..... 1757
- PITT, RT. HON. WM.** resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Addington, the Speaker, March 17..... 1801

- PLAGUE, THE**,.....B. C. 767  
 The whole world visited by one, B. C. 767. In Rome, when 10,000 died in a day, 78 A. D.—In England, in the following years, 762, 772, (when 34,000 died in Chichester):—788, 1026, 1247, 1347, (when 50,000 died in London, 1500 in Leicester, &c.):—1367, 1379, 1407, (which carried off 30,000 persons. In 1477, (when more were destroyed than in a war of fifteen years before): 1499 (when 30,000 died in London): 1548, 1594, which carried off a fourth part of its inhabitants: 1625, and 1631, 35,417 died in London: 1665, 68,000 persons died:—in Scotland, which swept away 40,000 inhabitants, 954, In France, 1367, 1632, when 60,000 died at Lyons. In Germany, 1348, which cut off 90,000 people. At Messina, in Sicily, in 1743: in the Levant, 1784, which carried off 20,000 of the inhabitants of Smyrna: 1786, and 1791, at Constantinople: 1611, when 20,000 persons died: in Persia, 1773, when 80,000 persons perished at Bussorah. In Africa in the following years: 1755, at Algiers: 1784, which destroyed 32,000 people at Tunis: 1792, when nearly 300,000 people died in Egypt: June, 1799, when 247,000 died at Fez: and in 1800, when 1700 died in one day. In 1793, the Yellow Fever destroyed 2000 at Philadelphia.
- PLAGUES, (THE TEN,) of Egypt**.....B. C. 1494
- PLAISTER OF PARIS**, the taking of likenesses with, invented..... 1470  
 It was first found out by one And. Verocchio.
- PLATE ACT** passed, May ..... 1756  
 Repealed in 1780.
- PLATE-GLASS** Manufactory established in Lancashire, in . 1773  
 First made in France, in 1688.
- PLATE**, silver, (except spoons) prohibited in public houses in by Parliament..... 1696
- PLATINA**, a new Metal, discovered in America, about ... 1760
- PLAYS** required by Parliament to be licensed by the Lord Chamberlain ..... 1737  
 Plays first performed in England, 1378: that by the Parish Clerks in 1890. Suppressed by Parliament, in 1647: restored, 1659.
- PLEADING** introduced..... 786  
 Changed from French to English, in 1362.
- PLYMOUTH DOCK YARD**, extraordinary exhibition at, July 1, ..... 1817  
 The Tigre, of eighty guns, and weighing 1964 tons, was lifted completely out of the water, and placed high and dry in a cradle, to the delight and astonishment of thousands of spectators. Sixteen hundred men were employed at the capstan.
- POACHING**, The Act to prevent, passed ..... 1753
- POET LAUREAT**, the first one, in ..... 1487  
 The salary is £100. and a butt of wine.



**POISONING** made treason ..... 1532

**POLAND** dismantled of its Provinces, in..... 1772

This deprivation was committed by Russia, Prussia, and the Emperor of Germany. The crown was made hereditary, and it admitted citizens to civil, military, and ecclesiastical employments, May 3, 1791. Poland was seized upon and divided by the neighbouring states of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. This event took place November 25, 1795; the plan for so doing was the invention of the king of Prussia, and who had a meeting with the Emperor at Neustadt, in August, 1769, where the plan was first proposed. Poland was invaded by Bonaparte in 1806: and afterwards by the same person, in the year 1812, when he gave them a new constitution. But the French army having been totally destroyed by the Russians, in the end of that year, the fate of Poland is at present uncertain.

#### DUKES OF POLAND SINCE THE SEVENTH CENTURY.

Lesko I. 550. Cracus, 700. Vanda, Queen, 750. Twelve Palatines. Premislaus, 760. Interrognum. Lesko II. 810. Lesko III, 815. Popial I. 830. Popial II. Interregnum. Piart, elected 842, died 861. Ziemovitz, 892. Lesko IV. 913. Ziemomislaus, 964. Miceslaus, 999.

#### KINGS OF POLAND.

Boleslaus I. 1025. Miceslaus II. 1034. Interregnum. Richia, widow of Micislaus, 1041. Casimir I. 1058. Boleslaus II. 1081. Uladislaus I. 1102. Boleslaus III. 1139. Uladislaus II. 1146. Boleslaus IV. 1173. Miceslaus III. 1177. Casimir II. 1194. Lesko V. 1227. Boleslaus V. 1279. Lesko VI. 1289. Lokstek, brother of Lesko, and Premislaus, Duke of Posnante, had the title of Governors till 1295. Premislaus, 1296. Uladislaus, deposed in 1300. Wenceslaus, 1304. Uladislaus, a second time, 1333. Casimir III. 1370. Lewis, King of Hungary, 1382. Interregnum of three years. Uladislaus, or Jagellow, 1435. Uladislaus IV. Interregnum till 1447. Casimir IV. 1492. John Albert, 1501. Alexander, 1506. Sigismund I. 1548. Sigismund II. 1573. Henry Duke of Anjou, 1575. Stephen Battori, 1586. Sigismund III. 1632. Uladislaus VII. 1648. John Casimir, abdicated. 1669. Michael, 1674. John Sobieskie, 1696. Frederick Augustus, 1704. Stanislaus I. forced away, 1709. Frederick Augustus, 1733. Stanislaus, elected a second time, but forced to renounce it, 1736. Frederick Augustus II. 1763. Stanislaus Augustus II. (Poniatowski) carried a prisoner to Russia, 1794. Obligated to sign the partition Treaty, 1795. Abdicated the throne, 1796.

**POLICE ACT, THE NEW**, passed August 17, ..... 1839

**POLICE OF PARIS**, established by Stephen Boileau, Prevost des Marchands. 1270

**POLICIES** of Insurance taxed, in..... 1782

**POLISH DIET** opened at Warsaw, by Alexander, September 1..... 1820

**POLITICIANS**, the term first used in France ..... 1569

**POLL-TAX**, The, first levied in England..... 1378

**POOLE**, Monmouthshire, accident at, August 11, ..... 1758

At Poole, Monmouthshire, the floor of the Sessions Hall fell, while the Court was sitting, and occasioned the death of several persons.

|                                                                                                                  |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| POOR, The first Act for the relief of.....                                                                       | 1597 |
| POOR LAW, The New, passed .....                                                                                  | 1834 |
| POOR RATES, first established in England, .....                                                                  | 1774 |
| They were established by Queen Elizabeth, and amounted to £3,000,000. in 1774.<br>In 1812, to above £10,000,000. |      |
| POPERY abolished in England by law .....                                                                         | 1536 |

The temporal power of the Pope annihilated by order of General Miollis, March 27, 1808. Pope Pius VII. protests against the demands of the French, who entered Rome, February 2, 1808. On the 17th of May, 1809, Napoleon Bonaparte annexed the Papal dominions to the French Empire, and reduced the Pope nearly to his original condition of Bishop of Rome. Formerly the appellation of Pope being given to all Bishops, till the time of Gregory VII. since which it has been exclusively given to the Bishop of Rome.

Pius VI. was confined by Napoleon Bonaparte, after being despoiled of most part of his personal estate.

By the Concordatum of January, 1813, the dominions of Pius VII. were restored by Bonaparte to Pius, in consequence of this prelate threatening to have his second marriage declared illegal, and his son, the King of Rome, declared illegitimate.

On the restoration of the Papal dominions in Italy, Pius agreed to acknowledge the legitimacy of Bonaparte's marriage; and he was crowned King of Rome, at Paris, December 2, 1804, by this Pope: thus sacrificing a religion, of which he was the head, his temporal, for his eternal interest.

Pope Pius VII. died August 20, 1823.

Pius VII. was succeeded by Cardinal Annibal Della Genga, (Leo XII.) who died at Rome, February 10, 1829. On the death of Pope Leo, a grand dirge was performed for the departed, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Moorfields, and attended by a great number of distinguished persons. The chapel was hung with black on the occasion, and the service performed by three Bishops, Drs. Bramston and Gradwall, and the Bishop of New York, January 14, 1831.

## POPULATION, The, of England.

The Population of England in 1821 was,—In England, 11,621,437;—Scotland, 2,093,456;—and Ireland, 5,500,000.

## PORTER.

An account of the number of barrels of this beverage brewed in London, by the ten principal houses, to Midsummer, in the years 1810, and 1813, viz:—

|                                | 1810.   | 1813.   |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Barclay, Perkins, and Co. .... | 235,053 | 257,265 |
| Meux, Reid, and Co. ....       | 211,009 | 165,157 |
| Truman, Hanbury, and Co. ....  | 144,990 | 140,114 |
| Felix Calvert and Co. ....     | 133,491 | 100,093 |
| Whitbread and Co. ....         | 100,939 | 135,390 |
| Henry Meux and Co. ....        | 93,660  | 82,012  |
| Combe, Delafield, and Co. .... | 85,150  | 97,035  |
| Goodwin, Skinner, and Co. .... | 74,223  | 70,709  |
| Elliott and Co. ....           | 44,510  | 49,268  |
| Taylor ....                    | 44,510  | 41,454  |

A cask at Meux, Reid, and Co.'s is  $65\frac{1}{2}$  feet diameter,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  high, and consists of 314 oak staves,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick; contains 20,000 barrels of Porter, and costs £10,000.

|                                     |      |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| PORTERAGE ACT passed, June 21 ..... | 1709 |
|-------------------------------------|------|

- PORTMAN MARKET** opened, December..... 1830  
 It was opened as a Haymarket, and also for the sale of vegetables.
- PORTSMOUTH**, Virginia, destroyed by the British Forces,  
 May 11 ..... 1779
- PORT ROYAL**, Jamaica, destroyed by an Earthquake,  
 June 7, ..... 1692  
 Port Royal experienced another disaster by fire, in 1703: and by a hurricane,  
 August 28, 1722: again, by a storm, October 20, 1744: £100,000. damage  
 done by fire, in 1750: very much damaged by a storm, July 30, 1784.
- PORTLAND**, Isle of, damage at, December 20..... 1735  
 One hundred yards of its north end sunk into the sea, which did damage to the  
 amount of £4000. to the pier. The pier, with part of the land, nearly half a  
 mile square, was washed into the sea, in February, 1792.
- PORTO BELLO**, taken by Admiral Vernon, ..... 1739  
 Although the place was defended by several forts, it was taken by Admiral  
 Vernon, with six ships only.
- PORTO RICO** discovered..... 1497
- PORTUGUESE FLEET**, The, escorted by the British  
 Fleet, from the Tagus ..... 1807  
 The Prince Regent of Portugal fearful of Bonaparte's seizing the whole of the  
 Portuguese fleet lying in the Tagus, resolved to place himself under the pro-  
 tection of Great Britain. Arrangements having been made, the Admiral,  
 Sir Sidney Smith, escorted the Portuguese fleet from the shores of Lisbon,  
 having on board the whole of the House of Braganza. This fleet consisted  
 of eight sail of the line, four large frigates, several corvettes, brigs, and ships  
 of war, besides twenty-five sail of merchantmen, forming in all a fleet of  
 thirty-six sail. Whilst they passed through the British squadron, our ships  
 fired each a salute of twenty-one guns, which was returned by an equal  
 number.
- PORTUGUESE**, massacre of the, in Lisbon, January 12 ... 1808
- POST OFFICE**, The Twopenny, Gerrard-street, erected in 1683  
 It was improved in 1794. .
- POST-HORSES** first taxed ..... 1779
- POST CHAISES** invented by John Tull, for which he ob-  
 tained a patent. He died in the King's Bench Prison,  
 February 22, ..... 1764
- POST HORSES AND STAGES** established..... 1483  
 The Duty on Post Horses, in 1785, yielded £147,865.
- POST OFFICES** established in Paris ..... 1462  
 The Post Office of Paris was established by Lewis XI. entirely for the king and  
 the Pope; established in England, 1561; in Germany, 1641; in the Turkish  
 dominions, 1740; regulated by Parliament, and made general in England,

POST OFFICES, (*continued.*)

1656; in Scotland, 1695. (*For an account of the NEW POST OFFICE, see Public Edifices*)

Regular Posts were established between London, and most towns of England, Scotland, Ireland, &c. in 1685. The Emperor Cyrus was the first who erected Post-houses throughout the kingdom of Persia:—Augustus introduced this institution among the Romans, and employed post-chaises. Lewis XI. established post houses in France: and they were not settled in England till the 12th of Charles II.

## POTATOES brought to England, from America, ..... 1563

They were brought by a person of the name of Hawkins, and introduced into Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1586. They were not known in Flanders till 1730. Potatoes were derived from a province of Quito, the most northerly province of Peru, in South America: and take their name from the village of Potate, in the ussiente of Hambato, in that kingdom.

PRESIDENT, The American ship, of 60 guns, captured,  
January 15 ..... 1815

## PRESSING of Seamen commenced in ..... 1355

PRESBYTERIAN MEETING HOUSE, the first in Eng-  
land in ..... 1572

The first one, was at Wandsworth, in Surrey. It was standing in 1817.

## PRIMROSE HILL.

Primrose Hill is 206 feet, eleven inches, and eighty-five parts above high-water mark: Hampstead Heath is 427 feet, four inches, and thirty-five parts: and Shooter's Hill, forty-one feet, nine inches, and eighty-eight parts. The Observatory should have been on Hampstead Heath, instead of where it is: for its height above high water mark is only 143 feet, eleven inches, and ten parts.

## PRINCE GEORGE (Man of War,) The, burnt off Lisbon, 1758

Four hundred and thirty-five of her crew perished.

## PRINTERS licensed, on paying Duty ..... 1799

Printing presses were licensed July 12, 1799.

## PRINTING, The Art of, invented about..... 1430

Printing was also practised early by the Chinese. About the year 1430, Laurentius, of Haarlem, invented the Art of Printing, which he practised with separate wooden types: this mode was also carried on at Strasburgh, by Faust, in 1440: and afterwards carried on so far as to make separate types of wood. Guttenburgh, of Mentz, afterwards invented cut metal types, by whom the first book was printed: it is a Bible, in two volumes, folio, of which there is a very perfect copy in the Advocate's library in Edinburgh, formerly the property of David Stewart, Esq. a merchant in that city. But the Art was carried to perfection by Peter Schoeffer, who invented the mode of casting the types in matrices, in 1452. Frederick Corsellis began to print at Oxford, in 1468, with wooden types: but it was William Caxton, a mercer of London, who introduced into England the art of printing with fusil types, in 1474. About that time Aldus cast the Greek Alphabet, for a Greek book was printed (*Ap. Aldi*) 1479: Hebrew ditto, 1478: introduced into Scotland, 1509: steryotype invented by William Ged, a goldsmith of Edinburgh,



**PRINTING, The Art of, (*continued.*)** ..... 1430

1740: used at Paris, 1799: introduced into England by Earl Stanhope, 1804: and greatly improved by Mr. Andrew Wilson. The first book printed with a date, is the "CODEX PSALMORUM," 1547.

A Great Festival took place at Mentz, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of August, 1837, in commemoration of the Art of letter-press printing, and which is ascribed, by the Germans, to one John Guttenburgh, or Guttemburg, of Mentz, who flourished about 1438. Caxton, who introduced the Art into England, set up his press in Westminster Abbey, in 1477. The first book, however, in the English tongue, was the "RECUYELL OF THE HISTORIE OF TROYE," printed at Cologne, September 19, 1471. The early English printers seem to have made but slow progress, for, as late as 1483, we find an Act passed, authorising "strangers repairing unto the realm, to bring printed and written books to sell at their pleasure."

**PRINTSELLERS, the property of, secured**..... 1777**PRISONERS' COUNSEL BILL** passed ..... 1836**PRIVILEGED PLACES** in London, suppressed in ..... 1696

They were the following, viz.:—In the Minories, Salisbury-court, White-friars, Ram-alley, Mitre-court, Fulwood's rents, Baldwin's-gardens, the Savoy, Montague-close, Deadman's-place, the Clink, and the Mint. This last was not wholly suppressed till the reign of George I.

**PRIVY COUNCILLORS** protected ..... 1711**PRIZE-MONEY.**

The distribution of Prize-Money by Government, is divided into eight parts, and distributed in the following proportions:—Captains to have three-eighths, unless under the direction of a Flag-Officer, who in that case is to have one of the three-eighths; Captains of marines and land-forces, sea Lieutenants, &c. one-eighth; Lieutenants of marines, gunners, Admirals, Secretaries, &c. one-eighth; midshipmen, Captain's Clerk, &c. one-eighth; ordinary and able seamen, marines, &c. two-eighths.—Given at St. James's, April 17, 1793.

**PROMISSORY NOTES** regulated ..... 1705

Taxed by a stamp, in 1782.

**PROTECTORATES.**

The following Protectorates have taken place at different periods, viz.:—That of the Earl of Pembroke began October, 1216: ended by his death the same year:—Of the Duke of Bedford, began 1422, ended by his death, September, 1435: Of the Duke of Gloucester, began April 1483:—Of Somerset, began 1547, ended by his resignation, 1549:—Of Oliver Cromwell, began December, 1643, ended, by his death, 1658:—Of Richard Cromwell, began December, 1658, ended by his resignation, April, 1659. He afterwards withdrew to France: but finally returned home, and settled at Cheshunt, where he died, venerable for his great age and quiet virtues, in 1712.

After the Restoration, the bodies of Oliver Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw, were drawn on sledges to Tyburn, where they were hanged by the neck, from morning till four in the afternoon: Cromwell in a green sear-cloth, very fresh, embalmed; Ireton having been buried long, hung like a dried rat, yet corrupted about the body; Bradshaw, in his winding-sheet, the

## PROTECTORATES, (*continued.*)

fingers of his right hand, and his nose perished: the rest very perfect; the hangman, after cutting his head off, held it up. Their bodies were then thrown into a hole, and their heads set up on the south end of Westminster Hall. Ireton died 26th November, 1651:—Bradshaw, 31st of October, 1659. The skull of Oliver Cromwell, was, a short time ago, in the possession of ——— Wilkinson, Esq. of Broad-street, and may be identified by the following circumstances:—the heads of the three Regicides, having been fixed on poles and placed on the top of Westminster Hall, in progress of time, the pole on which the head of Cromwell was fixed, had shrunk from exposure to the weather, and the skull was blown to the ground on a windy night, being picked up by the centinel on duty, who concealed it for a time and then sold it. It came into the possession of Mr. Wilkinson through a long line of ancestors, and is still further identified by the remains of the herbs used in embalming, (the body of Cromwell being the only one of the three which had been embalmed) having been found in the cavity whence the brain had been taken, and by the indentation made in the skull by the pole on which it was fixed.

## PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION, the Petition of, June 2 . 1780

This Petition was presented to the Commons for the repeal of an Act in favour of the Papists. The Association went up to the House of Commons in a body, to the number of 50,000 persons. This event was followed by the most daring riots in the city of London and Southwark for several days, in which some Popish chapels were destroyed, together with the Prisons of Newgate, the King's Bench, the Fleet, several private houses, Langdale's celebrated Distillery in Holborn, Lord Mansfield's house, together with his valuable library of books and Manuscripts. These riots were at length put a stop to by the interposition of the military, and many of the rioters were tried and executed.

## PROTESTANTS permitted to have Churches in Hungary . 1784

They were protected in Germany. In France, in 1791.

## PROTESTANTS.

The Protestants were in the minority in the Diet of Spires, April 17, 1530, when the decree for supporting the Doctrines of the Church of Rome was protested against: hence the term Protestants given to the Reformers. They were tolerated in Germany, 1624: in Bohemia, 1707: in Hungary, 1784: in France, 1792: in Portugal, in 1801.

## PROTESTANT DISSENTERS, Petition of the, against Lord Sidmouth's Bill, May 21..... 1811

Six hundred Petitions were presented, signed by 100,000 males, in forty-eight hours.

## PROVISIONS, prices of, at different periods, as follows :

A fat ox, 12*d.*: a sheep 4*d.*: provender for twenty horses, 4*d.*: and bread for 100 men 12*d.* in 1177.

Wheat 12*d.* the quarter: beans and oats 4*d.* 1216.

A goose 4*d.*: lamb at Christmas 6*d.*: all the rest of the year 4*d.*: two pullets three farthings, 1299.

A fat ox £1. 4*s.*: sheep 1*s.* 2*d.*: hog 3*s.* 4*d.*: two chickens 1*d.*: four pigeons 1*d.*: twenty-four eggs 1*d.*: wheat, beans, and peas, 20*s.* the quarter.

Wheat 30*s.* the quarter, in 1315.

Wine 80*s.* the tun, in 1316.

**PROVISIONS, the Price of, (*continued*.)**

Barley 1s. the quarter in 1317.  
 Wheat 1s. the quarter: malt 16d. in 1454.  
 Wheat 3s. the bushel, in 1486.  
 Wheat 20d. the bushel, in 1491.  
 Wheat 4s. the bushel: claret 30s. the hogshead, in 1493.  
 Wheat 15s. the quarter, in 1527.  
 A barrel of beer, with the cask, 6d.: and four great loaves for 1d. in 1553.  
 Wheat 14s. the quarter, in 1558: and £6. in 1796.  
 Flour 10s. the bushel, in 1596: and 18s. in 1796.  
 Living seven times cheaper in 1066, than in 1796.  
 Ditto six times cheaper in 1381, than ditto.  
 Ditto ten times cheaper in 1403, than ditto.  
 Ditto four times cheaper in 1440, than in ditto.  
 Ditto three times and a half cheaper in 1498, than ditto.  
 Ditto near five times cheaper in 1560, than ditto.

**PRUSSIAN BLUE** invented by a native of Berlin..... 1707

**PRUSSIA.**

In the 13th century, all Prussia belonged to the Knights of the Teutonic Order.

In 1454, that part, since denominated Polish Royal, or Western Prussia, revolted to Casimir IV. king of Poland, and was afterwards incorporated into the dominions of the Republic. At the same time, the Knights were constrained to hold the remaining part, called Eastern or Ducal Prussia, as a fief of the crown of Poland. In 1525, Albert of Brandenburg, their Grand-Master, having become a convert to the doctrines of Luther, took advantage of the confusion of the Empire to betray the interests of his fraternity, and concluded a treaty with Sigismund, king of Poland, by which Eastern Prussia was erected into an hereditary Duchy, and given to him as a Polish fief. He married a Princess of Denmark, and transmitted this rich inheritance to his descendants; one of whom, Frederick William, the great Elector, was the first Duke that threw off his feudal dependence on Poland. His son, Frederick I. in 1701, assumed the title of king of Prussia, which was soon after acknowledged by all the Christian powers, except Poland, which did not acknowledge it till 1764, at the accession of Stanislaus Augustus, king of Poland. The successors of Frederick I. were Frederick William I. Frederick II. and Frederick William II. In 1772, Frederick II. compelled the Poles to cede to him the whole of Western Prussia, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn excepted; and, in 1793, the king of Prussia, by another forced cession, obtained possession of those cities, with several considerable provinces, to which he has given the name of Southern Prussia.

**PSALMS, THE BOOK OF,** printed by Faust & Schœffer, 1457

This is one of the first printed books on record.

**PSALMS** of David translated by Sternhold and Hopkins ... 1552

**PUBLIC FUNDS** originated at Florence ..... 1344

**PUBLIC HOUSES,** the power of licensing them first granted ..... 1620

The Power of licensing public houses was first granted to Sir Giles Montpesson and Sir Francis Michel, for their own emolument. In the city of London, and within the Bills of Mortality, there were 5204 licensed public houses: and it is calculated that the money expended in beer and spirits in those places, by the labouring people only, amounted to upwards of three millions sterling a-year.

|                                                                 |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| PUMPS first invented .....                                      | 1425     |
| PURPLE DYE discovered about.....                                | B.C. 300 |
| QUACK MEDICINES, taxed .....                                    | 1785     |
| QUAKERS, the Religious Order of, began .....                    | 1650     |
| QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIA-<br>MENT, Act passed,..... | 1711     |
| For Justices of the Peace, Act passed, in 1732.                 |          |
| QUEBEC taken by the English, October 18.....                    | 1759     |

Quebec is not regularly fortified; but cannot easily be taken, for the harbour is flanked with two bastions, which at high tides are almost level with the water. A little above one of the bastions is a demi-bastion, partly taken out of the rock; and above it, on the side of the gallery of the fort, is a battery of twenty-five pieces of cannon: still above this is a square fort, called the citadel, and the ways from one fortification to another are difficult to pass. To the left of the harbour, on the side of the road, there are large batteries of cannon, and some mortars; besides these, there are several other fortifications, not very easy to be described. In 1711, the English fitted out a fleet, with a design to conquer Canada, which failed on account of the rashness of the Admiral; who, contrary to the advice of his pilot, went too near the Seven Isles, in consequence of which he lost his largest ships, and 3000 of his best soldiers. October 18, 1759, it was taken by the English, under the command of General Wolfe, who lost his life in the battle, after he had the satisfaction to know the English troops were victorious. Admiral Saunders commanded a squadron of men of war, and did immense service in reducing this place: there being not a man in the navy but what was active on this occasion, not excepting the sailors belonging to the transport vessels. After this valuable acquisition, all Canada came under the jurisdiction of the Crown of Great Britain: and was given up by the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1763.

## QUEEN OF ENGLAND, (VICTORIA), and HIS R. H. PRINCE ALBERT, attempt on the lives of, June 10 1840

On the afternoon of the above day, as the carriage of Her Majesty, (in which also was Prince Albert,) was proceeding up Constitution Hill, an individual, of the name of Oxford, who was seen just before, walking with his arms folded, and his hands under the lappels of his coat, who, on the carriage advancing near him, turned round, gave a nod with his head, as if with a sneer, took a deliberate aim at Her Majesty and the Prince, and fired. Upon doing this, the assassin turned his head round as if to see whether or not he was observed, and, keeping his right hand in the same position as when he first fired, he then drew a pistol with his left from his right breast, rested it upon the pistol in his right hand, and taking a deliberate aim, again fired. The carriage had then passed about two or three yards, the postillions having driven on. The villain was immediately taken, and the pistols seized. He appeared to be quite composed when firing, but rather excited when captured. After his arrest, he was taken to the Home Office, where he underwent a strict examination by the Marquis of Normanby, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, and committed to the custody of the keeper of Newgate.



**QUEEN DOWAGER OF ENGLAND, (ADELAIDE,)**  
and suite, embarked at Woolwich, for Germany, July 5 1834

Returned to England, August 20, 1834. The Lord Mayor, and a large party met  
Her Majesty, at the mouth of the Thames to welcome her on her return.

**QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ANNUITY,** settled ..... 1762

Queen Charlotte's Annuity was to be £100,000 in case of the death of His  
Majesty, George III.

**QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND,** the discovery of, in . 1767

An island in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis.

**QUEENS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND SCOT-  
LAND,** in England at one time, in ..... 1517

**QUEENSTOWN,** Canada, an American division of 800 men  
taken prisoners at, June 24, ..... 1813

**QUIBERON,** destruction of the Emigrant army at, July 21 1795

**QUICKSILVER,** the use of, discovered, in refining silver  
ore ..... 1540

**QUILLS** first used for Pens ..... 635

**QUITO,** in Peru, swallowed up by an Earthquake, April 24 1755

**QUONBOROUGH, or QUEENBOROUGH.**

It was made a borough by king Edward III. in honour of his wife. He empowered  
the inhabitants to choose a Mayor and two Bailiffs yearly, and to have  
markets on Monday and Thursday.

**RAILWAY, The Birmingham,** opened, July 16 ..... 1837

**RAIN,** an excessive heavy one, in Scotland, for five months, 553

A continual rain in Scotland for five months, in 918: a violent one in London,  
1222: again, 1233: so violent, the harvest did not begin till Michaelmas, in  
1330: so heavy, that the corn was spoiled, 1335: from the beginning of Oc-  
tober to December, 1338: from Midsummer to Christmas, so that there was  
not one day or night dry together, 1348: again violent, 1365: in Wales,  
which destroyed 10,000 sheep, September 19, 1752: in Languedoc, which  
destroyed the village of Bar le Duc, April 26, 1776: in the north of Eng-  
land, 1789: in the Island of Cuba, June 21, 1791, when 3000 persons, and  
11,700 cattle of various kinds perished, by the torrents occasioned by the  
rain.

**RAINBOW, Theory of the,** given by Dedomenis, ..... 1611  
Improved in 1689.

**RANGERS OF HYDE PARK.**

**LIST OF RANGERS AFTER THE RESTORATION.**—When the Crown Lands were  
resumed on the Restoration of Charles II. the King gave this office to his  
brother Henry, Duke of Gloucester, the Deed reciting that the Earl of  
Holland was dead, and Mountjoy, Earl of Newport had by deed of the 28th  
June, 1660, surrendered all his interest in the said office. Prince Henry  
died on the 27th of September following, having held the office only two

RANGERS, LIST OF, (*continued*).

months. The death of this Prince greatly affected Charles during his whole life. This Prince died at the age of 20, by the small-pox.

After the death of the Duke of Gloucester, James Hamilton, Esq. one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber was appointed to the office. During the usurpation several houses had been erected on the skirts of the Park, near what is now called Hyde Park Corner, and Park Lane; these were afterwards granted on lease to the said James Hamilton, which lease was renewed in 1692 to Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton: and Hamilton Place in Piccadilly is named after this family. New leases of part of this property were granted in 1806, and great improvements were made here under the inspection of John Fordyce, Esq. Surveyor-General.

In a Report drawn up by Sir Charles Harbord, the Surveyor-General, in the year 1664, he observes, that king Charles I. was very earnest with him for walling Hyde Park, "as well for the honour of his palace and great city, as for his own disport and recreation." It appears, however, that it was not till after the year 1670, that it was replenished with deer, and surrounded by a wall. The wall was renewed or repaired on the south, north, and east sides in 1726.

In 1664, a grant was made to Mr. Hamilton of a portion of the Park, for the purpose of planting fruit-trees, but was not acted upon.

The following grant was made two years afterwards:—"Indenture between the King and James Hamilton, Esq. one of the Grooms of His Majesty's Bedchamber, and Ranger of Hyde Park, and John Birch, Esq. Auditor of the Excise. Reciting, that the Indenture between the same parties, in 16 Car. II. was cancelled. The said James Hamilton and John Birch, had undertaken to plant with choice and fit apple trees, to supply His Majesty with apples or cider, all that parcel of ground, containing 55 acres, ditched and severed from the said Park, lying in the north-west corner thereof, bounded on the north with Uxbridge Way, on the west with lands of Sir Heneage Finch, and on the south and east, by the said Park. The King granted and demised the same to them for 41 years, at the rent of 5s. The said Hamilton and Birch, to inclose the same at their own expense, towards the Uxbridge Way and Finch's land, with a brick wall of eight feet, and plant the same with pippins and red-streaks, at ten yards distance or less, one tree from another, and to deliver to the Lord Steward, or Treasurer of the Household, one-half of the apples there growing, in apples or cider, according to his Majesty's pleasure. If in cider, His Majesty, first to deliver to them casks and bottles to contain the same."—Pat. 18. Car. II. No. 10, April 12.—A renewal of the grant was made to Mr. Hamilton, (Pat. 23, Car. II. Feb. 9), since which period no other separate grant has been recorded. It also appears the following Rangers, until the appointment of the Earl of Grenville in 1792, were only of St. James's Park, although from the circumstance of the grant of the Lodge to the Earl of Jersey by King William, in 1700, it is most probable that their jurisdiction extended over both Parks. However, the grant to Lord Grenville, (Pat. 32, Geo. III. No. 4, May 14) includes particularly Hyde Park with St. James's, and has been continued in the same terms to his successors.

William Harbord, Esq. 1684: he was M.P. for Launceston, in Cornwall, in 1688, and returned in the same year for Thetford, county of Norfolk.

William, Earl of Bath, 1694.

The Earl of Jersey, 1790. This nobleman was Ambassador to France, and afterwards principal Secretary of State to William III. and Lord Chamberlain of the Household to Queen Anne.

The above nobleman was succeeded in this Office by

|                                            |      |
|--------------------------------------------|------|
| Henry Portman, Esq. ....                   | 1703 |
| The Earl of Essex, ....                    | 1739 |
| Thomas Viscount Weymouth, December 4 ..... | 1739 |

RANGERS, LIST OF, (*continued*)

|                                                    |      |
|----------------------------------------------------|------|
| The Earl of Pomfret, .....                         | 1751 |
| The Earl of Ashburnham .....                       | 1759 |
| George, Earl of Orford, and the Earl of Grenville. |      |

Upon the surrender of his Lordship in 1794, the Earl of Euston, (afterwards Duke of Grafton) obtained the Office, and resigned it in 1807, being succeeded by Lord Viscount Sidney. On the death of Viscount Sidney, who died in 1831, the Office was accepted by His R. H. the Duke of Sussex.

RAPE, the Crime of, made a capital offence ..... 1279

RECEIPT TAX commenced..... 1782

Amended, 1784: 1791: and 1795.

RECORD of the Acts of the Crown began to be regularly kept in ..... 1100

The first in the English language, in 1415.

REFORMATION, The, took place in England,..... 1370

The Reformation began in England by Wickliffe, 1370: in Germany, by Jerome of Prague and Luther, 1530: completed by king Henry VIII. 1535: established by Queen Elizabeth, 1558. In Scotland, it was completed by John Knox, 1566.

REFORM MEETING, the grand one at Birmingham, May 7, ..... 1832

It was computed that nearly 300,000 persons were collected at this Meeting.

REFORM BILL, The, rejected by the House of Lords, October 7 ..... 1831

The Reform Bill was rejected by the House of Lords, after a most eloquent speech delivered by the Lord Chancellor (Brougham).—The following are the numbers for and against this great national question:—

|                                      |     |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Ayes (present) 150; Proxies 47 ..... | 197 |
| Noes (ditto) 133; Proxies 29 .....   | 162 |

Majority against the Bill ..... 35

REFORM BILL, The, passed ..... 1832

On the 3rd of February, Earl Grey gave notice in the House of Lords of his intention to bring the subject of Parliamentary Reform speedily before the House. Lord Althorp also in the Commons gave notice that Lord John Russell would, on the 1st of March, submit a motion on a Reform in Parliament. At the stated period, Lord J. Russell moved for leave to bring in a Bill to reform the Commons House of Parliament, and, after a long discussion, the debate was adjourned till the next day. The Debate continued, and again adjourned. Again adjourned, March 4. On the 10th of March, (Saturday), the House again sat for the purpose of expediting the Reform Bill, (when, after a debate which had lasted seven nights) leave was given to bring in a Bill (without the House dividing) to amend the representation of the people of England and Wales. Similar Bills were brought in for Scotland and Ireland.

The debate on the third reading of the Reform Bill in the House of Commons, adjourned, after great discussion, till the 18th of March. Again adjourned on the 20th to the 22nd of March. Third reading of the Reform

REFORM BILL, The, passed (*continued*) ..... 1832

Bill carried in the House of Commons at five o'clock in the morning. The Ayes being, on a division,

|            |     |
|------------|-----|
| Ayes ..... | 355 |
| Noes ..... | 239 |

Majority for the Bill ..... 116

Passed the House of Commons March 24. Brought up to the Lords on the 26th from the Commons; read a first time, and ordered to be read a second, on Thursday sennight. After some discussion on the second reading, the Debate was adjourned, April 9: continued on the 10th, and again adjourned. On the 11th, again adjourned to the 13th, after much discussion. At seven o'clock in the morning, the House of Lords divided on the second reading of the Bill, when there appeared

|                                            |     |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|
| Contents present 56; Proxies 128 .....     | 184 |
| Non-Contents present 49; Proxies 126 ..... | 175 |

Majority for the second reading ..... 9

On the 7th of May an Amendment was proposed in the House of Lords by Lord Lyndhurst, in opposition to Ministers, to postpone the disfranchising clause in the Relief Bill; their Lordships divided—

|                                             |     |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|
| When there appeared for the amendment ..... | 151 |
| Against it .....                            | 116 |

Majority against Ministers ..... 35

Further proceedings on the Bill were, on the motion of Earl Grey, adjourned to May 10. The king, refusing to create New Peers, to carry the Reform Bill, Lord Grey and the Lord Chancellor, tendered their resignation, May 11. Great excitement at Birmingham, Manchester, and elsewhere, on the King's refusing to create Peers, May 12. A motion made by Lord Ebrington in the Commons, to address the King on the necessity of calling such persons only as will carry into effect, unimpaired in all its essential provisions, the Reform Bill; which was carried by a majority, the numbers being—

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| For the Motion ..... | 288 |
| Against it .....     | 208 |

Majority for the Motion ..... 80

The Lord Chancellor took leave of the Chancery Bar, May 12. Great run on the Bank for gold, in consequence of the resignation of Earl Grey and the Lord Chancellor, May 14. The Duke of Wellington having informed His Majesty that he was unable to form an Administration, Lord Grey receives a communication from His Majesty, May 15. Earl Grey in the House of Lords, and Lord Althorp (now Earl Spencer) in the House of Commons, stated they still continued in the service of His Majesty, having received a sufficient security for passing the Reform Bill, "unimpaired in its principle and in its essential provisions," which communication was received with loud cheers, May 18. The House of Lords went into a Committee on the Reform Bill, May 21. The third reading of the Reform Bill carried in the House of Lords by a triumphant majority—there being

|                             |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| For the third reading ..... | 106 |
| Against it .....            | 22  |

Majority ..... 84

It was then passed without a division, and sent to the Commons, June 4. Received the Royal Assent by Commission in the House of Lords, June 7, 1832.



REFORM BILL, The Irish, read a third time, July 30, ... 1832

Received the Royal Assent by Commission, August 7, 1832.

REGENT'S CANAL, The, from Paddington to Limehouse,  
opened August 1 ..... 1820

The Regent's Canal was begun in 1812, and opened at the above date, with an aquatic procession of boats, barges, &c. ornamented with flags and streamers, and filled with ladies and gentlemen. It commences at Paddington, and passes under the Edgware road, by a tunnel 372 yards, and continues under the estates of the Governors of the Harrow School, and E. B. Portman, Esq. when it enters the property of H. S. Eyre, Esq. where the canal is partly open, and partly covered, and afterwards enters the Regent's Park, round the Park to a basin near the Jew's Harp, which is surrounded by Warehouses and Wharfs. The Canal branches off from the Regent's Park, a short distance East of the boundary of Mary-le-bone Parish through the Estates of G. Earle, Esq. Lord Southampton, &c. passing through Camden Town, crossing Hampstead and Kentish Town Roads, Maiden-lane, and Islington, and falls into the Thames at Limehouse. The length of the Canal is eight miles, six furlongs: it has a descent of about eighty-four feet from its commencement to its termination. There are twelve locks necessary for the purposes of navigation, and it has forty bridges thrown over it in various places.

REGIMENTAL CLOTHING for the Army introduced  
into France by Lewis XIV.

REGISTERS, PAROCHIAL, first appointed ..... 1530

REGISTERING SHIPPING in the Thames commenced... 1786

REGISTERING OF WILLS, (in Yorkshire), The first,  
permitted, ..... 1707

In Middlesex, 1709.

RENT IN ENGLAND first made payable in Money, in-  
stead of kind ..... 1136

RENT made recoverable by an Act passed ..... 1731

REPORTS from the Recorder to be discontinued, July 15... 1837

REQUESTS, COURTS OF, began ..... 1494

REVENUE, progress of the Public, since the Conquest,

viz.:—

|                             | £.      | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|---------|----|----|
| William the Conqueror ..... | 400,000 | 0  | 0  |
| William Rufus .....         | 350,000 | 0  | 0  |
| Henry I. ....               | 300,000 | 0  | 0  |
| Stephen .....               | 250,000 | 0  | 0  |
| Henry II. ....              | 200,000 | 0  | 0  |
| Richard I. ....             | 150,000 | 0  | 0  |
| John .....                  | 100,000 | 0  | 0  |
| Henry III. ....             | 80,000  | 0  | 0  |
| Edward I. ....              | 150,000 | 0  | 0  |
| Edward II. ....             | 100,000 | 0  | 0  |

REVENUE, Progress of the, (*continued.*)

|                         | £.          | s. | d. |
|-------------------------|-------------|----|----|
| Edward III. ....        | 154,000     | 0  | 0  |
| Richard II. ....        | 130,000     | 0  | 0  |
| Henry IV. ....          | 100,000     | 0  | 0  |
| Henry V. ....           | 76,648      | 0  | 0  |
| Henry VI. ....          | 64,976      | 0  | 0  |
| Edward IV. ....         |             |    |    |
| Edward V. ....          | 100,000     | 0  | 0  |
| Richard III. ....       |             |    |    |
| Henry VII. ....         | 400,000     | 0  | 0  |
| Henry VIII. ....        | 800,000     | 0  | 0  |
| Edward VI. ....         | 400,000     | 0  | 0  |
| Mary ....               | 450,000     | 0  | 0  |
| Elizabeth ....          | 500,000     | 0  | 0  |
| James I. ....           | 600,000     | 0  | 0  |
| Charles I. ....         | 895,918     | 0  | 0  |
| Commonwealth ....       | 1,517,247   | 0  | 0  |
| Charles II. ....        | 1,800,000   | 0  | 0  |
| James II. ....          | 2,001,855   | 0  | 0  |
| William III. ....       | 3,895,205   | 0  | 0  |
| Anne, (the Union) ....  | 5,691,803   | 0  | 0  |
| George I. ....          | 6,762,643   | 0  | 0  |
| George II. ....         | 8,522,540   | 0  | 0  |
| George III. (1788) .... | 15,572,971  | 0  | 0  |
| George IV. (1812) ....  | 105,748,682 | 0  | 0  |

Since which the Revenue has increased and decreased.

## REVENUE, The, of the principal States in Europe, before the French Revolution, viz.:—

|                                     |            |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Turkey .....                        | 5,000,000  |
| Russia, .....                       | 5,800,000  |
| Prussia .....                       | 3,600,000  |
| Sweden .....                        | 1,000,000  |
| Denmark .....                       | 1,000,000  |
| Holland .....                       | 4,000,000  |
| Austria .....                       | 12,400,000 |
| Hanover .....                       | 900,000    |
| Saxony .....                        | 1,100,000  |
| Bavaria and Palatinate .....        | 1,100,000  |
| France .....                        | 18,000,000 |
| Spain .....                         | 5,000,000  |
| Portugal .....                      | 1,800,000  |
| Sardinia .....                      | 1,100,000  |
| Sicily .....                        | 1,400,000  |
| Venice .....                        | 1,000,000  |
| Rome (4,500,000 Roman crowns) ..... | 800,000    |

REVENUE OFFICERS deprived of giving their Votes for Members of Parliament ..... 1782

REVIEW, the, of the Household Troops, in St. James's Park ..... 1828

This Review was on the occasion of Don Miguel's visit to this country. The Household Troops and the 72nd Highlanders were the regiments reviewed. The Duke of Wellington, Don Miguel, &c. &c. were present. It rained incessantly throughout the day, and thereby damped the splendour of the scene.

**REVIEW, the grand one, in Hyde Park, July 22 ..... 1801**

At an early hour, immense crowds from the Metropolis, and the adjacent parts, made their appearance in Hyde Park to witness the review of those volunteer and associated corps, in London and its environs, who so patriotically enrolled, equipped, and disciplined themselves, at their own expense, for the defence and safety of their country. The different corps, to the number of 4,734 had been drawn out for a considerable time, when, at ten o'clock, His R. H. the Commander-in-Chief appeared on the ground, accompanied by his brother, the Duke of Kent, Lord Harrington, Lord Cathcart, &c. &c.

**REVIEW, on the occasion of the Visit of the Allied Sovereigns to this Country, June 20 ..... 1814**

This Review took place as above, and was probably the most interesting exhibition that has taken place on any public occasion. The novelty of two foreign crowned heads, accompanied by the several leaders of their armies, together with the Prince Regent of our own country, and the proclamation of peace on the same day, proved a great source of gratification to the assembled thousands.

The different regiments having taken up their position by 9 o'clock in the morning, and the arrangements completed by ten, the scene at this moment was rarely, if ever surpassed, on a similar occasion, the weather proving extremely beautiful at this time. At half-past eleven a salute of twenty-one guns announced the arrival of the royal party at the park gate, when the cheering of the populace was truly deafening. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent had now entered the Park, accompanied by the Emperor Alexander on his right hand, and the king of Prussia on his left, followed by a splendid Staff composed of nearly three hundred persons, of all nations, among whom were the veteran Blucher, the Hetman Platoff, &c. &c. &c. The whole of the line having been inspected, a *feu de joie* was given, and the regiments afterwards passed in review order. The illustrious Visitors having expressed their greatest satisfaction at the discipline and fine appearance of the troops, the corps marched off the ground.

So great was the anxiety of the public to witness this splendid spectacle, that every tree was filled with people, in consequence of which, several melancholy accidents happened, by their branches giving way, and falling on the heads of those standing beneath, the crowd being so great as to render it impossible to escape them.

The number of troops reviewed on this occasion was as follows, viz:—

|                          | Officers. | Non-commissioned Officers,<br>and Privates. | Horses.    |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------|------------|
| Royal Artillery .....    | 9         | 171                                         | 155        |
| Regular Cavalry .....    | 126       | 2035                                        | 2035       |
| Volunteer Cavalry .....  | 27        | 372                                         | 399        |
| Regular Infantry .....   | 61        | 1417                                        |            |
| Militia .....            | 171       | 2864                                        |            |
| Volunteer Infantry ..... | 523       | 6570                                        |            |
|                          | <hr/> 917 | <hr/> 13,429                                | <hr/> 2589 |

(Signed) CHARLES GREEN,  
Lieut.-General.

**REVOLUTION in Paris, July 27 ..... 1830****RHETORIC, Regius Professor, established at Edinburgh,  
April 20..... 1762**

The first Professor, was Dr. Blair.

- RHODES**, the celebrated **COLOSSUS** of, thrown down by an Earthquake ..... 652
- At the mouth of the harbour at Rhodes, which is fifty fathoms over, was erected the famous colossal statue of Apollo, esteemed one of the Wonders of the World: it was seventy cubits high, and ships sailed in and out of the harbour between its legs. Its head represented the sun, and in one hand it held a light-house for the direction of mariners. It was the work of the celebrated architect Chares, a native and citizen of Rhodes, who spent twelve years in making and rearing it; but it had not stood above sixty-six years, before it was thrown down by an Earthquake. Some idea may be formed of its dimensions by its thumb, which was so large that few could fathom it; we are also told that the brass of it loaded 900 camels.
- RICE** first cultivated in South Carolina by chance ..... 1702  
Cultivated in Ireland, 1585: in England, in 1690.
- RIDING SCHOOL**, The Duke of Gloucester's, erected in Hyde Park, October 10 ..... 1768
- The above Riding House was erected by His R. H. the Duke of Gloucester, under a grant of the 10th of October, 1768, to hold the land during His Majesty's pleasure, on payment of a yearly rent of £5. It stood near the reservoir, at a short distance from Grosvenor Gate: it was taken down about seventeen or eighteen years ago, and was succeeded by a temporary wooden building built in 1825 by permission of Government, for the purpose of exhibiting a picture of the Battle of Waterloo, painted by Sir John W. Pieneman, painter to His Majesty the king of the Netherlands. The picture measured twenty-seven feet in breadth, by eighteen feet in height, and as a work of Art, was universally admired. This erection was also taken down in the following year.
- RIGHTS, BILL OF**, established ..... 1641  
And of succession, in 1689.
- RIOT ACT**, The, passed ..... 1715
- RIOTS** in British History:—
- The Convent of Westminster Abbey destroyed . A. D. 1221  
Some riotous citizens of London demolished the Convent belonging to Westminster Abbey: the ringleader was hanged, and the rest had their hands and feet cut off, 6th Henry III. A. D. 1221.
- The Goldsmith's and Tailor's Companies fought in the streets of London ..... 1262  
Several were killed on each side: the Sheriffs quelled it, and thirteen were hung.
- At Northwich: when the rioters burnt the Cathedral and Monastery ..... 1271  
The King went there, and saw the ringleaders executed.
- At London, when Dr. Lamb was killed by the mob . 1628
- Ditto, under the pretence of pulling down houses of ill-fame ..... 1688  
Four of the ringleaders were hung.



- RIOT. At Guildhall, at the Election of Sheriffs ..... 1692  
 Several distinguished persons were concerned in this riot: they seized the Lord Mayor, but the City Lieutenancy raised the militia, and the rioters were severely fined.
- At Edinburgh and Dumfries, on account of the Union 1707
- A great one in London, in ..... 1709  
 This alarming riot took place in consequence of Dr. Sacheverel's trial; several Dissenting Meeting Houses were broke open; the pulpit of one pulled down, and, with the pews, burnt in Lincoln's-Inn fields.
- The Whig and Tory mobs ..... 1715  
 They were also called Ormond and Newcastle, 2nd George I. Considerable mischief was done by both parties, in London.
- The Mug-House, Salisbury Court, between the Whigs and Tories ..... 1716  
 One was shot dead by the master of the house: it was quelled by the guards, and five of the rioters were executed there, September 21.
- In Herefordshire; the rioters demolished the turn-pikes; quelled after a smart engagement with the Constables ..... 1735
- Of the Spital Fields Weavers ..... 1736  
 This riot was occasioned on account of the employing workmen who had come from Ireland; the military and civil power were called in to quell the disturbance, when several lives were lost: 9th of George II.
- Of the Cornish tin miners, on account of the dear-ness of corn ..... 1737
- Of the nailers, in Worcestershiré ..... 1737  
 The rioters marched to Birmingham, and compelled all the iron-mongers to sign an agreement, to allow them an advance in their wages.
- Of some sailors, who were robbed, at a brothel in the Strand ..... 1749  
 Being assisted by a large body, they pulled down the house, and destroyed the furniture of several others, turning the inmates naked into the streets.
- In Southampton-street, in the Strand, ditto ..... 1757  
 On the same occasion.
- Of the Spital Fields Weavers ..... 1765  
 At this riot the Duke of Bedford narrowly escaped being killed.
- Of the people in all parts of England, on account of the dearth of provisions, 1766, and ..... 1767

- RIOT.** In St. George's Fields, to see Mr. Wilks in the  
King's Bench Prison ..... 1768  
In this instance, the aid of the military was unnecessarily called in by  
the Justices of the Peace, when several innocent persons, parti-  
cularly a young man of the name of Allan, was fired upon, and  
killed by the soldiers.
- At Glasgow, among the cotton manufacturers ..... 1787  
Several were killed by the soldiers, September 4.
- At Birmingham, in..... 1791  
This riot took place on account of commemorating the French Revo-  
lution, when several houses were destroyed, July 14.
- In various parts of Scotland, on account of the Militia  
Act, August and September ..... 1797  
Several were unfortunately killed in this affray.
- At Maidstone, at the trial of Arthur O'Connor, and  
Others, May 22 ..... 1798  
The Earl of Thanet, Mr. Ferguson, and others, were particularly  
active in endeavouring to rescue O'Connor, for which they were  
tried and convicted, April 25, 1799.
- In several parts of England, on account of the high  
price of bread, September ..... 1800
- Of the Weavers, near Manchester, May 24 ..... 1808
- At Liverpool, June 27 ..... 1809  
This riot was occasioned by a quarrel between a party of dragoons, and  
a Press-gang.
- In London, in consequence of the seizing of Sir  
Francis Burdett, April 9 ..... 1810
- At Sheffield, April 14..... 1812  
At this riot, 800 musquets belonging to the local militia were de-  
stroyed.
- In various parts of the north of England, by the Lud-  
dites, during 1811, and ..... 1812
- Among the sailors at Lynn; quelled without blood-  
shed ..... 1814
- At St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, December 13 ..... 1814  
This riot was occasioned on account of a proposed increased Assess-  
ment of the Property-Tax, which was appeased by the Commis-  
sioners relinquishing their purpose.
- In Westminster, on account of the Corn Bill, which  
lasted several days, March 6 ..... 1815

- RIOT.** At Bishopwearmouth, near Durham, March 20 ..... 1815  
 This riot was caused by the keelmen, who destroyed an expensive waggon-road, and set fire to an immense pile of coals.
- At the Dépôt at Dartmore, among the prisoners,  
 April 8..... 1815  
 In the quelling of this riot, seven Americans were killed, and thirty-five others wounded.
- By the seamen of Newcastle, Sunderland, and Shields  
 October 21 ..... 1815  
 After continuing several weeks, this riot terminated without bloodshed.
- By the miners, and men employed in the Iron Works,  
 Wolverhampton, November 14 ..... 1815  
 On account of wages: quelled by the military, without bloodshed.
- By the tanners in Bermondsey, April 17 ..... 1816  
 Several persons were severely wounded by Mr. Timbrel, whose house they attacked.
- At Bridport, May 6..... 1816  
 This riot was occasioned by the high price of bread, which was quelled by the exertions of the principal inhabitants.
- At Brandon, near Bury, in Suffolk, and the city of  
 Norwich, May 6 ..... 1816
- At Beddeford, to prevent the exportation of a cargo of  
 potatoes, May 20 ..... 1816
- At Bury, to destroy a spinning jenny, May 22 ..... 1816  
 In their attempt to accomplish this, the rioters were defeated by the Magistrates, and the principal inhabitants.
- At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by the Pitmen, and others,  
 May 28, ..... 1816
- In London, for High Treason, which Watson was tried  
 for, and acquitted, June 16 ..... 1817
- At Manchester, in consequence of a popular Meeting,  
 March 3 ..... 1817
- In Westminster, in which Sir Murray Maxwell was  
 severely hurt, June 18, 19, 20 ..... 1818
- At Oxford, on enclosing an immense tract of Com-  
 monable Land ..... 1830
- At Merther Tydvil, in Wales, June 3 ..... 1831  
 This alarming riot was caused in consequence of a large body of miners turning out for an increase of wages, and who proceeded to great

RIOT. (*continued.*)

excesses. The military was called out, and lives were lost on both sides.

### At Bristol, October 29, ..... 1831

This riot was one of the most outrageous almost ever remembered. On the approach of Sir Charles Wetherell to Bristol, (who was Recorder there), escorted by the Mayor and senior Aldermen, they were assailed by the populace; the confusion at the Guildhall was so alarming and serious, that he was obliged to make his escape in disguise. The Mansion House was broke open, the Riot Act read, several persons were killed and wounded by the military, the Bishop's Palace set on fire, and nearly the whole of Queen-square set in a blaze; the bridewell was burned down, also the jail, and the whole of the prisoners liberated. On the 2nd of November, the Royal Proclamation was issued for the suppression of riots, and preservation of the public peace. A special Commission was issued to try the rioters, December 2, 1831. The Commission opened at Bristol, by Chief Justice Tyndal, of the Court of Common Pleas, January 2, 1832, when William Clarke, Patrick Kearney, Daniel Higgs, James Courtney, and James Mackay, were found guilty of breaking into, and attempting to destroy the gaol, &c. James Williams was acquitted. Thomas Evans Bendal, and James Smith, were convicted of setting fire to the Bishop of Bristol's Palace. Sentence of death was passed on Christopher Davis, Thomas Gregory, Richard Vines, and William Clarke, by Judge Tyndal;—and by Judge Bosanquet, Joseph Kayes, a livery servant, January 12, 1832. Nineteen others were put to the Bar, who were convicted, and sentenced to be transported. Gregory, Davis, Clarke, and Hayes, executed at Bristol, January 27, 1832.

### At Knocktopher, in Ireland, December 14 ..... 1831

This affray took place at Knocktopher, in the county of Kilkenny, between the populace and police, while the latter were protecting a tithe process server from the vengeance of the mob. In the conflict, fourteen of the Police were killed.

### At Nottingham ..... 1831

A Special Commission was opened at Nottingham, by Sir Joseph Littledale, and Sir Stephen Gaselee, for the trial of the Nottingham rioters, January 4, 1831, when nine unfortunate individuals received sentence of death, being found guilty of being concerned in the late riots, and the destruction of property thereat. George Beek, George Hearson, and John Armstrong, were executed at Nottingham, February 1, 1832. Charles Berkins, and Thomas Skelton, also received sentence of death, but were respited.

### At Birmingham ..... 1839

This Riot though not quite so alarming as the Bristol one, was the cause of a great destruction of property, and loss of life.

### At Newport ..... 1839

### At Newcastle-upon-Tyne ..... 1839



**ROAD, THE CITY**, between Moorfields and Islington,  
opened, June 29 ..... 1761

Lately extended to the Bank of England, by which means a direct outlet is  
afforded from the heart of the Metropolis to the Great North Road.

**ROADS** between Market Towns widened by an Act of  
Parliament, in..... 1285, 1555

First repaired by Act of Parliament, 1524; began in the Highlands of Scotland  
by General Wade, 1746; and finished in 1757.

**ROCK SALT** discovered about ..... 950  
In Poland, 1289.

**ROMAN CATHOLICS** in England relieved by an Act ... 1776  
Again in 1791. In Ireland ditto, passed 1792. The Catholic Relief Bill passed  
in 1829.

**ROMAN LADIES** poisoned their husbands ..... 331  
One hundred and seventy were executed for it. This was the first example of  
such a crime.

## ROMANCE.

The first written, was the marriage of Theagenes and Chariclea, by Heliodorus,  
bishop of Tricca, in Thessaly, who lived in the 1vth century; it must be ac-  
knowledgeed it has produced a numerous issue, viz. all the Romances extant: a  
Synod convoked for the purpose of considering of the danger which might  
accrue to youth from reading this romance, although a modest and reserved  
piece when compared with modern works of the same kind, deposed the  
author from being a bishop, on account of his refusing to suppress his work.

## ROMAN EMPIRE, The.

Rome was founded about the year of the world 3252; the fourth year of the sixth  
Olympiad, 428 years after the siege of Troy, 121 from the foundation of  
Carthage, and 752 years B. C. The beginning of the city, which afterwards  
became mistress of the world, was very trifling. Romulus, who founded it,  
appears to have been no more than the leader of a band of robbers. His  
small territory, during the first 300 years, was not above forty miles square.  
The capital of the pretended kingdom of Romulus was only 1000 paces  
square—a space hardly large enough for two farmer's yards of the present  
day. But it soon afterwards greatly increased, especially under the Re-  
public.

The following persons were Kings of Rome, viz. :—

|                         |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Romulus .....           | 752 |
| Interregnum.....        | 716 |
| Numa Pompilius .....    | 715 |
| Tullus Hostilius .....  | 672 |
| Ancus Martius .....     | 640 |
| Tarquin the Elder ..... | 616 |
| Servius Tullius .....   | 578 |
| Tarquin the Proud ..... | 534 |

It is remarkable that seven Kings, who were each of them elected, four  
should have been assassinated, and one dethroned: and that they should have  
reigned for so long a term as 240 years: an instance of which hereditary  
monarchy does not furnish us with an example.

In the time of the Roman Republic, before Tarquin the Proud, the walls

ROMAN EMPIRE, The, (*continued.*)

were of mud. After his dethronement, Rome advanced, by degrees to universal monarchy. All Italy was subdued; as were Sicily, Sardinia, Spain, Africa, Greece, Gaul, Britain, and a part of Germany. This Republic was bounded in the time of Julius Cæsar, by the Euphrates, Mount Taurus, and Armenia, on the East: Etholia on the South: the Danube on the North and the Ocean on the West. Their successes struck the minds of the people conquered so forcibly, that the exploits of Scipio, of Sylla, and of Cæsar, are well known.

We shall here very briefly speak of the principal events during the Republic of Rome. Tarquin being banished, and royalty abolished, Consuls were chosen annually to govern the State. The first Consuls were Lucius Junius Brutus, and Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus, 509. Alliance with the Carthaginians, 509. War with Porsonna, 508. Dictator first created, 498. Tribunes of the People established, 493. Coriolanus banished Rome, 491. Besieges Rome, 489. Is killed, 488. Three hundred Fabii killed by the Veii, 477. Secular Games instituted, 459. Decemvirs, 451. Military Tribunes, 444. Censors, 443. Rome taken by Brennus, and re-taken by Furius Camillus, 390. Five years anarchy at Rome, 375. Prætor, 367. Consuls taken from the Plebeians, 366. Laws against luxury, 358. War against the Samnites lasted 49 years, 343. Manlius Torquatus beheads his victorious son, for fighting contrary to his orders, 340. Romans pass under the yoke, 321. Fabius Maximus Dictator, 301. War against Pyrrhus, 280. First Punic War, 264. Attilius Regulus made prisoner, 256. Asdrubal defeated by Metellus, 251. Hanibal takes Saguntum, 219. Second Punic war, 218. Hanibal defeats the Romans at Cannæ, 216. First Macedonian war, 214. Syracuse taken by Marcellus, 212. Hanibal returns to Africa, 203. Scipio defeats Hanibal in Africa, 202. Second Macedonian War, 200. War with Antiochus, 192. Death of Cornelius Scipio Africanus, 184. Death of Philopœmen and Hanibal, 183. War with Perseus, 171. Perseus conquered by Publius Emilius, 168. Third Punic War, 149. Third Macedonian war, 148. Corinth, and Carthage destroyed, 146. Achaian war, Greece conquered, 145. War with Numantia and Spain, 141. Death of Scipio the Younger, 129. Carthage re-built: death of Polybius, 123. War with the Cimbri, 113—with Jugurtha, 111,—with Mithridates, 94—between Marius and Sylla, 88. War of Sertorius, 77: of Catiline, 63. First triumvirate, 60. Pompey sole Consul, 52. War between Cæsar and Pompey, 49. Battle of Pharsalia, 48. Cæsar perpetual Dictator: Calendar corrected, 45.—Twelve Cæsars: Julius Cæsar, assassinated, 44. Second Triumvirate, 43. Battle of Philippi, 42: of Actium, 31. Augustus, 14. Tiberius, A.D. 37. Caligula, 41. Claudius, 54. Nero, 68. Galba, 69. Otho, 69. Vitellius, 69. Vespasian, in 79. Titus, in 81. Domitian, in 96. Nerva, 98. Trajan, 117. Adrian, 138. Antoninus Pius, 161. Marcus Aurelius, and Lucius Verus, 180-189. Commodus, 192. Pertinax, 198. Didius Julius, 103. Niger, 195. Allinus, 197. Septimius Severus, 211. Caracalla, 217, and Geta 212, Macrinus, 218. Heliogabalus, 222. Alexander Severus, 235. Maximianus, 238. Gordianus, 237. Gordianus, the Son, 237. Maximus and Balbinus, 238. Gordianus, Junior, 244. Philip, father and son, 249. Decius, 251. Gallus, 253. Emilianus, 253. Valerianus, 260. Gallienus, 267. Claudius II. 270. Aurelianus, 275. Tacitus, 276. Florianus, (3 months) 276. Probus, 282. Carus, 283. Carinus and Numerianus 285. Diocletianus and Maximianus abdicate, 305. Constantius Chlorus, 306. Galerius, 311. Severus II. 307. Maximin, 313. Constantine the Great, 337. Licinius, 323. Constantine the Younger, 340. Constans, 350. Constantius, 361. Julianus, 363. Jovianus, 364. Valentinianus I. (West) 375. Valens (East) 378. Gratian 383. Valentinianus II. 392. Theodosius the Great, 395. After which the Empire was divided into Western and Eastern. The Western, (of which Rome continued to be the Capital), began in 74; ended 92.; and the Eastern, (Constantinople being the Capital) began 364; ended in 1553. They were under the government of different Emperors. It was 2000 miles broad,

ROMAN EMPIRE, The, (*continued.*)

and 3000 in length. Alexis Ducas, the last of the Emperors of the East, was dethroned by the Crusaders, and the city sacked. They retained possession of Constantinople till 1261, when they were driven out by the Greeks of the family of Paleologus, the last of whom was, in 1453, obliged to yield to Mahomet, Emperor of the Turks, whose descendants have retained possession of Constantinople to this day. Rome was declared a part of the French Empire, April 13, 1809.

ROMAN EMPEROR, the first that properly had the title  
was Augustus Octavius, ..... B. C. 27

ROMAN HIGHWAYS made in Britain..... 415

ROME declared itself independent as a Republic, February  
26 ..... 1798

The Pope's authority was in consequence annulled.

RONCESVALLES, in the Pyrenees, Pass of the, attacked,  
July 25 ..... 1813

The Pass of Roncesvalles was attacked by Marshal Soult, from July 25, to August 2, 1813, in order to relieve St. Sebastian and Pamplona, but he was repulsed with the loss of 15,000 men, by the combined army under the Marquess of Wellington.

ROSARY, or BEADS, first used in Romish Prayers, in..... 1093

ROSES planted in England ..... 1522

They were first consecrated, as presents from the Pope, and placed over Confessionals, as the symbol of secrecy, in 1526. From this circumstance arose the phrase of—"under the rose."

ROSTOCK founded ..... 1169

ROUND TABLE, KNIGHTS OF THE, began..... 516  
Revived in 1344.

ROUSSILLON, &c. annexed to the Kingdom of France ... 1349

ROYAL CHARLOTTE, The, burnt by accident, ..... 1800

The Royal Charlotte, of 100 guns, was burnt, by accident near Leghorn, March 16, 1800, when only 150 persons were saved.

ROYAL NAVY, of England, the first so called, (*for which  
see a further account, at page 117*)..... 1512

ROYAL GEORGE, loss of The ..... 1782

On the 29th of August, 1782, it was found necessary that the Royal George, a line of battle ship of 108 guns, which had lately arrived at Spithead from a cruise, should, previously to her going again to sea undergo the operation which seamen technically call a *Parliament heel*, in which operation the ship is inclined rather on one side, until the defects on the other are examined and repaired, a mode practised to prevent delay by going into dock, or where the repairs are not extensive, and this operation generally takes place in still



# ROYAL GEORGE, loss of The, (*continued.*)..... 1782

weather, and smooth water, it being unnecessary in that case to remove the guns.

The business was commenced early in the morning. Finding it necessary to strip off more of the sheathing than had been intended, the men in their eagerness to reach the defect in the ship's bottom, were induced to heel her too much, when a sudden squall of wind threw her wholly on her side; and the gun-ports being open, and the cannon rolling over to the depressed side, the ship was unable to right herself, and instantly filling with water, she sunk.

The accident happened about ten in the morning; Admiral Kempenfeldt was writing in his cabin, and the greater part of the people were between decks. Among the sufferers were many of the wives and children of the petty officers, and seamen, who, knowing the ship was shortly to sail on a very distant service, embraced the opportunity of visiting their husbands and fathers.

Admiral Kempenfeldt, (who was nearly seventy years of age) with many brave officers, and most of those who were between decks, perished; several of those on the upper decks were saved by the boats of the fleet; about 70 others were likewise saved. The exact number of persons on board at the time could not be ascertained; but it was calculated that from 800 to 1000 were lost. Such was the swell made at the moment by the ship's sinking, that the victualler, lying at the time by her side was swamped, and several small craft at a distance, were in great danger.

In the month of September, 1839, Colonel Pasley commenced his project of blowing up the wreck of the Royal George. On the commencing of operations, a cylinder, containing 2320 lbs. of powder, was carefully lowered to the bottom, where it was placed alongside the most compact portion of the wreck which has yet been discovered by the divers. This operation was effected by means of hauling-lines rove through blocks attached to the bottom of the ship by the divers. When every thing was ready, the vessel in which the voltaic battery was placed, was drawn off to the distance of 500 feet, which is the length of the connecting wires, and instantaneously, on the circuit being completed, the explosion took place, and the effects were very remarkable. At first the surface of the sea, which had before been perfectly smooth and calm, was violently agitated by a sort of tremulous motion, which threw it into small irregular waves, a few inches only in height. This lasted for three or four seconds, when a vast dome of water made its appearance, of a conical, or rather bee-hive shape. At first it appeared to rise slowly, but rapidly increased in height and size till it reached the altitude of twenty-eight or thirty feet, in a tolerably compact mass. It then fell down and produced a series of rings, which spread in all directions. The first, or outer one of those, having the aspect of a wave several feet in height, curled, and broke, as if it had been driven towards the shore. Neither the shock nor the sound was so great as had been expected by those who had witnessed the former explosions by Colonel Pasley, where the quantity of powder was only forty-five lbs.: but the effect produced on the water at the surface, considering that the depth was ninety feet, was truly astonishing. What the effect has been upon the wreck will not be fully ascertained by the divers till the spring tides are over, and the long periods of slack water at the neaps enable the divers to remain for upwards of half an hour under water. Colonel Pasley has on his first attempt completely established his command over the application of the voltaic battery to sub-marine purposes, and can now with certainty explode his charges at any depth of water: and by placing his cylinders against the most refractory parts of the wreck, and blowing them to pieces, enable him to draw the whole, by small portions, to the surface.

Early in the spring of the present year, (1840), Colonel Pasley again commenced his efforts in this arduous undertaking of endeavouring to clear Spithead of the remains of this wreck. In a letter lately addressed by him to the Editor of the Times, correcting several erroneous reports which had gone



ROYAL GEORGE, loss of The, (*continued*) ..... 1782

forth to the public, he states,—“That he has recovered twelve guns, five gun-carriages, 100 beams and riders, or large fragments of them, exclusive of other timbers, planks, and coppers; also the cooking places and boilers complete, the stern, and great part of the bows on each side of it, the two capstans, part of the main-mast, and all that remained of the fore-mast of the Royal George; which were to be seen at Portsmouth very lately.” The report that part of the wood-work of the Royal George had floated along the coast, is also contradicted. No part of the Royal George ever rose to the surface, after the explosions, except some large fragments of the main-mast, which were immediately recovered by the boats on duty, and carried into the Dock-yard.

The great explosion, announced for the 22nd of June, (1840) took place on that day. It had a beautiful effect: and having become generally known, a great number of people attended there to witness it. In the course of the morning Lieut. Symonds, the executive Engineer, according to a plan agreed upon between him and Col. Pasley, sent down Mr. George Hall, the diver, who placed a charge of 47 lbs. and afterwards another of 260 lbs. of powder, on the spot originally occupied by the main hatchway on the orlop deck, which were fired successively by Professor Daniell's voltaic battery, as soon as he came up, the second charge being placed in the hole made by the first. About 1 o'clock, Col. Pasley came up: and at nearly half-past 1, the great cylinder, loaded with  $25\frac{1}{2}$  barrels, or nearly 2,300 lbs. of gunpowder, with the voltaic conducting apparatus attached to it, was raised out of a launch alongside, by the Derrick of No 5, luff, and lowered into the water so as to rest a little above the surface, where it remained suspended by the bull-rope of the Derrick. Hall was again sent down: and at nearly a quarter past 2 o'clock he came up and reported that the cylinder was properly placed, and that all was ready. Col. Pasley then ordered his bugler to sound the “preparative,” and, in a minute after, “the fire.” An immediate explosion took place, the shock and the report being felt and heard at the same time. After a few seconds, the surface rose three or four feet in a circle, from which, a column of water full fifty feet high, was thrown up, followed by several large fragments of wreck, which proved to be the lower part of the mainmast. Soon after this the mud from the bottom arose, blackening the surface of the water to a great distance. A number of small fish also came up dead. The two Admirals and the General commanding the garrison, attended by a number of naval and military officers, together with the officers of the dock-yard, &c. were present. Should Col. Pasley be so fortunate as to raise the wreck of the Royal George, the Government may be induced to remove the wreck of “The Edgar,” from which Lieut. Symonds recovered five iron guns during Col. Pasley's last visit to Chatham, the surface of which, after an immersion of *one hundred and twenty-nine years*, proved to be converted into soft carburet of iron or plumbago to a considerable depth. These guns are remarkable for being much thicker at the breech, and thinner at the muzzle than the guns of the same calibre of more modern construction, from which the iron guns recovered from the Royal George differ very little.

The following articles have been brought up, viz.:—a 12-pounder brass gun: two iron 32-pounders, and several gun-carriages. A large quantity of timber and other matters have been weighed and taken to the yard; the bits, in a very sound state, and many other large fragments, by Corporal Harris. The whole of the starboard bow, from the forefoot to the water-line, was successfully slung, by John Fullagar, and brought to the yard, by the lively, lighter; it is a piece of thirty feet by twenty-three feet, and presents on its outside curved surface, 300 superficial feet of copper sheathing, with the planking, timber, and inside lining complete, as it was when the vessel went down; it is in better preservation than most of the other wood-work. Its computed weight exceeds thirty tons. This immense piece was detached by the last large explosion in 1839. Hall, the diver, weighed one gun by passing a chain round one trunnion only, which was all that appeared above

# ROYAL GEORGE, loss of The, (*continued*) ..... 1782

the mud, but it nipped so closely that it drew the weighty mass out of its grave, and safely landed it on the deck of the lump. Several copper hoops from the powder barrels have been taken up, but all the barrels in the magazine are decayed, and have disappeared.

There were three survivors of the Royal George; a person of the name of Ingram, who keeps (or kept) the Fox Inn, at Westborough, near Berkeley, on the road side from Gloucester to Bristol. He was nearest to one of the port-holes when the ship capsized, and was shot out without injury. He rescued a female, who also floated.

The second individual who escaped on that eventful day, was Sir Philip Durham, and Captain John Crispo. Sir Philip was returning from a-shore, and was at a short distance from that ill-fated ship ere she went down, and narrowly escaped from a watery grave. Captain Crispo, was a midshipman of the quarter-deck watch at that time, and escaped by swimming. He was then nine years of age.

It further appears, from the statement of a Correspondent of the Bath Journal, that there is another survivor of the Royal George accident, viz. a person of the name of Abel Hibbs, and who resided near Bristol.

# ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT, The, for regulating the Marriages of the Royal Family, passed ..... 1772

Clandestine Marriages were forbidden by Law, in 1753: took place March 25, 1754: amended, 1781: New Act passed, 1822: repealed, 1823: altered, 1836.

It was not until the famous Council of Trent (1429) that the intervention of a priest, or other ecclesiastical functionary, was deemed in Europe indispensable to a marriage. It was then ascertained that the existence of the marriage contract as a mere civil engagement, unhallowed by any spiritual sanction, tended much to the formation of clandestine connexions, and their concomitant evils. The celebrated decree passed in that Session which interdicted any marriage otherwise than in the presence of a priest, and at least two witnesses. But in England, previous to 1754, the common law continued to regulate the law of marriage, the authority of the Council of Trent not having been acknowledged in this country; and whilst, in virtue of domestic institutions, a form was enjoined for the more solemn celebration of matrimony.

Banns were first directed to be published by Hubert Walter, in 1200; and William la Zouch, (in 1347) notices the performance of unlawful marriages; and that, "Some contriving unlawful marriages, and affecting the dark, lest their deeds should be reproved, procure every day, in a damnable manner, marriages to be celebrated without publication of banns duly and lawfully made, by means of chaplains that have no regard to the fear of God and the prohibition of the laws." These marriages, it appears, have been continued in London, in defiance of the punishment denounced, (and occasionally inflicted) by the ecclesiastical law. Previous to the year 1686, thousands of unlawful marriages were performed; most of them, in churches and chapels exempted from the visitation of the Ordinary, the ministers of which places did frequently marry without licence or banns: these were called "*lawless churches*;" the laws for the prevention of unlawful marriages being, by these means, of no effect.

Many of the earlier Fleet weddings were performed at that spot; but as the practice increased, it became necessary to add other places within the precincts of the Fleet, (the Warden being prohibited by Act of Parliament from allowing such ceremony) the consequence was, that many of the Fleet parsons, and also tavern-keepers in the neighbourhood appropriated certain rooms in their dwellings for this purpose; the parsons receiving the fees, and allowing a portion to the tavern-keepers, who also derived a profit from the sale of their liquors served to the wedding party. These tavern-keepers have also been known to keep a parson regularly at a salary of twenty shil-

ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT, The, (*continued.*)

lings per week; while others, upon the arrival of a wedding party, sent for any one they chose, with whom they divided the wedding fee. The generality of these tavern-keepers kept their own registers, the parsons entering the several weddings in these books, as well as their own.

One of these Fleet Registers being produced on a trial at Shrewsbury, in 1794, a Mrs. Olivi gave the following evidence:—"My first husband was Thomas Owens. I had the Register-books of Fleet-marriages in my possession from my marriage in 1761, till I went to America eleven years ago. I then sold them to Mr. Panton. My husband, Owens, died about 1773. He made a will. I had the possession of the books myself, as my husband had other business. I heard my husband say he purchased these books. He had a marriage-house in Fleet lane. I used the books to grant certificates upon parish affairs." By the will of Thomas Owens, dated February 18, 1775, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, he bequeaths to his wife Susan Owens, "All the books of the Registry of the Fleet Marriages now in my possession." By the evidence on the before-mentioned trial, in 1794, it appears that "persons who kept the different Marriage-houses were occasionally the clerks: if nobody was in the way, any person executed the office as a clerk. The man that in general was their servant he registered them." Five or six hundred of these books were purchased of Mrs. Olivi, about 1783, by Mr. Benjamin Panton, who, in his evidence in the cause of *Lloyd v. Passingham*, said they weighed more than a ton; that he had been in the habit of attending Courts of Justice with them, and never knew them refused. After Mr. Panton's death, he bequeathed these books to his daughter, who, in 1813, disposed of them to Mr. William Cox. Amongst the books is one used to contain an account of all searches made; it is headed, "This book contains all the searches found and not found from the year 1784 to 1804 and 1819, that as been made by any of Mr. Panton's family since inn their possession, and is now going on by Mr. William Cox, 1813." They were afterwards purchased of Mr. Cox by Government, in 1821: and in one of the printed Parliamentary estimates for that year is the following item:—"An account showing how the sum of £280,000, granted by Parliament to provide for extraordinary expenses of a civil nature, was expended;—George Maule, Esq. solicitor for the affairs of the Treasury, to enable him to purchase for the use of the public a series of books containing the entries of marriages in the Fleet Prison and the Rules thereof, from the year 1686 to the year 1754, £260. 6s. 6d."

The same causes which induced people to marry clandestinely at the Fleet prison, no doubt operated with those who married at the King's Bench prison, although from the latter prison being situated in the suburbs of London, but comparatively few marriages were performed there. In the neighbourhood of the King's Bench was a part of the Borough called "The Mint," a place of refuge for thieves and malefactors of the worst description; which, with White Friars, the Savoy, and other places about London, claimed certain privileges, and held out the advantages of a sanctuary to all debtors, thieves, and malefactors. At this place marriages were performed, and amongst the Fleet registers are three of King's Bench, and The Mint marriages.

Although the Savoy was one of those places of pretended privileges, there does not appear to have been any clandestine marriages there until after the passing of the Marriage Act: the following are the number of marriages before and after that period, viz.:—

|                |      |
|----------------|------|
| In 1752, ..... | 15   |
| 1753, .....    | 19   |
| 1754, .....    | 342  |
| 1755, .....    | 1190 |
| 1756, .....    | 63   |
| 1757, .....    | 13   |
| 1758, .....    | 17   |

On the passing of the Marriage Act, the Rev. John Wilkinson began to exer-



ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT, The, (*continued.*)

cise his supposed rights as the Minister of the Savoy, considering himself authorized to grant licences, because Dr. Killigrew, and other of his predecessors had granted them : the consequence was that the Savoy soon became known as the place for *easy* matrimony, these marriages procuring him a profusion of cash, all being rat-tat-tat at the street door, and on Easter day particularly. Mr. Wilkinson having had repeated hints from government of the impropriety of such proceedings, and the consequences likely to result from a continuance of the same, proceedings were at length resorted to against him, and he was compelled to make his escape over the leads of the Savoy, through the kitchen of the prison, (which was at that time there) to a private door into the chapel, to avoid those set to watch him. One Sunday morning an alarm was given that the Officers were in the church. A general panic ensued in his family; he sent word he was taken suddenly ill, and could not read prayers, made his way to a gate that opened on the Thames, reached Somerset stairs, where he took a boat, and got into Kent. Having arrived there, without interruption, he engaged a Mr. Grierson to officiate as his curate; but granted licences himself, imagining that his curate could not be responsible for any act or deed of the Minister. Soon after this, Mr. Vernon of Drury-lane Theatre, was married by Mr. Grierson to Miss Portier. Garrick insisted on seeing the certificate, which Mr. Vernon obtained from Mr. Grierson, and gave it to Garrick, who handed it over to Mr. Carrington, the King's Messenger. Upon this Mr. Grierson was taken up and tried for having married the parties, was convicted, and transported for fourteen years. In his defence, he stated that he was not aware of the illegality of the transaction, as he had married his own son there. After his committal, Mr. Wilkinson engaged the Rev. Mr. Brooks as his curate, and continued to derive great profits from these marriages. Considering himself certain of an acquittal, Mr. Wilkinson determined on surrendering himself and taking his trial, which he did, July 11, 1756. He was tried on the 16th, found guilty, and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. The vessel which was to take him to America, sailed early in March, 1757, but owing to stress of weather was driven back to Plymouth, where Mr. Wilkinson died from an attack of the gout.

After the death of Mr. Wilkinson, an individual of the name of Keith, of May-Fair Chapel, commenced this illegal employment, for which he was imprisoned fifteen years. In 1753, he published a pamphlet intituled "Observations on the Act for preventing Clandestine Marriages," and to which is prefixed an engraving of him as "The Rev. Mr. Keith, D.D."

The passing of the Marriage Act put a stop to these illegal marriages at May-Fair: but the day before the Act came into operation, (Lady-Day, 1754), sixty-one couple were married there.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| RULING MACHINES invented by a Dutchman, in London .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1792 |
| Woodmasson, Payne, and Brown, very much improved them. They were introduced into Scotland in 1803. Three were employed at Edinburgh, in 1806, which were the means of giving subsistence to at least thirty persons weekly, and facilitated labour to a very great extent. |      |
| RUSSIA began their new year, from January 1 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1700 |
| SABA, the Island of, planted by the Dutch .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1640 |
| SADDLES in use in .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 340  |
| Saddle-Horse Duty commenced in 1784.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |      |



- SAFFRON** in England in ..... 1389  
 It was first brought to England by a Pilgrim. Cultivated in 1582.
- SAIL-CLOTH** first made in England ..... 1599
- SALEM**, in New England, settled, ..... 1628
- SALIQUE LAW**, The. (*See "Arms of England."*)
- SALT-MINES** discovered in Staffordshire ..... 1670  
 Salting herrings after the Dutch method first used, 1416. Salt Petre first made in England, in 1625. Salt Duty revived in 1732. Salt, and incident duties, amounted to £1,400,000. in 1786 :— to £1,800,000. in 1787 :—and to £1,812,969. in 1788.
- SANCTUARIES** instituted ..... 617
- SANDWICH ISLANDS**, The, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered ..... 1778
- SANDWICH HARBOUR** destroyed by an Earthquake in. 1580
- SANDWICH ISLANDS**, the King and Queen of the, died in London, July ..... 1824  
 In the Spring of this year, the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, with a suite of six persons of rank, arrived in this country, where every mark of attention was paid to them, and sanguine hopes were entertained that their visit would be productive of important political advantages, as well as tend to the extension of civilization among the natives; but these hopes were disappointed by the sudden death of their Majesties. The bodies were deposited in the vaults under St. Martin's church until the 7th of October, when they were removed on board the *Blondé* frigate, Captain Lord Byron, to be conveyed to the Sandwich Islands.
- SANDUSKY, FORT**, in Upper Canada, the British and Indian Forces, under Major-General Proctor, repulsed at an attack on, August 2, ..... 1813
- SANTA CASA**, or **HOLY HOUSE OF LORETTO**.  
 Santa Casa, pretended to have been brought by angels from Palestine into Illyria, 1291. It was pillaged by the French, February 12, 1797, when the statue of the Madona was conveyed to Paris.
- SARDINIAN KING**, The, relinquished Turin, and all Piedmont to the French, December 6, ..... 1798  
 He afterwards retired to Sardinia.
- SARDINIA** erected into a kingdom ..... 1707  
 It was given to the Duke of Savoy.
- SATURN'S SATELLITES** discovered ..... 1608  
 The ring, in 1634.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| SAVANNAH settled .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1732      |
| SAW, The, invented by Dædalus,..... B. C.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1380      |
| SAXON GREEN, invented .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1744      |
| SAXONS, The, came into England .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 449       |
| <p>The Saxon line was restored under Edward the Confessor. Edward was born at Islop, in Oxfordshire, and began his reign in the fortieth year of his age. He was crowned at Winchester, 1042: married Editha, daughter of Godwin, Earl of Kent, 1043: remitted the tax of Danegelt, and was the first king of England that touched for the King's Evil, 1058: died January 5, 1066, aged 65: was buried in Westminster Abbey, which he re-built, where his bones were enshrined in gold, set with jewels, 1206. Emma, his mother, died in 1052. He was succeeded by Harold II.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |           |
| SCARBOROUGH CLIFF, and the Spaw removed, December 18 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1738      |
| SCARCITY-ROOT, a kind of turnip, introduced and propagated in England by Dr. Lettsom, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1787      |
| SCARLET DYE invented.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1000      |
| It was first used at Bow, near Stratford, in 1643.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |           |
| SCENES introduced into Theatres .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1533      |
| SCHISM ACT passed in .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1714      |
| SCOTCH GOLD and SILVER prohibited passing current in England.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1393      |
| SCOTLAND, the Rebellion in, began .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1715      |
| SCULPTURE invented by Debutades .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | B. C. 200 |
| SCUTAGE, the first tax levied in England to pay an army .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1159      |
| SEAL, THE GREAT, of England, stole from the Lord Chancellor, (Thurlow,) March 24 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1784      |
| <p>Seals were not much in use with the Saxons: they signed their parchments with the cross, impressions of lead being affixed. The Great Seal of England first used to Crown Grants, &amp;c. in 1050. There was a seal of Edward I. at Westminster, about 1188. Coats of Arms were not introduced on Seals till 1218.</p> <p>A new one made on account of the United Kingdoms, January 2, 1801. Destroyed in Council by William IV. and a new one adopted. It was executed by Mr. Wyon, the Chief Engraver of Seals to the King. On the obverse of the New Seal, His Majesty is represented seated on his throne, supported by Neptune and Britannia: on one side are the figures of Piety and Justice; and, on the other, Peace and Plenty. The Seal is composed of silver. A New Seal for the Admiralty Court of Scotland was also approved of.</p> |           |
| SEAL ENGRAVING, the Art of, applied to printing with blocks .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1440      |

|                                                                                                                                                                                           |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| SEALING CHARTERS AND DEEDS first used in Eng-<br>land in .....                                                                                                                            | 1065 |
| SEALING-WAX introduced into general use.....                                                                                                                                              | 1556 |
| SEAMEN'S WAGES advanced by Parliament, May 9 .....                                                                                                                                        | 1797 |
| The Purser's deduction of one-eighth of provisions being taken off.                                                                                                                       |      |
| SEAS, the sovereignty of the, maintained.....                                                                                                                                             | 1633 |
| The sovereignty of England over the British seas maintained by Selden, and<br>measures taken by the British Government in consequence, 8th Charles I.<br>1633.                            |      |
| SECRETARIES OF STATE first appointed in England ...                                                                                                                                       | 1529 |
| Lord Cromwell was so made by Cardinal Wolsey.                                                                                                                                             |      |
| SECURITY OF THE KING'S PERSON, the Act for,<br>passed .....                                                                                                                               | 1703 |
| Improved in 1795.                                                                                                                                                                         |      |
| SEDAN CHAIRS introduced into England by the Duke of<br>Buckingham .....                                                                                                                   | 1634 |
| First made in London, and a fourteen years' patent for selling them granted to a<br>person of the name of Duncombe, in 1634. The Marine Chair invented by<br>Christopher Irving, in 1764. |      |
| SEDITION BILL, The, passed, December 17 .....                                                                                                                                             | 1795 |
| It was also enacted that all Seditious Societies and Reading Rooms, should be sup-<br>pressed. Act passed, June 21, 1797.                                                                 |      |
| SEISINS, Register of, established.....                                                                                                                                                    | 1617 |
| SEIZURES at the Custom House amounted to £25,000. in .                                                                                                                                    | 1742 |
| ' SEMPER EADEM,' first used as the motto of the Arms<br>of England, December 13 .....                                                                                                     | 1702 |
| SEPTENIAL PARLIAMENT ACT passed. (See PAR-<br>LIAMENT.)                                                                                                                                   |      |
| SERVANT MAN'S TAX took place in .....                                                                                                                                                     | 1775 |
| Enlarged 1781: 1785: 1796: and 1797:—Female Servant's Tax, 1785: abolished<br>in 1792.                                                                                                    |      |
| SERVANT'S WAGES taxed .....                                                                                                                                                               | 1695 |
| SESSION, COURT OF, first appointed by James I. in ...                                                                                                                                     | 1425 |
| Abolished 1503: re-established by James V. in 1531: re-instated at Edinburgh,<br>in 1656.                                                                                                 |      |

**SESSIONS HALL**, the floor of the, at Poole, in Monmouthshire, fell August 11..... 1758

This unfortunate event happened when the Court was sitting, and occasioned the death of several persons.

**SETTLEMENT OF THE CROWN**..... 1689

**SEXTANT**, The, invented by Tycho Brahe, at Augsburg . 1550

**SHEEP** prohibited to be exported from England in..... 1424

They were permitted to be sent to Spain in 1467. In 1809, the Spanish Cortes sent two thousand of the Merino breed, accompanied by shepherds, as a present to His Majesty George III. They have since been crossed with the English sheep, and afford the finest wool.

**SHERBROOK, THE LADY**, wrecked on the Mouse Island, July 19 ..... 1831

She was wrecked on Mouse Island, near Point Blank, by which unfortunate accident 246 persons were drowned.

**SHERIFFS** first appointed..... 1079

**SHERIFFS OF LONDON**, fifty appointed in one day..... 1734

Thirty-five of whom paid the fine, July 2, 1734.

**SHIPS** invented ..... B. C. 1689

The first ship seen in Greece, (supposed to be a galley) was brought from Egypt to Rhodes by Daunus, B. C. 1485. In 1310, and some time after, the English ships of war were hired of merchants; that with a double deck, and built in England, was of the burthen of 1000 tons, and built by order of Henry VII. which was called the "Great Harry," and cost £14,000. Previous to this, 24-gun ships were the largest in our navy, and these had no port-holes, the guns being on the upper decks only. The first double-decker in Scotland was the Carmel, built in the reign of James III. In 1512, while commanded by Sir Andrew Wood, and convoying a fleet of merchantmen from Flanders, she was attacked off the east coast of Fife by Sir Stephen Bull, in the Great Harry, who was taken after a severe conflict. Port-holes, and other improvements, were invented by Decharges, a French builder at Brest, in the reign of Louis XII. Fire-ships first used at Antwerp, 1585. Bomb-vessels invented 1680, by Bernard d'Elisagaray Renau, a Frenchman.

## SHIP-BUILDING.

The art of ship-building was attributed to the Egyptians, as the first inventors. The first ship of the burthen of 800 tons was built in England in 1597. A first-rate man of war requires about 60,000 cubic feet of timber, and uses 180,000 lb. of rough hemp in the cordage and sails for it. The ground on which the timber for a 74-gun ship would require to grow, would be fourteen acres. It requires 3000 loads of timber, each load containing fifty cubical feet. Fifteen hundred well-grown trees, of two loads each, will cover fourteen acres, at twenty feet asunder. Three thousand loads of rough oak, at 2s. per foot, or £5. per load, will cost £15,000. The shipping and navigation of Great Britain for 1810, 1811, and 1812, ending on the 30th of September in each year, was as follows:—

| <i>Years.</i> | <i>Vessels.</i> |
|---------------|-----------------|
| In 1810,..... | 23,703          |
| 1811,.....    | 24,106          |
| 1812,.....    | 24,107          |

which, in the last-mentioned year, were navigated by 165,030 seamen.



**SHIP-MONEY** exacted ..... 1634

Abolished in 1641. This oppressive tax cost Charles the First his head.

## SHOES.

The people had in former times an extravagant way of adorning their feet; they wore the beaks, or points of their shoes so long, that they encumbered themselves in their walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the gentlemen fastened theirs with chains of silver, or rich silver-gilt, whilst others had recourse to laces. This fantastic custom continued in fashion until the year 1382; it was then prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20s. and the pain of cursing by the Clergy, 1467. Shoes of the present fashion were worn in England in 1633; but the buckle was not introduced until 1670: began to be discontinued about 1794.

**SHOP-LIFTING ACT**, which made it capital, passed ..... 1699

**SHOP-TAX** passed..... 1785

Repealed in 1789.

**SHOULDER KNOTS** first used ..... 1672

**SICILY** garrisoned by the English, March 24 ..... 1808

**SICKNESS**, the Great, in London ..... 1729

This sickness, which happened in December, carried off the amazing number of 1000 persons in the course of a week. Again in January, 1733, which carried off 1,588 persons in one week.—In the year 1743, it again proved fatal, carrying off persons to the number of 1,488.

**SIDE SADDLES** first used in England ..... 1380

**SIERRA LEONE COAST** discovered ..... 1460

**SIERRA LEONE**, the Settlement of, attacked by the natives,  
who were repulsed, February 17 ..... 1809

**SIGNALS AT SEA** were devised by James II. while Duke  
of York ..... 1665

**SILK, WROUGHT**, brought from Persia to Greece ... B. C. 325

From India, A. D. 274. Known at Rome in Tiberius' time, when a law passed in the senate, prohibiting the use of plate of massy gold, and also forbidding men to debase themselves by wearing silk, which was only to be worn by women. Heliogabalus first wore a garment of silk, 220. Silk-worms brought to Europe 300 years later. Silk at one time the same value with gold, weight for weight, and thought to grow like cotton on trees, 220. The Emperor Aurelian, who died in 275, refused his Empress a robe of silk on account of its being too dear. Silk introduced into Europe by some Monks, 551; by the same class, who had visited India, in 555, and who brought from thence silk-worms' eggs to Constantinople, at which place raw silk was in time produced in abundance, and worked up into manufactures at Athens, Thebes, Corinth, &c. &c. Charlemagne presented to Offa, king of Mercia, a belt, a Hunnish sword, and two silk vests, in 780. Greek manufacturers of silk, brought by Roger, king of Sicily, to Europe, settled at Palermo, where they taught the Sicilians, not only to breed up the silk-worms, but to spin and weave silk; which art was carried afterwards to Italy and Spain, and also to the south of France, a little before Francis I. who brought it to Touraine, 1130. Venice

SILK, WROUGHT, (*continued.*)

inveigled silk weavers from Greece and Palermo, in Sicily, 1207; silk mantles worn by some noblemen's ladies at a ball, at Kennelworth Castle, in Warwickshire, 1286; silk manufactured in England, 1504; first silk manufacture in France, 1521; raw silk not produced there till a long time afterwards; first worn by the English clergy, 1534; silk-worms and mulberry trees propagated by Henry IV. through all France, 1559; broad silk manufacture from raw silk introduced into England, 1620. Silk first imported from Persia through Russia, 1742.

## SILK MACHINE, the powerful one at Derby invented ... 1734

This wonderful machine, invented, and first erected at Derby, by Sir Thomas Lombe, for the purpose of making organzine, or thrown silk. Sir Thomas, after immense labour, and with the assistance of a friar, at great personal hazard, succeeded in bringing it from Italy into this country. By a law of Sardinia, the disclosing, or attempting to disclose to foreigners the process of making organzine silk was punishable with death. This wonderful machine contains the astonishing number of 25,586 wheels, 97,746 movements, and makes the amazing quantity of 518,504,660 yards in *twenty-four* hours: all the movements are set to work by only one water-wheel. The sum of £14,000. was voted by the House of Commons to the inventor. A model of this machine was, agreeably to a condition of the grant, deposited in the Tower of London, where it still remains.

## SILVER MINES first discovered in Germany ..... 950

Silver mines discovered at Brittany, in France, November, 1730; in Devonshire, 1294; at Potosi, 1545; at Cusco, 1712.

## SILVER PLATE.

Silver plate, or vessels, first made use of in England, by Welfred, a Northumberland bishop, a lofty and ambitious man, 709; silver knives and forks, spoons and cups, a very great luxury, 1300.

## SINGING in Churches established ..... 77

## SINKING FUND BILL, The, passed ..... 1717

Again in 1786.

## SURNAMES introduced into England by the Normans ..... 1200

## SLAVE TRADE, The, first followed by the English..... 1563

A statute was made, enacting, that a runagade servant, or any who lives idly for three days, be brought before two Justices of the Peace, and marked V. with a hot iron on the breast, and adjudged the slave of him who brought him, for two years; he was to take the said slave, and give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse-meat, and cause him to work, by beating, chaining, or otherwise: and if within that space, he absented himself fourteen days, was to be marked on the forehead or cheek, by a hot iron, with an S. and be his master's slave for ever; for a second desertion, to be tried for felony; it was also lawful to put a ring of iron round his neck, arm or leg; a beggar's child might be put apprentice, and, on running away, become a slave to his master, 1547. The Slave-Trade began in South America, 1550. At the sale of Rice the broker's effects, who was executed for forgery, a negro slave was put up and sold in London for £32. January 28, 1763!!! In the same year, there were 104,000 bought in the West Indies at £15. each, amounting to £1,582,000. sterling, chiefly by barter. Obtained their freedom by arrival in England, in 1772. Abolished in Popish Austria, June 26, 1782.

**SLAVE-TRADE, The, (*continued*.)**

Abolished in Pennsylvania, 1784. Debated in Parliament in 1787: and regulated in 1788.

In the year 1788, the slaves in the West India Islands, belonging to Great Britain, were:—

|                                  |         |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| In Jamaica, .....                | 174,000 |
| Barbadoes .....                  | 80,000  |
| Antigua .....                    | 36,000  |
| Grenada and the Grenadines ..... | 40,000  |
| St. Christophers .....           | 27,090  |
| St. Vincent's .....              | 15,000  |
| Dominica .....                   | 15,000  |
| Anguilla, Tortola, &c. ....      | 14,000  |
| Nevis .....                      | 10,090  |
| Montserrat .....                 | 9,000   |
| Total number of Slaves. ....     | 10,000  |

The debate for its abolition lasted two days, in April, 1791: again in 1792; and last, in 1807, when the Act passed. Negro Slavery abolished, and TWENTY MILLIONS!! granted by the British Parliament as a compensation to the Planters, 1833. Abolished in the British Colonies, in 1834.

**SLIPPERS** first used about..... 1570

**SMITHFIELD** paved..... 1615

**SMUGGLER'S ACT** passed..... 1736  
Mitigated in 1781; enforced 1784.

**SNOW**, heavy fall of, January 10,..... 1814

On the evening of this day a very heavy snow commenced, which was general over the whole kingdom. Upwards of 100 bags of letters were due at the General Post Office on the evening of the 15th; and, on the 17th, 1,500 bags were due in Dublin.

**SOAP** first made at London and Bristol..... 1524

**SOCIETY ISLES**, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered ..... 1765

**SOHO WORKS**, The, Birmingham, lighted with Gas,  
April 29 ..... 1802

The Soho Works at Birmingham were brilliantly lighted by Gas, in honour of the Peace. The first public display of this new mode of illumination. Mr. Murdch has the singular merit of being the Author of this miracle of modern times.

**SOLAR SYSTEM** discovered by Pythagoras ..... B. C. 500  
Revived by Copernicus, 1532; proved by Sir Isaac Newton, 1695.

**SOLOMON'S ISLES**, in America, discovered in ..... 1527  
Little is known of them, as no Europeans have settled colonies there.

**SOLWAY MOSS**, the sudden swell of, December 31..... 1771

Solway Moss, bordering on Scotland, ten miles from Carlisle, began to swell, owing to heavy rains, and upwards of 400 acres of it rose to such a height,

**SOLWAY MOSS, (*continued.*)**

above the level of the ground, that at last it rolled forward like a torrent, and continued its course above a mile, sweeping along with it, houses, trees, and every thing in its way: it then divided into islands of different extent, from one to ten feet deep. It covered near 600 acres at Netherby, to which it removed, and destroyed about thirty small villages. It continued in motion from Saturday to Wednesday, December 31, 1771.

**SOMERS' ISLES** discovered..... 1527

**SORCERY AND WITCHCRAFT.**

A woman convicted of these imaginary crimes, was burnt by order of the Inquisition at Seville, in 1780!!

**SOUND**, a Toll established there in ..... 1348

A Toll was established there by Denmark, on all ships passing into the Baltic Sea. The supposed impregnability of its fortress disproved by a British fleet, 1801.

**SOUT-HSEA ACT** passed, May 6 ..... 1716

**SOUTH-SEA SCHEME**, The; (*See BUBBLES.*)

**SOUTHWARK** annexed to London in ..... 1550

Its Fair regulated, 1743: abolished in 1762.

**SOWING CORN**, &c. the Art of, taught by Ceres, ... B.c. 1409

**SPACE.**

The following calculation of Space has been determined by Jedediah Buxton, of Elmlton, near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, who proved, in 1751, that,—200 Barley-corns, 300 Wheat-corns, 512 Rye-corns, 180 Oats, 40 Peas, 25 Beans, 80 Vetches, 100 Lentils, 2304 hairs one inch long, are contained in one solid inch.

**SPA-FIELDS MEETING**, the Great, November 15 ..... 1816

At this Meeting from twenty to thirty thousand persons assembled to vote an Address to the Prince Regent, from the distressed manufacturers, tradesmen, &c. A second Meeting took place on the 2nd of December following, which terminated in a very alarming riot, the shops of several gun-smiths being plundered of arms by the mob, amongst which was that of Mr. Beckwith, on Snow-hill, and for which one of the rioters (Cashman, a sailor,) was executed there.

**SPANIARDS**, dreadful massacre of, at Madrid, May 2 ..... 1808

Charles having resigned his kingdom to Bonaparte on the 4th of May, 1808, he appointed his brother Joseph, king of Spain and India.

**SPANIARDS**, 10,000 revolt, August 24 ..... 1808

The Spaniards in the north of Germany, under the Marquis de la Romana, embarked with 10,000 Spaniards in English ships for Spain, quitting Bonaparte's armies.

**SPANISH ARMADA**, Defeat of the ..... 1588

On the 21st of July, 1588, this formidable fleet appeared off Plymouth, and was



SPANISH ARMADA, Defeat of the, (*continued*)..... 1588

met there by the English fleet, under the command of Lord Effingham, Lord High Admiral, Drake, Hawkins, and Frobisher, when both fleets immediately formed the line of battle. The van of the Spanish fleet was led by Alphonso de Leyva, the Duke of Medina commanded the centre, and Juan Martinez de Ricaldo the rear. This Armada consisted of 132 ships, including transports, on board of which were embarked 19,290 soldiers, 8,350 sailors, 2,080 galley slaves, and 2,630 pieces of cannon, which, at that time of day, when ships of 1,200 tons carried hardly sixty pieces of ordnance, was a prodigious force.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, the first  
chosen, in ..... 1340SPEAKING TRUMPETS invented by Kircher, a Jesuit,  
in ..... 1652

## SPECTACLES invented by Spina, a Monk of Pisa, ..... 1299

## SPINNING-WHEEL, The, invented at Brunswick ..... 1530

Another was invented by Mr. Swindell, at Stockport, in Yorkshire, which finishes, on each Spindle, three lays, of thirty hanks to the pound, in an hour, in 1785.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, the drinking of, restrained by  
Act ..... 1751SPOT, or MACULA OF THE SUN, more than thrice the  
bigness of our earth, passed the Sun's centre, April 21, 1766

## SPURS were in use before ..... 1400

STAMP ACT in America, passed ..... 1764  
It was repealed March 18, 1766.

## STAMP DUTIES began in Ireland, March 25, ..... 1774

STAMP DUTIES instituted in England ..... 1694  
Increased 1756: again 1776: again 1780, 1789, and 1797. The Stamp Duties from the years 1785, to 1792 inclusive, yielded the sum of £9,790,522. 17s. 3d.STAMP PAPER for the covering of walls of rooms, intro-  
duced in Spain and Holland, ..... 1555  
Flock, or velvet paper first used, in 1620.

## STANDING ARMIES began in France, by Charles VII . 1445

## STANDARD fixed by Law for gold and silver..... 1300

## STAR-CHAMBER, THE COURT OF, instituted, ..... 1487

Unable to stem the torrent of popular fury, Charles I. (in whose reign it was established,) agreed to abolish the Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission,

STAR-CHAMBER, COURT OF, (*continued.*)

two of the worst tribunals ever known in this country, for stripping the subject of all civil and religious rights, the instituting of which no doubt paved the way for his downfall. The Star-Chamber Court was abolished in 1641.

STARCHING linen first introduced into England ..... 1552

STATUARY invented by Dædalus ..... B. C. 1200

Artificial stone, for Statues, &c. discovered by a Neapolitan, in 1776; and introduced into this country, by Mrs. Coade, of London.

STATUTE MILES first ascertained in England..... 1593

STATUTES first printed ..... 1483

STATUTES OF CLARENDON made ..... 1164

In the French language, 1266: of Marlborough, 1269: of Mortmain, enacted, 1279: Quo Warranto, passed, October, 1280. Winchester passed, October, 1284: forbidding the levying of Taxes without consent of Parliament, 1297: of premunire, which excluded foreigners from Ecclesiastical livings, April 23, 1344.

STEAM-BOAT, the Comet, run down by another,..... 1825

The Comet was run down by another steam-boat, off Gourrock, in the River Clyde, when sixty persons were drowned.

STEAM ENGINE invented by Savary..... 1618

This engine was invented for the purpose of taking ballast or gravel out of rivers, or for raising great quantities of water, for which patents were granted in 1618; improved by James Watt, in 1764; the first idea of by the Marquis of Worcester, 1663.

STEAM VESSEL, The Rothsay Castle, loss of, August 17, 1831

This vessel was lost near Puffin island, Beaumaris, by which accident 100 persons lost their lives.

STEAM BATTERY, floating steam, experimental trip of, &c. July 4..... 1815

A floating Steam Battery, carrying twenty-six guns of the largest calibre, constructed by the celebrated Fulton, performed an experimental trip from New York to the Ocean eastward of Sandy Hook, and back again, a distance of fifty-three miles, in eight hours and twenty minutes. The battery was mounted on a double boat, 156 feet long, with a channel between of fifteen feet wide.

## STEEL, GERMAN.

German steel was invented, and brought into England, by a man who died in a shed in Golden-square, London, May, 1788.

STEWs, public ones, suppressed, which before were licensed 1546

STIRRUPS first used in the 6th century.

**STOCKINGS, (SILK) first worn by Henry II. of France ... 1547**

Mr. Howell says, "That in 1560, Queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of "black knit silk stockings by her silk-woman, Mrs. Montague, and she never "wore cloth ones any more." He adds, "That Henry VIII. that magnificent and experienced Prince, wore ordinarily cloth hose, except there "came from Spain, by great chance, a pair of silk stockings;" for Spain very early abounded in silk. His son, Edward VI. was presented with a pair of Spanish silk stockings by his merchant, Sir Thomas Graham, and the present was then much taken notice of; consequently the invention of knit silk stockings came from Spain. Others relate that William Rider, a London apprentice, seeing at the house of an Italian merchant, a pair of knit worsted stockings from Mantua, from thence ingeniously made a pair like them, which he presented to the Earl of Pembroke, and were the first of the kind made in England, 1564; the loom for weaving them was invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee, of Cambridge, 1589.

**STOCK COMPANIES, Act respecting, ..... 1693****STOCK-JOBGING forbid by Parliament, March 28 ..... 1734****STONEHENGE, a remarkable occurrence at..... 1797**

A most singular circumstance took place at Stonehenge, near Salisbury, January 1, 1797, viz. the removal of the massive stones there. These stones were placed one upon another, and are supposed to have been the temple of the ancient Druids; because it is in a circular form, and seems to have been much more regular. It has puzzled a great many diligent enquirers to account for the laying of these enormous stones one upon another; for they are so heavy, that it is thought no artifice now known is sufficient to have raised those that lie across to that height.

**STONE BULLETS in use in England so late as ..... 1514****STORM, a dreadful, in the Baltic, October 14..... 1813**

It did great damage to the shipping, particularly to the British homeward-bound convoys.

**STRAND, London, first built on ..... 1353****STRANGFORD, LORD, suspended from voting, &c. .... 1784**

Lord Strangford was suspended from voting in the Irish House of Lords, for soliciting a bribe in the cause of Rochfort and Ely, at the above date.

**STRATFORD JUBILEE, The, in honour of Shakspeare, September 6 ..... 1769****STRAW used for the King's bed ..... 1234****STREET, The, crossing the West end of the Metropolis, from Carlton House to the Regent's Park, commenced building ..... 1815****ST. SWITHIN'S DAY.**

For more than a thousand years, the popular superstition respecting this day has prevailed in this country, that if it rains on St. Swithin's day, it will rain more

ST. SWITHIN'S DAY, (*continued*)

or less every day for the next forty days ensuing; but the following correct statement of the number of days in six successive years, in which no rain fell between the 15th of July and 24th of August, may suffice to show the fallacy of the adage.

| <i>Years.</i>  | <i>Days of no rain.</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| In 1821, ..... | 22                      |
| 1822, .....    | 21                      |
| 1823, .....    | 4                       |
| 1824, .....    | 16                      |
| 1825, .....    | 26                      |
| 1826, .....    | 25                      |
| 1828, .....    | 3                       |

Saint Swithin, or Swithun, was a bishop of Winchester who died in 868. He desired that he might be buried in the open church-yard, instead of the chancel of the Minster, where the great reposed; wishing his body to be laid where the drops of rain might wet his grave; but the Monks imagining it derogatory for their bishop to be interred with the common people, they determined upon removing the body from the church-yard into the choir of their church. On the 15th of July the Monks began the work of disinterring the body of the bishop; but in the midst of their proceeding, it rained so heavily that they were obliged to desist for that day. On the second, the attempt was again renewed, but with no better success: and the same on the third, when all further proceedings were given up. The tradition is so far valuable as it proves that the summers in our island were subject to occasional heavy rains, in the same way as at present. The popular superstition connected with St. Swithin's Day is expressed in a Scotch proverb:—

“ Saint Swithin's Day, gif ye do rain,  
For forty days it will remain;  
Saint Swithin's Day, an ye be fair,  
For forty daies 'twill rain nae mair.”

Mr. Howard, in his interesting work on the Climate of London, states, that in 1807, it rained with us on the day in question, and a dry time followed; and the same in 1808. In 1818 and 1819 it was dry on the 15th, and a very dry time in each case followed. The other summers, occurring between 1807 and 1819, appear to have come under the general proposition, that in a majority of our summers, a showery period, which, with some latitude as to time and local circumstances, may be admitted to constitute daily rain for forty days, does come on about the time indicated by the tradition of St. Swithin.

|                                                                   |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| ST. EUSTATIA ISLE settled by Holland .....                        | 1632 |
| ST. LAWRENCE river discovered and explored by the<br>French ..... | 1508 |
| ST. SALVADOR, or GUANIHANÍ. ( <i>See page 67.</i> )               |      |
| STORMS. One in Canterbury .....                                   | 234  |
| It threw down 200 houses, and killed several families.            |      |
| In London, which killed several people .....                      | 277  |
| At Winchester, .....                                              | 301  |



|                                                                                                                                                      |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| STORMS. Hail-stones much bigger than hens' eggs .....                                                                                                | 344  |
| At Carlisle in .....                                                                                                                                 | 349  |
| Four hundred and twenty houses were blown down, and many people killed.                                                                              |      |
| Great Part of Colchester destroyed, and several people killed .....                                                                                  | 416  |
| In York, which blew down several houses, and killed many people .....                                                                                | 458  |
| In most parts of Britain, in .....                                                                                                                   | 459  |
| In this storm, hailstones fell above three inches in diameter, killing many people, and much cattle.                                                 |      |
| In London, which threw down many houses, and killed 250 inhabitants .....                                                                            | 549  |
| On the coasts of Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire ...                                                                                                     | 566  |
| At Lincoln, which threw down above 100 houses,                                                                                                       | 701  |
| In Wells.....                                                                                                                                        | 772  |
| At Coventry .....                                                                                                                                    | 781  |
| In Cambridge; above forty houses destroyed ...                                                                                                       | 919  |
| At Manchester,.....                                                                                                                                  | 921  |
| In London, which threw down 1500 houses .....                                                                                                        | 944  |
| Southampton nearly destroyed by lightning .....                                                                                                      | 951  |
| At Colchester .....                                                                                                                                  | 996  |
| In London, when nearly 400 houses were blown down .....                                                                                              | 1055 |
| At Edinburgh .....                                                                                                                                   | 1064 |
| In several parts of England, in .....                                                                                                                | 1091 |
| The storm was particularly severe at Winchelscomb, in Gloucestershire, where the steeple of the church was thrown down, October 3, 1091.             |      |
| At London, October 17, .....                                                                                                                         | 1091 |
| Five hundred houses were thrown down, and Bow church unroofed; and at Old Sarum, the steeple with several houses were thrown down, October 17, 1091. |      |
| In England .....                                                                                                                                     | 1116 |

- STORMS.** A great part of Denmark and Norway almost made desolate in ..... 1194
- Another in..... 1205  
 This storm caused many lives to be lost; houses were overthrown, and the corn in the fields destroyed, by hail as large as hens' eggs.
- One which threw down several churches in ..... 1222
- Another in..... 1233  
 Dreadful thunder for fifteen successive days, with terrible tempests of rain.
- At Windsor, in ..... 1251  
 In this storm, the chimney of the chamber where the Queen of Henry III. and her children lay, was blown down, and their whole apartments at Windsor shaken. Several oaks in the park were rent asunder, and torn up by the roots, accompanied with the most dreadful thunder and lightning ever recollected.
- Another in..... 1285  
 Edward I. and his Queen when walking in their bedchamber, were struck by a flash of lightning which came in at the window, passed by them, killed two of the servants who waited upon them, but did their Majesties no injury.
- One in ..... 1359  
 During the time that Edward III. was on his march, and within two leagues of the town of Chartres, in France, he was overtaken by a storm of the most piercing wind, accompanied with rain, lightning, and hailstones of such an immense size, as to kill 600 of his horses and 1000 of his best troops.
- Another in..... 1389  
 On the arrival of the second wife of Richard II. from Bohemia, a most terrible storm arose at the moment of her being about to place her foot on shore, as had not been experienced for many years. Several ships were dashed to pieces in the harbour, and that in which the Queen came over was severely injured; and is a remarkable circumstance, that on the arrival of his second wife, a similar storm happened, in which the King's baggage was lost, and many ships of the fleet cast away.
- Another in different parts of England, in ..... 1392  
 Many houses were thrown down, by which a serious destruction of cattle was caused, and several trees were rooted up.
- Another, in London, November 25 ..... 1413  
 In this severe storm the leads of the Grayfriars church, and the whole side of a street, called "The Old Exchange," London, beat down.

- STORMS.** One by which St. Paul's steeple was fired by lightning, and the steeple of Waltham Cross consumed ..... 1442
- At St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire ..... 1480  
A storm of hail took place here at the above date, the stones of which measured eighteen inches round.
- In Italy, in ..... 1510  
A storm of hail at this place destroyed all the fish, birds, and beasts in the country, some of the stones weighing nearly one hundred pounds.
- In Denmark, January 1 ..... 1515  
This terrible storm rooted up whole forests, and blew down the steeple of the great church at Copenhagen.
- In Northamptonshire ..... 1558  
A storm of hail, the stones of which measured fifteen inches in circumference, July, 1558.
- At Leicester, in ..... 1563
- At Chelmsford, in Essex, which destroyed 500 acres of corn ..... 1566
- At Dorchester, a storm of hail, the stones of which measured seven inches in circumference, August 22 ..... 1651
- All over Europe, September 2 ..... 1658  
This storm happened on the day of Oliver Cromwell's death, and was so very violent and terrible, that it extended all over Europe.
- In London, February 18 ..... 1662
- In the Bay of Cromer, in Norfolk ..... 1696  
In this storm two hundred sail of colliers and several coasters, were lost, with all their crews.
- In Cheshire, Lancashire, &c., April 29 ..... 1697  
This storm killed fowls and small animals, and knocked down horses and men; some of the hailstones weighing half a pound.
- In Hertfordshire, May 4 ..... 1697  
In this storm hailstones fell fourteen inches in circumference, destroying trees and corn in a dreadful manner.

## STORMS. THE GREAT ONE, in London, November 26, ... 1703

Among the dreadful calamities which have happened to London, since that of the Great Fire, nothing seems to have threatened it more than this dreadful occurrence, which happened in the second year of the reign of Queen Anne, and began about ten o'clock at night, and continued to rage with the utmost violence until seven o'clock on the following morning. The following is a list of the losses in London alone, viz.:—2000 stacks of chimnies blown down: the lead on several church tops rolled together like parchment: and at Westminster Abbey, Christ's Hospital, St. Andrew's, Holborn, and many other places, it was entirely carried off by the wind. Two newly-built turrets on St. Aldermany's, one of the spires at St. Saviour's, Southwark, and all the four pinnacles of St. Michael's, in Crooked-lane, were entirely blown down; the vanes and spindles of weathercocks were universally broken; several houses near Moorfields were entirely levelled to the ground; and upwards of 200 more in the out-parts, together with the gable-ends of houses almost innumerable; fifty-one persons were killed, 500 maimed, and a great number perished in the river Thames, where all the vessels (four only excepted) were driven from their moorings, and were found mostly on shore, particularly between Shadwell and Limehouse; more than 500 wherries were dashed to pieces; sixty barges driven foul of London bridge, and numbers sunk and staved. The loss in London alone was estimated at £1,000,000. and a half sterling: and so great was the demand for bricklayers' work, that numbers were for some time compelled to use sail-cloths, tarpaulins, &c. for temporary expedients. The damage at sea, far exceeded that on land; twelve men of war were entirely lost, with upwards of 2000 of the crew; and the destruction among the merchantmen was adequate; 8000 persons perished by the floods of the Thames and the Severn; many vessels were lost on the coast of Holland; 17,000 trees were torn up by the roots in Kent alone. The Eddystone light-house, near Plymouth, (for an account of which see page 43) was destroyed on this night. Among the multitude of cattle, lost on this occasion, 15,000 perished in one level.

Carolina greatly damaged by Storms 1722, and... 1798

Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, June ..... 1731

Received damage to the amount of £2000.

At St. Kitt's, June 30 ..... 1733

Twenty ships were lost.

At Jamaica, in ..... 1734

At the mouth of the Ganges, in India, October 11 1737

This storm occasioned 20,000 vessels to be cast away, eight English East India ships, and the loss of 300,000 people. The water rose forty feet higher than usual.

At Antigua, in August..... 1740



|                                                                                                  |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| STORMS. On the coast of England, November 1 .....                                                | 1740 |
| At Canterbury, September 3 .....                                                                 | 1741 |
| In Yorkshire, when the hailstones were 5 inches<br>round, May .....                              | 1745 |
| At Nantz, March 7 .....                                                                          | 1750 |
| Sixty-six vessels were lost, and 800 sailors.                                                    |      |
| At Jamaica, August 10 .....                                                                      | 1751 |
| Damage was done to the amount of £300,000.                                                       |      |
| At Cadiz, when 100 ships were lost, December 8,                                                  | 1751 |
| At Martinico, September 12 .....                                                                 | 1756 |
| At Barbadoes, August 23 .....                                                                    | 1758 |
| At Charleston, South Carolina, May 4, .....                                                      | 1761 |
| The ships lost there, were worth £20,000.                                                        |      |
| At Girgenti, in Italy, April 18 .....                                                            | 1772 |
| The hailstones weighed twenty ounces.                                                            |      |
| At Leeds, in Yorkshire, June 20 .....                                                            | 1772 |
| The hailstones were of a tremendous size.                                                        |      |
| At St. Jago, July 16.....                                                                        | 1772 |
| At this place the storm did an immense deal of damage, the hailstones being the size of oranges. |      |
| At St. Kitt's, August 30 .....                                                                   | 1772 |
| Immense damage was done in that and the adjoining islands.                                       |      |
| In France and England, March .....                                                               | 1773 |
| At Boston, North America, in August; also at<br>Cuba, in July, in .....                          | 1773 |
| At Oxford, November 15.....                                                                      | 1773 |
| Again, on the South Coasts, in November .....                                                    | 1773 |
| At Alençon, in France.....                                                                       | 1774 |
| The hailstones measured eighteen inches round.                                                   |      |
| At London, September 20: and December 5, 6,<br>and 7 .....                                       | 1774 |
| Did great damage to the shipping.                                                                |      |

- STORMS. In the North of England, when four Dublin  
Packets foundered, October 19 ..... 1775
- At Antwerp, &c. July 11 ..... 1776  
The hailstones were as large as hens' eggs, and weighed three  
quarters of a pound; they killed several horses, &c. and de-  
stroyed the fruits of the earth.
- In the West Indies, September 6 ..... 1776  
This was the severest ever known.
- At Florence, and its neighbourhood, which did  
great damage, October 16 ..... 1777
- All over England, January ..... 1779
- At Highbickington, Devonshire, July ..... 1780  
At this place thirteen elm-trees were removed 200 yards from  
their original position, remaining upright, and in a flourish-  
ing state. At the same place, a rock was divided upwards of  
eight feet asunder, and all the poultry and corn, for some  
miles, were destroyed by the lightning.
- At Roehampton, Wandsworth, October 17 ..... 1780
- In the whole of the West Indian Islands, August, 1781  
It prevailed more particularly at Savannah-la-Mar, in Jamaica,  
and at Jamaica, in August, 1781.
- At Barbadoes, October 20 ..... 1781
- At Surat, in the East Indies, April 22 ..... 1782  
Seven thousand of the inhabitants were destroyed.
- At Dieupole, in Moravia, which totally destroyed  
the place, May 30..... 1782
- In France, June 21 ..... 1782  
The hailstones in this storm weighed eight ounces.
- At Madrid, July 26 ..... 1782  
In this storm, the damage done to the glass windows, amounted to  
£6000. some of the hailstones weighing a pound.
- In America, which did great damage, particu-  
larly in New England, ..... 1784
- At Irun, in the Pyrenees, July 18 ..... 1784  
In the storm at Irun, on the borders of France and Spain, the  
hailstones which fell were as large as hens' eggs, and weighed  
twenty-three ounces each.

- STORMS.** On the north Coast of England, December 5..... 1784
- At Paris, July 1 ..... 1785  
The hailstones were about the size of cherries.
- In the West Indies, July 6 ..... 1785
- In France, August 5..... 1785  
This storm caused the entire destruction of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE VILLAGES AND FARMS!
- At Ferrara, in Italy, July 17 ..... 1786  
The hailstones were the size of hens' eggs.
- At Barbadoes, August 11..... 1786
- At North Shields, August 16 ..... 1786  
The hailstones were as large as hens' eggs.
- In the Channel, when "The Halswell," was lost,  
January ..... 1786
- In Normandy, August 4 ..... 1787  
At this place the hailstones were also as large as hens' eggs.
- In different parts of England, August..... 1787
- In the West Indies, when great damage was done,  
particularly in the French Islands, in July... 1787
- By which considerable damage was done to the  
Tower-ditch, London, June 20 ..... 1788  
The ground on Little Tower-hill was trenched near twelve feet deep.
- At St. Germain-en-Laie, in France, July 18..... 1788  
The hailstones which fell during the time of this terrible storm, were as large as a quart bottle: and all the trees from Val-lance to Lisle were torn up by the roots.
- At Liverpool, June 29 ..... 1789
- Nearly all over the kingdom, by which consider-  
able damage was done, December 23 ..... 1790
- In Italy, June ..... 1791
- In several parts of England ..... 1791
- In Calabria, near Naples, in September ..... 1791  
The hailstones were one pound in weight, and the produce of the vintage for that year was entirely destroyed.

|                |                                                                                                                                   |             |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>STORMS.</b> | <b>At Speldhurst, in Kent, October 25 .....</b>                                                                                   | <b>1791</b> |
|                | In this storm the church of Speldhurst was destroyed by lightning, the bells melted, and a great deal of damage done at Raynham.  |             |
|                | <b>In Sussex, when the hailstones were four inches in circumference .....</b>                                                     | <b>1791</b> |
|                | <b>At Waterford, in Ireland, April 4 .....</b>                                                                                    | <b>1792</b> |
|                | <b>In various parts of Kent, April 13 .....</b>                                                                                   | <b>1792</b> |
|                | <b>At Whitehaven, March .....</b>                                                                                                 | <b>1793</b> |
|                | The tide rose six feet above its usual height.                                                                                    |             |
|                | <b>At Savannah-la-Mar, in Jamaica, June 2 .....</b>                                                                               | <b>1793</b> |
|                | The hailstones that fell in this storm were of the size of pigeons' eggs.                                                         |             |
|                | <b>At Thornton, in Leicestershire, August 3 .....</b>                                                                             | <b>1793</b> |
|                | The hailstones measured from four to six inches in circumference, and did great damage.                                           |             |
|                | <b>Nearly general in Britain, January 16 .....</b>                                                                                | <b>1794</b> |
|                | <b>A violent one on the East coast of England, when serious damage was done to the shipping, October 6 .....</b>                  | <b>1794</b> |
|                | <b>In Norfolk, November .....</b>                                                                                                 | <b>1794</b> |
|                | A very violent storm of rain took place at Norfolk in this month, which completely inundated Norwich, and many other towns.       |             |
|                | <b>A terrible one in Cumberland, December 2 .....</b>                                                                             | <b>1794</b> |
|                | <b>In Essex and Herts, which did immense damage, June 12 .....</b>                                                                | <b>1795</b> |
|                | <b>In different parts of England, especially in the Channel and in London, November 4.....</b>                                    | <b>1795</b> |
|                | <b>At St. Petersburg, June 7.....</b>                                                                                             | <b>1796</b> |
|                | Upwards of ninety vessels, and a magazine of Naval Stores, were destroyed.                                                        |             |
|                | <b>Over London, May 6, .....</b>                                                                                                  | <b>1797</b> |
|                | The hail-stones in this storm measured one inch and a half in circumference. Great damage was done to the various gardens around. |             |
|                | <b>At Lewes, in Sussex, June 5 .....</b>                                                                                          | <b>1798</b> |
|                | The hail-stones measured three inches round, and some of them weighed three ounces each.                                          |             |



- STORMS.** At Bletchington..... 1798  
 At this place 575 panes of glass were broken belonging to the barracks, and a great deal of damage in various places was done.
- At Halifax, in Nova Scotia, damage to the amount of £100,000. was done by the storm, September 25..... 1798
- A dreadful one in the Baltic, October 14, ..... 1813  
 In this storm great damage was done to the shipping, particularly to the British homeward bound convoys.
- Again in ..... 1825
- Again May 19 ..... 1831  
 The storm was then so violent as to occasion much mischief among the craft in the Thames; several vessels having broke from their moorings, and dashed against each other. One vessel coming out of St. Katherine Dock, was upset by the gale, and sunk.
- Another, November 29 ..... 1836  
 The number of persons brought into the different Hospitals were as follow, viz.:—in St. Bartholomew, 12;—The London, 3;—Guy's, 1;—The Westminster, 3;—The North London, 1;—and the Middlesex, 3.—Total number of persons, 23. Of these, three terminated fatally.
- STYLE, THE NEW,** introduced into Great Britain, September 3; (*See* "CALENDAR,")..... 1752
- SUBSCRIPTION, a,** (being a Loan to Government) to carry on the War,..... 1796  
 This Subscription was made for £18,000,000. as a loan to the Government, to enable them to carry on the war against France. This amazing sum was filled in FIFTEEN hours and TWENTY minutes. December 5, 1796.
- SUBSIDIES** raised upon the Subjects of England for the last time by James I. .... 1624
- SUCCESSION ACT** passed,..... 1689  
 This Act was passed to exclude the Catholics, 1689. Settled on the present family, in 1700.
- SUFFOLK ISLES** discovered ..... 1764  
 First produced sugar in 1770.
- SUGAR** first mentioned by Paul Eginetta, a physician, ..... 625  
 Sugar was originally from China, and the East, where it was known 900 years before that period; produced in Sicily, 1148; first produced in Madeira, 1419; in the Canary Islands, in 1503; carried to the West Indies by the Portuguese and Spaniards, 1510; cultivated at Barbadoes, 1641; sugar-refining discovered by a Venetian, in 1503; first practised in England, in

**SUGAR, (*continued.*)**

1569; was first taxed in England in 1685; imported into England in 1789, above 1,936,440 cwt. for which duty to the amount of £1,189,814. 12s. 2d. was paid. The profits to the importers amounted to £3,515,763. in 1790. There was imported, in 1798, 2,361,715 hundred weight

**SUMPTUARY LAW** passed ..... 1482

**SUNDAY, Act for the due observance of,** passed ..... 1781

**SUNDAY SCHOOLS, first established in Yorkshire** ..... 1784

Became general in England and Scotland in 1789.

**SUN-DIALS** invented,.....B. C. 558

The first erected at Rome was that by Papirius Cursor, when time was divided into hours, B.C. 308: first set up against churches, 613.

**SUPPLIES.**

The Supplies granted for the year 1798, amounted to £28,490,005; and for 1813, £68,585,942.

**SUPREMACY OF THE POPE** above the Emperor introduced ..... 607

The first Prince that shook off the yoke of Rome and settled the supremacy in himself, was Henry VIII. 1533.

**SURAT** settled ..... 1603

**SURGEONS AND DOCTORS, exemptions of** ..... 1513

Surgeons and Doctors were exempted from bearing arms or serving on juries, and at the above period there were only thirteen in London.

**SURINAM** planted by England..... 1640

The French and English were successively in possession of this place; the former quitting it as unwholesome, and the latter making no great account of it, surrendered it readily to the Dutch, who took possession of it in 1674. The colony has now become very powerful.

**SURNAMES** first used ..... 1102

Became common in 1200.

**SURVEY OF ENGLAND, The, first made by order of Alfred, in** ..... 900

By William the Conqueror, in 1080: by Charles II. 1668.

**SUSPENSION BRIDGE, The, over the Menai Straits, first stone of laid, August 10** ..... 1819

Completed and opened to the public, January 30, 1826. Length of the suspended part of the road, 553 feet; height of each of the main piers, from the high-water line to the level of the roadway, 100 feet. The largest ships can pass under it, in full sail. It is only exceeded in magnitude by the Freybourg

# SUSPENSION BRIDGE, over the Menai Straits, The, (continued.) ..... 1819

Suspension Bridge in Switzerland, which, between the main piers, is 903 ft. long, and 163 feet high. The Architect of Menai Bridge, John Telford. Superintendant of construction, J. Provis. Contractors, Messrs. J. and W. Wilson, and Mr. Hazeldine.

In 1813, Mr. Telford proposed to construct a Suspension Bridge over the River Mersey, at the place where the Duke of Bridgewater's canal communicates with that river. This bridge was to have only four supports, and to be composed of three arches, having, respectively 500 feet, 1000 feet, and 500 feet in span, making a total length of 2000 feet. The boldness of this project frightened the capitalists to whom it was proposed; but it had, at least, the advantage of drawing public attention to this new species of constructions by causing a number of experiments to be made on the strength of iron, and on its utility when employed for suspension bridges.

## SUSPENSION BRIDGES introduced into Scotland..... 1816

Towards the end of 1816, the Scotch introduced the use of Suspension Bridges, but without extending them, at first, to the passage of horses and carriages.

# SUSPENSION BRIDGE, The, over the Tweed, at Kelso, built ..... 1820

Captain Brown, the inventor of the suspension bridge at Hammersmith, and who has since erected one over the Tweed, at Kelso, was the first engineer who erected such bridges for heavy vehicles in Great Britain. His bridge over the Tweed, at Kelso, is 300 feet in length, by 18 feet in width.

There is a suspension bridge over the Seine, at Paris, which is now known, in consequence of the conflict of July, 1830, as the bridge of Arcole.

In the United States are to be found several Suspension Bridges, but of less dimension than those of the English. That over the Merrimack, at Newburyport, is a curve whose chord measures 244 feet. That over the river Brandywine, at Wilmington, has a chord of 145 feet; the one at Brownsville, over the Monongahela, measures 120 feet between the points of suspension. That in its vicinity, forms an inverted suspended arch, with a chord of 112 feet.

## SUTTON, THE HON. MANNERS, took leave of the House of Commons, on resigning the Chair, July 30, 1832

## SWEARING ON THE GOSPELS first used ..... 528

## SWEDEN, THE KING OF, changes the Constitution of that Kingdom, ..... 1772

The crown of Sweden was anciently elective; but in the reign of Gustavus I. who ascended the throne in 1523, it was made hereditary in his male issue in a right line of succession, with this reservation, that in default of such issue, the right of election should return to the States. But Queen Christina, the last of Gustavus's descendants, abdicating the crown, she persuaded the States to confirm the right of succession on the descendants of her cousin, Charles Gustavus, Count Palatine of the Rhine. In 1632, the States agreed that the daughters should succeed in case the male heirs failed. The kingdom became hereditary, and soon after absolute by Charles XI. whose son Charles XII. carried his authority to the highest pitch of despotism: upon his death his sister Ulrica renounced for ever all absolute power for herself and her successors, determining to re-establish the government to the ancient form it happily enjoyed in former times. Upon her recommendation, her consort, the hereditary Prince of Hesse, was elected King, and it continued

## SWEDEN, THE KING OF, changes the Constitution of that Kingdom (*continued*) ..... 1772

in the same manner till 1772, when the States, who had obtained the whole power since the death of Charles, and made a very indifferent use of it, were entirely subjected, by a dexterous manœuvre of Gustavus, (who was assassinated in 1792.) See "REMARKABLE PERSONS."

On the death of Gustavus, his brother, the Duke of Sudermania, was appointed Regent during the minority of the young King, his son. This Prince was obliged to fly his country from the intrigues of the French, with his uncle, who seized on the throne under the title of Charles XIII. and got the States to declare him and his children successors to it, to the exclusion of Gustavus and his family. The French being dissatisfied with this, contrived to poison the Crown Prince, (it being so said) the only child of Charles, who was compelled to adopt Bernadotte, one of Bonaparte's generals, as Crown Prince; and on the 17th of March, 1811, Charles, on pretence of his own bad health, appointed Bernadotte Regent of Sweden, it being still under his government. This kingdom, a short time ago, entered into an offensive and defensive treaty with England and Russia.

The Reformation here, as well as in Denmark and Norway, began soon after the neighbouring parts of Germany had embraced Luther's tenets, and is now the established religion.

## SWISS CANTONS, beginning of the..... 1308

The three small Cantons of Ury, Switz, and Underwalden, to free themselves from the tyranny of the imperial Vicars or Judges, sent by the Emperor, whose insolence was become intolerable, entered into a confederacy, and took up arms on the 1st of January, 1308. In the year 1315, Leopold, Archduke of Austria, marched against them with an army of 20,000 men, but was defeated near Morgarten, in the canton of Switz; after which they solemnly renewed their confederacy, and all the other Cantons successively acceded to this League, which constituted the confederated body of the Thirteen Swiss Cantons, namely,—Zurich, Bern, Lucern, Ury, Switz, Underwalden, Zug, Glaris, Basil, Friburg, Solothurn, Schaffhausen, and Appenzel. The Switzers have also other confederates, as the abbey and town of St. Gall, the Grisons, and Valesins, the cities of Geneva, Mulhausen, the Bishopric of Basil, &c. besides several cities and counties that are either subject to the whole confederacy, or to some particular commonwealth among them. In their general Diet, the Helvetic body is represented by deputies from all the Cantons, who usually meet at Baden on Midsummer-day, and seldom sit above a month. The chief occasion of the Diet's meeting, is to concert measures for the good of the whole Helvetic body, but all other matters are treated of at particular Diets of the respective religions, that of the Protestants being held at Aaraw, and that of the Roman Catholics at Lucern. So that though the Thirteen Cantons are generally supposed to constitute but one Commonwealth, they are really so many independent Republics. The constitution of the government in the Seven Cantons of Zurich, Bern, Lucern, Basil, Friburg, Solothurn, and Schaffhausen, is aristocratical, and the other six democratical. The Protestant Cantons are those of Zurich, Bern, Basil, and Schaffhausen, two-thirds of Glaris, and more than half of Appenzel; all the rest are Roman Catholics: the former are much the largest, and their territories more fruitful. The legislative power in the Canton of Bern is in the Great Council of 299 persons; and the executive power in a Senate of twenty-seven chosen out of that body. The government in the other aristocratical Cantons is much the same; but in the democratical ones, every parish is a distinct state, and the legislative power is lodged in the collective body of the people, every male of sixteen years of age, and every servant as well as his master, having an equal share in the government. The Cantons never keep any troops in pay but in time of war. All the inhabitants are regularly enrolled in the



**SWISS CANTONS**, beginning of the, (*continued*) ..... 1308

body of militia, from sixteen to sixty: whereof about one-third is regimented for foreign service, under the name of Fusileers, and the other two-thirds, who stay at home, serve for recruits. Neither horse or foot receive pay until they have taken the field. In order to raise the militia on a sudden, in case of any alarm, signals are given by a fire in the night, or smoke in the day time, from the most conspicuous places: upon which the whole body take arms, and fly to the general rendezvous. Another great advantage of the militia is, that their youth always serve three or four years in the Swiss troops in foreign countries, after which their Captains are obliged to give them leave to return home. By this means, one-third of the troops may be reckoned disciplined. In the war in 1712, between the two Cantons of Zurich and Bern on the one part, and the five Catholic Cantons on the other, about 80,000 men were in arms, though only the regimented troops were raised.

**SWORD OF STATE**, The, carried at an English King's Coronation, by a King of Scotland in..... 1194**TAIL**, creating Estates in, Act passed ..... 1279**TAMARISK PLANT**, The, first brought from Germany, by Archibald Grindall ..... 1560**TANNING LEATHER**, a new and expeditious method, invented in ..... 1795**TAPESTRY**, the invention of in ..... 1619

Tapestry was the invention of Sir Francis Crane; and for the encouragement of which James the First gave the sum of £2000. to build a house at Mortlake, in Surrey.

**TAR, MINERAL**, discovered ..... 1779

It was discovered at Colebrook Dale, Shropshire, in 1779; and in Scotland, October 10, 1792. It was afterwards made from coal, by the Earl of Dundonald.

**TAR Water** recommended by Bishop Berkeley ..... 1744**TATE ISLAND**, in the East Indies, discovered, June 29... 1785**TAVERNS** restrained by an Act of Edward VI. .... 1552

In London, 40:—in York, 8:—in Norwich, 4:—in Westminster, 3:—in Bristol, 6:—in Lincoln, 3:—in Hull, 4:—in Shrewsbury, 3:—in Exeter, 4:—in Salisbury, 3:—in Gloucester, 4:—in Chester, 4:—in Hereford, 8:—in Worcester, 8:—in Southampton, 3:—in Canterbury, 4:—in Ipswich, 3:—in Winchester, 3:—in Oxford, 3:—in Cambridge, 4:—in Colchester, 3:—in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 4.

**TAVERN, ST. JOHN'S WOOD**, established in ..... 1824**TAX ON INCOME**, imposed in Britain by Mr. Pitt ..... 1799

It was afterwards suggested in France by Bois Gilbert, who gave it under the

name of the Political Testament of Marshal Vauban: The gross receipt for the year ending January 5, 1813, amounted to £13,131,548. (See "INCOME TAX.")

# **TAX, (THE LAND), progress of the, from 1688, to ..... 1799**

In 1688, it was 1s.: 1685, 3s.: 1690 to 1692, 3s.: 1693 to 1697, 4s.: 1698 to 1699, 3s.: 1700, 2s. additional duty, 6d.: 1701, 3s.: 1702 to 1712, 4s.: 1713 to 1715, 2s.: 1716, 4s.: 1717 to 1721, 3s.: 1722 to 1726, 2s.: 1727, 4s.: 1728 to 1729, 3s.: 1730 to 1731, 2s.: 1732 to 1733, 1s.: 1734 to 1739, 2s.: 1740 to 1749, 4s.: 1750 to 1752, 3s.: 1753 to 1755, 2s.: 1756 to 1766, 4s.: 1767 to 1770, 3s.: 1771, 4s.: 1772 to 1775, 3s.: 1776 to 1799, 4s. (For a further account of this Tax, see "LAND-TAX.")

# **TAXES raised in ..... 1100**

They amounted to £7,513,340. in 1754;—and to £16,500,000. in 1797.

# **TEA-DEALERS obliged to have sign-boards painted..... 1779**

# **TEA DUTIES ceased, and the double tax on windows commenced, October ..... 1784**

Increased in 1796.

# **TEA destroyed at Boston by the inhabitants..... 1773**

An immense quantity of tea was destroyed at Boston by the Americans, in abhorrence to English taxes, for which they were afterwards severely punished by the British Parliament, in April, 1774.

# **TEA first mentioned by John Botero, an Italian ..... 1590**

Brought into Europe by the Dutch East India Company, early in 1591; tea, coffee, and chocolate, first mentioned in the Statute Books, 1660; a quantity of tea brought from Holland by Lord Arlington and Lord Ossory, 1699; was sold at £3. per lb in 1707; the Americans refused to receive it with a duty, 1773. In 1787, about 18,852,675 lb. were imported by the East India Company, besides what was brought by clandestine trade and smugglers. The duty for 1783 was £112,105. 1s. 6d.

# **TELEGRAPHS invented ..... 1687**

Put into practice by the French in 1794. By the English, January 28, 1796.

# **TELESCOPES invented..... 1590**

Telescopes invented by Z. Jansen, a spectacle maker, at Middleburgh.

# **TELESCOPES, REFLECTING, invented..... 1657**

They were invented by Dr. James Gregory, of Aberdeen: since perfected by Dr. Halley, Mr. Short, Mr. Mudge, and by Dr. Herschell. The first reflecting one made on the principles of Sir Isaac Newton, in 1692. Achromatic telescopes invented by Dolland.

# **TEMPLARS, KNIGHTS, the first Military Order, established ..... 1185**

The first house, or preceptory, as it was then called, which the Templars had in this country, was situated on the south side of Holborn, on the spot where the Southampton-buildings now stand. From thence they removed, probably about the time of the dedication of the Temple Church, to this dwelling in Fleet-street, which accordingly went for a long time by the name of the New

# TEMPLARS, KNIGHTS, the first Order of established, (continued.) ..... 1185

Temple. The Order of the Templars was suppressed in 1312; and the Temple was then given by the King, Edward II. to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, whose chief seat in London was the splendid establishment of St. John's, Clerkenwell, a fragment of the gate of which, is still standing. The succeeding proprietors of the temple, do not however appear to have made any residence at this place; for, about the middle of the fourteenth century they granted a lease of the house to the Society of Students to the Common Law, who were then the occupants of Thavies Inn, in Holborn. The lawyers, now divided into two Societies, have ever since kept possession of the Temple, having, in 1609, obtained a perpetual lease of it, at a rent of £20. from the Crown. into whose hands it came on the dissolution of the Order of the Knights Hospitallers, with the other monastic institutions, during the reign of Henry VIII. The whole of the Knights Templars in France arrested in one day, being charged with enormous crimes and great riches, when fifty-nine of them were burnt alive at Paris, October 13, 1307; destroyed by Philip of France, 1342.

## TENERIF, dreadful earthquake at, in ..... 1704

This island, in 1704, was visited with the most dreadful earthquake ever known, several volcanoes bursting out in the mountains, by which whole towns were swallowed up or overturned, and many thousand people destroyed by torrents of liquid fire, whereby most of the island was converted into a desert.

## TENTHS OF CHURCH LIVINGS, The, first collected in England..... 1226

## TENURES, held by Knights, services of, abolished by law . 1613

## TERRA FIRMA settled by the Spaniards ..... 1524

## TERCERAS ISLES discovered by the Spaniards ..... 1593

## TERMS OF LAW began ..... 1079

## TEST ACT passed ..... 673

The Test and Corporation Act repealed, 1828.

## TESTE MORTI, KNIGHTS OF, in Wirtemberg, began . 1652

## TEUTONIC, or MARIAN ORDER, began in ..... 1192

Abolished, 1322. Revived in Prussia, 1522.

## THAME SHOT, the Cross at, taken down ..... 1642

The erection of Crosses, in former times, was resorted to on various occasions; to record the memory of any remarkable event, near the place where a battle had been fought, or over persons slain in battle, or as a place of refuge absurdly indulged in old times to criminals of certain denominations. Previous to the Reformation, it was also customary to set up Crosses, of more or less costliness or elegance, in point of both materials and execution, near highways; and it is also known that Crosses were in those ages placed occasionally in the neighbourhood of churches, to mark the boundaries of those privileged places, in which fugitives, whether for debt or crime, were sure to find protection. Hence it is probable that this Cross was erected to mark

**THAME SHOT, The Cross at, taken down, (*continued*) ... 1642**

the western boundaries of the Abbey of Westminster; all these lands being for many ages the entire property of the Abbot and Convent. All these privileges were fully established and confirmed by Pope Boniface V. and his successors in the Papal Chair.

Crosses were frequently placed on the spot where any singular instance of God's mercy had been shown, or when a person had been murdered by robbers, or had met with any violent death. They were also erected where the corpse of any great person rested as it was carried to be buried. It was ordered to be taken down in 1642, after having existed here for many ages.

**THAMES EMBANKMENT began..... 1771****THAMES, THE RIVER.**

The Thames was so low between the Tower and the bridge, that women and children waded over it, owing to so great an ebb in the shore, that laid the sand bare several miles from the Ocean, which continued a whole day, in 1214; rose so high at Westminster, that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats, 1235; again, 1703, and 1736; so dry at London bridge, that many passed and re-passed, June 14, 1592; ebbcd and flowed twice in three hours, 1698; again, three times in four hours, March 22, 1682; very dry above and below bridge, September 14, 1716; the tide flowed eight hours instead of four, and ebbcd five hours instead of eight, September 16, 1732; the tide exceeded its bounds eighteen inches, February 18, 1734; again, December 24, 1736, October 14, 1747, and February 9, 1762: greatly exceeded its usual bounds, and did much damage to the warehouses and cellars on its banks, February 2, 1791; when the lawyers were again brought in boats from Westminster Hall.

**THANKSGIVING, a, for Peace ..... 1814**

A general Thanksgiving, for the return of Peace, was ordered throughout Great Britain, Thursday, July 11, 1814.

**THAW, sudden one, January 25 ..... 1809**

A sudden thaw on this day rendered some of the roads near the Metropolis scarcely passable. At Battle-bridge, the ground-floors of many houses were full of water, so that the inhabitants were compelled to get their provisions in at the first-floor window by means of ladders. In the neighbourhood of Kennington and Vauxhall, furniture, trees, and cattle, were carried away by the torrent. At Lee, Lewisham, and Deptford, similar effects were experienced, and two persons were drowned.

**THEATINS founded ..... 1594**

Established at Paris, 1644.

**THEATRE, the first one erected ..... B.C. 420**

The first was, that of Bacchus, at Athens, built by Philos. The ruins were still in existence in 1814. The first Royal Licence for one here was in 1574, to one James Bourbage, and four others, servants to the Earl of Leicester, to act Plays at the Globe, Bankside, or in any part of England: but long before their time miracles were represented in the open fields, where the devil appeared in person on the stage, shearing the bristles of hogs; hence the old proverb, "Great cry and little wool." Plays were opposed by the Puritans, in 1633, till 1660, when Charles II. licensed two Companies, Killigrew's and Davenant's. (For a further account of which, see "DUKE'S THEATRE," in Section III.) Till this time boys performed women's parts. Sir William



**THEATRE**, The first one erected, (*continued.*) ..... B. C. 420

Davenant introduced Operas, and both Companies united, 1684, and continued together till 1694; when, from the reduced salaries given to the performers, the principal of them, under Betterton, obtained a licence, and withdrew to Portugal-street, Lincoln's-Inn fields, in 1695.

**THEATRE, COVENT GARDEN.** (*For an Account of, see "PUBLIC EDIFICES, Section III."*)

**THEATRE, DRURY LANE, Ditto.**

**THEATRES** not to be licensed by the King, but by Parliament ..... 1737

**THEATRICAL REPRESENTATIONS** introduced into England ..... 1566

They were introduced by Geoffrey, Prior of St. Swithin's, Winchester.

**THEBES** built by Cadmus ..... B. C. 493

**THE EDGAR**, lost October 9, ..... 1711

The Edgar, 70 guns, bearing the flag of Admiral Sir Hovenden Walker, blown up at Spithead, when her whole crew, with many visitors from Portsmouth and Gosport, perished. The Edgar was the oldest ship in the British Navy, and was reported to have been built upon a remnant of one in which king Edgar had actually sailed. The spot where the accident happened is marked by the well-known "Edgar's Buoy," at Spithead. Five iron guns were, a short time ago, recovered from the wreck of The Edgar, by the exertions of Lieut. Symonds. See the Account of the wreck of "THE ROYAL GEORGE."

**THEFT** made death in ..... 964

**THERMOMETERS** invented ..... 1620

The invention of Thermometers is given to Cornelius Drebbel, of Alkmaer, whilst others ascribe the invention of them to Sauctorius. They were improved by Reaumur, 1730, and by Fahrenheit, in 1749. For ascertaining the heat in ovens, by Wedgwood, 1763.

**THIEF TAKERS** condemned and pilliored in Smithfield, March ..... 1755

**THISTLE, KNIGHTS OF THE**, instituted ..... 787

Restored, 1540: revived, 1687: and re-established, in 1703, for the Sovereign, and twelve Brethren, or Knights.

**THISTLE OF BOURBON, KNIGHTS OF THE**, began 1370

**THORN**, Protestants executed there ..... 1724

**THORN**, in Prussia, founded ..... 1225

**THREAD** first made at Paisley, in Scotland, in ..... 1722

**THREATENING LETTERS**, the sending of, made punishable by an Act ..... 1730

**TIDES**, the first Theory of, by Kepler,..... 1596

**TIDE**, The, ebbcd and flowcd thrce times in one hour, at  
Lyme, in Dorsetshire, May 31, ..... 1582

The tide was suddenly and violently agitated, on the south coast of England, so as to rise and fall above two feet in a few minutes, several times, November 1, 1755, during the earthquake at Lisbon. Four times in an hour at Whitby, July 17, 1761: much damage done on the coast of Essex, when the sea walls on its eastern coast were destroyed, February 2, 1791. At Plymouth, the tide rose two feet perpendicular in nine minutes, and retired as rapidly, and this it did three times in less than an hour, October 30, 1795.

**TIDE**, great height of the, at Westminster in ..... 1736

The tide was so high this year at Westminster, that the lawyers were fetched out of the Hall in boats; March 24.

**TILBURY FORT** built ..... 1545

It is a regular fortification, planned by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to king Charles II. with bastions, the largest of any in England. It has a double moat: the innermost of which is 180 feet broad, with a good counter-scarp, a covered way, ravelines and tenailles, and a platform, on which 106 cannon are placed, from 24 to 46 pounders each, besides smaller ones planted between them, and the bastions and curtains also are planted with guns: and here is a high tower, called the Block-house, which is said to have been built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. On the land side are also two redoubts of brick: and there it is able to lay the whole level under water. The foundation is laid upon piles driven down in two ranges, one over the other, which reach below the channel of the river, and the lower most being pointed with iron, enters the solid chalk rock, which extends under the Thames to the chalk hill in Kent.

**TILES** first used in England ..... 1246

**TILES** taxed..... 1784

**TILTS AND TOURNAMENTS** began in..... 370

Instituted by Henry, Emperor of Germany, 919.

**TIME-MEASURE BAROMETER**, The, introduced by  
Scipio Nasica, in ..... 159

King Alfred the Great's timekeeper was six large wax tapers, each twelve inches long; as they burnt unequally, owing to the wind, he invented a lanthorn made of wood, with thin-scraped plates of ox-horns, glass being a great rarity, 887. The ancients had three sorts of time-measures, hour-glasses, sun-dials, and a vessel full of water with a hole in the bottom.

**TIME**, the first computation of, from the Christian æra ..... 516

In History, 748; in Spain, 1358; in Arragon and Castile, 1383; in Portugal, in 1415.

**TIMES NEWSPAPER**, motion against the Printer of, for  
a breach of Privilege, April 18 ..... 1831

On the motion of the Earl of Limerick, the printer of the Times Newspaper was ordered to attend the next day. He accordingly appeared at the Bar of the

House of Peers, and, after acknowledging himself the printer, and refusing to give up the name of the Editor, he was ordered into the custody of the Usber of the Black Rod.

# **TIMES NEWSPAPER, trial of the Printer of, Decem- ber 19 ..... 1838**

J. J. Lawson, the printer of the Times Newspaper, was tried for a libel on Sir J. Conroy, of which he was found guilty. On the 31st of February, 1839, he was brought up to receive judgement, when he was sentenced to pay a fine of £200, and be confined one month in the Queen's Bench Prison.

# **TIN, found in Germany in ..... 1241**

Not known in any place in England but Devonshire and Cornwall; in Barbary, 1640; in India, 1740; and in New Spain, 1782.

# **TITHES COMMUTATION BILL, The, passed ..... 1836**

# **TITHES first granted in ..... 854**

Tithes were given by Moses to the tribe of Levi, B. c. 1490. Granted to the Church in England, 854. Established by law by the Lateran Council, 1200.

# **TITLES, the first creation of by patent, used by Ed- ward III. in ..... 1344**

The following were the title of the different Sovereigns of England, viz.:—Henry IV. had the title of 'Grace' conferred on him; Henry VI. that of 'Excellent Grace;' Edward IV. that of 'High and Mighty Prince;' Henry VII. 'Highness;' Henry VIII. 'Majesty;' (and who was the first and last that was styled 'Dread Sovereign;') and James I. that of 'Sacred,' or 'Most Excellent Majesty.' That of 'Majesty' was first given to Louis XI. of France; before that Monarch, it was the title only of Emperors. The Kings of Arragon, Castile, and Portugal, had the title only of 'Highness;' those of England, 'Your Grace;' and those of France, 'Your Despotism.'

# **TOBACCO AND SUGAR first taxed by name ..... 1685**

# **TOBACCO first brought to England in ..... 1585**

The first introducing of Tobacco into Europe from the province of Tabaca, in St. Domingo in 1559, was by a Spanish gentleman, named Hernandez de Toledo, who brought a small quantity into Spain and Portugal. It was afterwards, introduced into Paris by the French Ambassador to the Court of Lisbon, Jean Nicot, from whom it derived the name of Nicotia, where it was used in the form of a powder by Catherine de Medici. After this it was patronised by the Cardinal Santa Croce, the Pope's nuncio, who, in his return from his embassy at the Courts of Spain and Portugal, conveyed the plant to his own country, by which he acquired a fame not inferior to that which he had previously won by bringing a portion of the real cross from the Holy Land. In France, and in the Papal State, tobacco was received with joy, in the shape of snuff; but it was some time after, ere the practice of smoking tobacco was introduced. Sir Walter Raleigh, was supposed to have been the first person who introduced it into England; but Camden informs us, in his "Elizabeth, that Sir Francis Drake, upon his return from Virginia in 1585, " was the first, (as far as he knew, who introduced the Indian plant, called Tabacca, or Nicotia, into England, having been taught by the Indians to use it as a remedy against indigestion. And from the time of his return," says he, " it immediately began to grow into very general use, and to bear a high price; a great many persons, some from luxury, and others for their health, being wont to draw in the strong-smelling smoke with insatiable greediness through an earthenware

TOBACCO first brought to England, (*continued*) ..... 1585

tube, and then to puff it forth again through their nostrils: so that tabacca-taverns (*tabernæ tabacanæ*) are now as generally kept in all our towns, as wine-houses or beer-houses." A note in the Criminal Trials, vol. i. p. 361, says, that the French Ambassador, in 1600, in his despatches, related that the smoking of tobacco was very general on the trial of the Earls of Essex and Southampton, whilst deliberating on the verdict: and it has been said that Sir Walter Raleigh sat smoking his pipe, whilst witnessing the execution of Essex in the Tower. These stories may be untrue, but the relation of them, by different writers, shows that they were not altogether incredible, and prove the existence of smoking amongst the higher class at that period. The practice of smoking tobacco afterwards met with great opposition both in this country and other parts of Europe. Its greatest opponents were the priests, the physicians, and most of the sovereign princes; the former declaring its use sinful. In 1684, Pope Urban VIII. issued a bull, prohibiting all persons from taking snuff under pain of excommunication, which was renewed in 1690, by Pope Innocent. About twenty-nine years afterwards, the Sultan Amurath IV. made smoking a capital offence. It was for a length of time forbidden in Russia, under pain of having the nose cut off; it was also a subject of prosecution in Switzerland, in 1661, the Canton of Berne placing the prohibition of smoking in the list of the Ten Commandments, immediately under that against adultery. In 1603, James I. published his "Counter-blaste to Tobacco," in which is the following passage:—"It is a custom " loathesome to the eye, hatefull to the nose, harmfull to the braine, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fume thereof nearest resembling " the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless." Notwithstanding this royal opinion of its disgusting qualities, the plant continued to increase in favour with the public to the present moment. Prohibited to be planted here, in 1624. First taxed by name, 1685. Allowed to be cultivated in Ireland, 1779; the duties at the Custom House for the year 1788 amounted to £498,020. 7s. 2d. Subjected to Excise laws in 1789.

## TOBAGO, the Island of, planted by the Dutch in ..... 1642

At the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, it was declared a neutral island: but by that of Paris, in 1763, it was ceded to the English. It was taken by the French in 1781, and confirmed to them by the Peace of Paris in 1783: but was afterwards taken by the English, April 13, 1793.

## TOLERATION ACT, The, passed ..... 1689

## TOLL. See "SOUND."

## TOLL-GATES, or TURNPIKES, the first legally erected in England, in ..... 1663

Produced in 1788, about £598,000.

## TOLLS gathered in London in ..... 1346

The tolls collected at this period were for the purpose of repairing the highways of Holborn, Gray's-Inn lane, and St. Martin's lane.

## TONNAGE AND POUNDAGE granted to the Kings of England for life..... 1465

## TONTINES first established at Paris in ..... 1653

The plan was invented by one Lorenzo Tonti, a Neapolitan; but it did not take place till the year 1656.



# TORTURE, inflictions of, on various Persons, for the purpose of forcing confession, abolished ..... 1640

Torture has been inflicted on various individuals, and at different periods of time.

We shall proceed to give an account of the infliction of this mode of punishment on the following individuals as briefly as possible.

In 1468, Sir Thomas Coke, Lord Mayor of London, was tried for high treason, and found guilty of misprision of treason, upon the single testimony of one Hawkins, given under torture. Hawkins himself was convicted of treason upon his own confession on the rack, and executed.

In 1571, the Duke of Norfolk was found guilty of high treason, chiefly upon the evidence of his servants, who were examined under torture. Numerous instances of torture might be adduced in the reign of Elizabeth, and applied on very slight occasions. Lord Bacon states, that upon one occasion, when she could not be persuaded that a book, containing treasonable matter, was really written by the person whose name it bore, she said, that "she would have him racked, to produce his author." Lord Bacon replied, "Nay, Madam, he is a Doctor, never rack his person, rack his style; let him have pen, ink, and paper, and help of books, and be enjoined to continue his story, and I will undertake, by collating his style, to judge whether he were the author."

In the reign of James I. the practice was still continued. Two warrants from the Privy Council, dated April 19 and 20, 1603, previous to the King's arrival in London, for applying the torture to one Philip May, may be found in the State-Paper Office; one is directed to the Lord Chief Justice (Popham), the Attorney-General (Coke), and the Solicitor-General (Fleming); and is signed by several Members of the Privy Council, and amongst others, by Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, and the Archbishop of Canterbury. It remains a doubt whether or not Guy Fawkes was placed on the rack; yet it is probable he was; the king's warrant being still preserved, and which concludes with these words:—"using the gentler torture first, *et sic per gradus ad ima tenditur*, (and thus by degrees we may proceed to extremities), and so God speed you in your good work."

In 1614, one Peachum, who was accused of high treason for certain passages in a sermon written by him, found in his study, but never preached or published, was examined upon interrogatories "before torture, in torture, between torture, and after torture." There is a warrant from the Privy Council in 1620, still extant, by which Sir Allen Apsley, the Lieutenant of the Tower, Sir Henry Montague, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Sir Thomas Coventry, the King's Solicitor-General, are authorized to examine one Peacock, and to put him to the torture "either of the manacles or the rack." This warrant is signed both by Lord Chancellor Bacon and Sir Edward Coke.

In 1628, the Judges delivered an unanimous opinion in the case of Felton, who had stabbed the Duke of Buckingham. The following are the circumstances under which this opinion was given:—"Afterwards Felton was called before the Council, where he confessed much concerning his inducement to the murder. The Council much pressed him to confess who set him on to do such a bloody act, and if the Puritans had no hand therein. He denied they had, and so he did to the last, that no person whatsoever knew any thing of his intention or purpose to kill the Duke; that he revealed it to none living. Doctor Laud, Bishop of London, being then at the Council-table, told him, if he would not confess he must go to the rack. Felton replied, 'If it must be so, he could not tell whom he might nominate in the extremity of torture; and if what he should say then must go for truth, he could not tell whether his Lordship (meaning the Bishop of London), or which of their Lordships he might name, for torture might draw unexpected things from him.' After this he was asked no more questions, but sent back to prison."

TORTURE, the infliction of, &c. (*continued.*)..... 1640

Notwithstanding this opinion of the Judges in this case, there is no doubt that the practice continued during the whole of the reign of Charles the First, as a warrant for applying the torture to one Archer, in 1640, is to be seen at the State-Paper Office. This appears to have been the last of the punishments by torture, there being no record of it during the Commonwealth, nor during the reign of Charles II.

Torture was abolished in Poland, 1776; in France, by an Edict, August 25, 1780; and in Sweden, by order of the King, in 1786.

The following were the kinds of torture used in the Tower:—

1. The *Rack*, a large open frame of oak, raised three feet from the ground. The prisoner was laid under it on his back on the floor; his wrists and ankles attached by cords to two collars at the ends of the frame; these were moved by levers in opposite directions, till the body rose to a level with the frame. Questions were then put, and, if the answers did not prove satisfactory, the sufferer was stretched more and more till the bones started from their sockets.

2. The *Scavenger's Daughter*, a broad hoop of iron, so called, consisting of two parts, fastened to each other by a hinge. The prisoner was made to kneel on the pavement, and to contract himself into as small a compass as possible; when the executioner, kneeling on his shoulders, and having introduced the hoop under his legs, compressed the victim so closely, as to enable him to fasten the extremities over the small of the back. The process of the infliction of this horrid punishment took about an hour and a half to complete, during which time, owing to the violent compression, the blood started from the nostrils.

3. *Iron Gauntlets*, which could be contracted by the aid of a screw. These were also called *Manacles*. They served to compress the wrists, and to suspend the prisoner in the air, from two distant points of a beam. He was placed on three pieces of wood piled one on the other, which, when his hands had been made fast, were successively withdrawn from under his feet. "I felt," said F. Gerard, one of the sufferers, "the chief pain in my breast, belly, arms, and hands. I thought that all the blood in my body had run into my arms, and began to burst out of my finger ends. This was a mistake: but the arms swelled, till the gauntlets were buried within the flesh. After being thus suspended an hour, I fainted, and when I came to myself, I found the executioners supporting me in their arms: they re-placed the pieces of wood under my feet: but as soon as I was recovered, removed them again. Thus I continued hanging for the space of five hours, during which I fainted eight or nine times."

4. A fourth kind of torture was a cell called "*Little Ease.*" It was of such small dimensions, and so constructed, that the prisoner could neither stand, walk, sit, nor lie in it at full length. He was compelled to draw himself up in a squatting posture, and so remain during several days.

## TOULON.

It was founded, according to the common opinion, by a Roman General, and before the great Revolution in 1789, was an episcopal See. It experienced the dreadful ravages of the Plague three times in the fifteenth century, in 1418, 1461, and 1476: once in the sixteenth, in 1587: four times in the seventeenth, in 1621, 1630, 1647, and 1664: and once in 1720. This place was destroyed toward the end of the tenth century, and pillaged by the African pirates almost as soon as re-built. The Constable of Bourbon, at the head of the Imperial troops, obtained possession of it in 1524, as did Charles V. in 1536: but, in the next century, Charles Emanuel, Duke of Savoy could not enter it: and Prince Eugene, in 1707, ineffectually laid siege to it. Both the Old and New Port have an outlet into the spacious outer road or harbour, which is surrounded by hills. The city of Toulon was surrendered by the inhabitants, in September, 1793, to the British Admiral Lord Hood, as a

TOULON, (*continued.*)

condition and means of enabling them to effect the re-establishment of monarchy in France, according to the constitution of 1789. Lord Hood accordingly, in conjunction with the Spanish land and naval forces, took possession of the harbour and forts in trust for Louis XVII. It was garrisoned for some time by the British troops, and their allies, the Spaniards, Neapolitans, and Sardinians; but the French Republicans having laid siege to it, the garrison was obliged to evacuate the place in the month of December following.

## TOURNAMENT, THE EGLINGTON, August 28, ..... 1839

WEDNESDAY, August 28.—The proceedings of the day, of the splendid spectacle given by Lord Eglinton, commenced with the marshalling of the grand procession, which took place about one o'clock, and proceeded to the Castle in the following order:—The horses of the Knights and Esquires, under care of the Grooms, &c. were arranged on the right of the grand entrance; and the retainers and men at arms on the left, according to their priority in the procession.

A Chamberlain and a Trumpeter were on each side of the door.

A Deputy-marshal, with the Seneschal, were situated in the outer hall.

A Chamberlain was placed at the door of the inner hall or vestibule, and at each of the three doors leading from the vestibule into the three principal reception rooms.

The Knights, Esquires, and the principal personages forming part of the procession, assembled in the three above-named rooms, and were arranged in their order of joining the procession by the Deputy-marshals and Pursuivants. The Deputy-marshal called from his roll the name of the first person to head the procession:—the Chamberlain at the outer door ordered his horses, retinue, &c. to advance:—the Chamberlain stationed at the inner door summoned the personage so named to take his place in the procession. This done, the party rode up the line of route to a given point, so as to allow a space for the marshalling of the whole cavalcade:—this order was continued until the whole were mounted and marshalled, which being proclaimed by the Chamberlains and trumpet at the entrance, the procession proceeded *en route* to the lists, to the sound of the warlike music and blasts of the trumpet. The line of march was kept by mounted men-at-arms, at regular distances, assisted by the retainers and halberdiers of the Lord of the Tournament.

Having arrived at the lists, the procession entered at the principal gate; and after making the half circuit, the King of the Tournament, the judges of the field, &c. with their attendant knights and esquires, were dismounted and marshalled to their appointed seats in the Gothic gallery.

The King, Queen, &c. having assumed their thrones, a flourish of trumpets summoned the Knights and Esquires to pay their obedience to the Queen of Beauty: and the whole riding again round, received from their ladies favours of gloves, &c. &c. to be worn in their helmets. Again the trumpet announced to the Knights leave to retire to their different pavilions, to complete their arming, and await the summons of the herald.

The Knights being armed, were assisted to their chargers by their Esquires, and took the station appointed to them. The trumpet having again sounded, the herald of the tourney gave notice that they were ready to enter the list against any knight who might demand the combat. Upon which, the Knight elected to run the first course against the challengers, left his tent, and, riding up to the gallery, demanded permission to make a trial, which was granted. At the cry of "*Laissez les aller*," the trumpets sounded the charge, and the knights ran the appointed courses.

Up to one o'clock, the period at which the procession was expected on the ground, the sun shone serenely, and the pavilion and tents presented a scene truly interesting. Enthroned in the centre of the Grand Pavilion sat the



## TOURNAMENT, THE EGLINTON, August 28 ..... 1839

Queen of Beauty, (Lady Jane Seymour), and the supreme judge of the Tournament, to whom the duty fell of crowning with laurel the several Knights who should most distinguish himself on that day—

“ And, as in beauty she surpassed the choir,  
So nobler than the rest was her attire—  
A crown of ruddy gold enclosed her brow,  
Plain without pomp, and rich without a show.”

The Grand Pavilion was ornamented with Gothic architecture, and hung with drapery studded with cloth of gold, and was crowded with a display of beauty seldom seen. At length the elements began to wear an unfavourable aspect; and, at about a quarter to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the rain fell in torrents; but in the course of a quarter of an hour, the storm having abated, noble knights were seen, their plumage waving, their helmets glistening in the sun's rays, with gallant steeds, richly caparisoned, and impatient for the onset.

The armour worn by the several knights was of the most brilliant description, as were the trappings of the horses. That worn by the Earl of Eglington, was brass, very costly, and beautiful. The crest which surmounted his helmet contained a plume of blue and yellow feathers; and his horse was richly caparisoned with blue satin and cloth of gold. Viscount Alford, had a magnificent suit of polished steel; his horse caparisoned with blue and white cloth. The most splendid specimen of ancient armour worn on this occasion, was that of the Right Honourable the Earl of Craven. The suit was of pure Milan steel, burnished blue, decorated with gold studs, (or rivets), curiously inlaid with the same costly metal, and exquisitely wrought in arabesque. The casque or helmet alone weighed nearly 40 lbs. and the bars of the vizor were of solid gold. It was brought from the armoury of the baronial hall of Hylton Castle, near Sunderland. This armour was worn at the victorious battle of Cressy, by the then Baron Hylton. All the Knights had golden stirrups and spurs.

THURSDAY, August 29.—This morning was ushered in by storm; in consequence of which, an intimation was given by Lord Eglington, that the tournament would be postponed until Friday.

FRIDAY, August 30.—This morning every thing was favourable, the day dawned brightly, and both wind and sun united to repair the disappointment experienced on the preceding day. By one o'clock, upwards of 10,000 persons were assembled, and numbers continued to arrive. At two o'clock, the procession moved from the Castle, in the order similar to that of Wednesday. The variety of armorial bearings on the surcoats of the Knights and Squires, the rich housings of the horses, and the costly trappings of the riders, the highly-polished armour of the chevaliers, and the elegant costumes of the ladies, rendered it a truly imposing and pleasing sight. Bands of archers, troops of Highlanders, and an almost endless succession of Esquires, men-at-arms, halberdiers, and other formidable personages were present. The tournament commenced with the jousting of the Knights, who challenged each other. The jousting was followed by riding at the ring, and the quaintain, and the *mele* closed the labours of the day. In the *mele* eight Knights in complete armour fought with swords, and some heavy blows were exchanged. One accident occurred, but only a slight one. Mr. Jerningham was wounded by a sword-cut in the wrist. The Marquis of Waterford seemed very anxious to carry the contest beyond the rules of the Tournament, and some heavy blows were exchanged between him and Lord Alford; but the Marshal of the lists, (Sir Charles Lamb,) very properly interposed his authority between the combatants, when order was restored. The procession left the ground at six o'clock, nearly in the same manner as on its entrance. In the course of the day Lord Craven was thrown from his horse, but received no injury



## TOURNAMENT, THE EGLINTON, August 28 ..... 1839

beyond a severe shake. The Marquis of Waterford also got a tumble; and the horse of Mr. Lamb fell with his rider, but neither were much hurt.

At eight o'clock the banquet commenced in the temporary room erected for the occasion. This was a splendid feast, to which nearly 400 persons sat down; the whole being served up in dishes and covers of silver, partly from the family plate of the noble Earl. Lord Eglington announced that the tilting would be carried on the day following, the weather permitting.

SATURDAY, August 31.—The weather throughout the entire of the day was most unpropitious; the rain descending in torrents: in consequence of which, the tilting intended by the noble Lord, was given up. A person named M'lan, partly an artist, and partly a player, performed the office of Jester.

Wednesday, the 27th of May, 1840, being the day appointed for the sale of the magnificent costumes worn at the Tournament at Eglington Castle, an immense concourse of persons assembled at Messrs. OXENHAM and SONS, 353, Oxford-street, to witness the same. The following is a statement of the prices of the principal articles sold thereat, viz.:—

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | £. | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| A splendid mantle of white cashmere, lined with rose-coloured and satin, and bordered with rich Milanese embroidery, gold cord and tassels, a tunic of velvet, trimmed with fur, and a pair of silken pantaloons, cost stated at upwards of fifty guineas | 3  | 17 | 6  |

|                                                                                                                            |   |   |   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| A characteristic costume worn by the Jester, and composed of rich party-coloured satin, with a hood and moveable cockcomb, | 2 | 4 | 0 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|

|                                                                                                                                                                                                            |    |    |   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|---|
| A magnificent Lady's robe of rich Genoa silk velvet, embroidered in imitation pearls, with dress of white satin and silk blond lace to correspond, worn by the Queen of Beauty, bought by Mr. Webster, for | 10 | 10 | 0 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|---|

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |   |   |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| A rich costume, worn by the Marquis of Londonderry, and consisting of a purple silk velvet robe, lined with silk and trimmed with sable: a tunic of black silk velvet, a pair of crimson silk pantaloons, and a velvet silk cap and plume, <i>en suite</i> , | 5 | 5 | 0 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|

|                                                                                                                                                                            |   |   |   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| A full tunic of fine Lincoln-green cloth, with sleeves, &c. of fine black silk velvet, and a velvet cap and plume, (the pattern costume prepared for the Ayrshire archers) | 2 | 4 | 0 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |    |    |   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|---|
| The magnificent Knight's evening costume worn by Lord Beresford, comprising a vest of rich black silk velvet, slashed with white satin, and bound with silver braid, a pair of trunks to correspond, and a superb cloak of silk velvet, with silver lace, lined with white satin: cap and plume, (the original cost of which was nearly 100 guineas) | 10 | 10 | 0 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|---|

|                                                                                                       |   |    |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|---|
| A rich Venetian carnival dress of silver cloth, embossed with gold flowers; original cost 70 guineas. | 7 | 10 | 0 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|---|

|                                                                                                                    |   |    |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|---|
| A magnificent covering for a horse, embroidered in gold and silver, with deep silver fringe; cost originally £120. | 7 | 10 | 0 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|---|

|                                                                                           |   |    |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|---|
| A rich robe of geranium-coloured silk, worn by the Emperor Napoleon.—Bought by Mr. Ducrow | 3 | 10 | 0 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|---|

|                                                                              |   |   |   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| A demi-suit of bright steel armour, worn by a man-at-arms, at the Tournament | 5 | 5 | 0 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|

|                                                                                                                                                                                 |    |   |   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|---|---|
| A suit of polished steel <i>cap-à-pie</i> armour, for a Knight of fine form and large proportions, with tilting helmet and <i>passé</i> guards, made in the time of Henry VIII. | 42 | 0 | 0 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|---|---|

|                                                                                                                           |    |    |   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|---|
| A splendid suit of German armour, with invulnerable back and breast, pauldrons, and visored helmet, of the Maximilian era | 19 | 19 | 0 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|---|

- TOURNAMENT, THE EGLINTON**, Sale of some of the Articles worn at, May 27, (*continued.*), ..... 1840
- A full suit of Knight's armour, highly polished, and partially engraved, and inlaid with gold, made in the date of Philip II. . 22 1 0
- A suit of *cap-à-pie* armour for a Knight (of German manufacture) of the time of Elizabeth ..... 25 5 0
- The principal purchasers were Mr. Webster, Mr. Ducrow, Mr. Elton, Mr. M'lan, Mr. Davidge, and Mr. Nathan; and the sale of the different articles excited great interest.
- TOURNIQUET**, invented in ..... 1674
- This invention is ascribed to an individual of the name of Morell, at the siege of Besançon, in 1674. Petit, of France, invented the screw tourniquet, 1718.
- TOWERS**, (high) first erected to Churches, in ..... 1000
- TRANSPORT, THE ROCHDALE**, lost ..... 1807
- The Rochdale was lost off Dunleary Point, with 267 persons on board, when the whole of them perished, November 19, 1807.
- TRANSPORTATION OF FELONS** ..... 1590
- The transportation of Felons was introduced 39th of Elizabeth, 1590.
- TRANSUBSTANTIATION** opposed by the English Church about ..... 1000
- Received it between 1000 and 1066.
- TRANSYLVANIA** given to Austria ..... 1699
- TRAPEZOND, or TREBIZOND.**
- It was the metropolis of an empire of the same name founded by Alexis Commenis, a Frenchman, in 1209, and which continued in the same family till 1460, when David, the last of that house, was subdued and put to death by Mahomet II. since which time it has continued in the possession of the Turks.
- TRANQUEBAR** settled by the Danes ..... 1617
- TRAVE, THE**, a French frigate, of 44 guns, taken by the Andromache, October 23..... 1813
- The Andromache, 38 guns, was commanded by Captain Tobin.
- TREATIES** with any Foreign nation begun ..... 1217
- TREATY**, Marine, with Holland ..... 1674
- TREATY** concluded between the Republic of Holland, and the United States of America, October 8 ..... 1782
- TREATY**, a Commercial, signed between England and France, September 26 ..... 1786

|                                                                                                                                      |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| TREATY, a, of Amity and Commerce with America, signed at St. James's, November 19 .....                                              | 1794 |
| TREATY of Defensive Alliance with Austria, May 20 .....                                                                              | 1795 |
| TREATY of Defensive Alliance with Russia, February 18...                                                                             | 1795 |
| TREATY between the East India Company and the Peishwa, December 31.....                                                              | 1802 |
| TREATY, the Definitive of Peace, signed at Amiens, March 27 .....                                                                    | 1802 |
| TREATY with Scindiah, December 30 .....                                                                                              | 1803 |
| TREATY of Peace with the Rajah of Berar, December 17 .                                                                               | 1803 |
| TREATY again with Scindiah, November 22 .....                                                                                        | 1806 |
| TREATY OF GHENT, between Britain and the United States of America, December 24.....                                                  | 1814 |
| TREATY of Adjustment and of Commerce, between the king of France, and the Island of St. Domingo, amicably concluded .....            | 1825 |
| TREATY, between England and South America.....                                                                                       | 1827 |
| The ratification of a Commercial Treaty, between England and South America, February 19, 1827.                                       |      |
| TRENT, the Council of begins, and continues 18 years .....                                                                           | 1545 |
| TRIAL, the first by single combat, in .....                                                                                          | 1096 |
| TRIALS for Treason regulated .....                                                                                                   | 1695 |
| By this regulation, two witnesses were required in a case of Treason.                                                                |      |
| TRIBUTE OF WOLVES' HEADS paid in England .....                                                                                       | 971  |
| Paid by the English, to the Danes, in one year, £48,000. in 997.                                                                     |      |
| TRICHINOPOLI, in the East Indies, the magazine there, blew up,.....                                                                  | 1772 |
| By this unfortunate event 300 inhabitants lost their lives; 340,000 ball cartridges were destroyed, and the whole foundation shaken. |      |
| TRIEVES, the Archbishop of, first admitted an Elector ...                                                                            | 1021 |
| TRINIDAD, The Isle of, discovered, .....                                                                                             | 1498 |
| TRINITARIANS, Order of, instituted, .....                                                                                            | 1198 |
| TRINITARIANS, Order of, in Spain, began .....                                                                                        | 1594 |

- TRINITY**, the word first applied to the Persons of the Godhead ..... 150
- TRINITY SUNDAY** appointed by Pope John ..... 1334
- TRIPOLI** nearly destroyed by an Earthquake, December 13 1759
- TRITHEITES** began ..... 560
- TROOPS**, incampment of, in Hyde Park, December 2 ..... 1468
- The Parliament army marched up to London, and were encamped in Hyde, and St. James's Park. The troops under the command of General Monk were also encamped in Hyde Park, in 1665.
- His Majesty's regiments of Horse and Foot-guards, with a train of artillery from the Tower, were encamped here, extensive preparations being made in various parts of the kingdom, in anticipation of an invasion by the Pretender, 1715.
- The household troops encamped here were reviewed by His Majesty, (George I.) on the 11th of June, 1722, who was afterwards magnificently entertained by General the Earl of Cadogan, the Commanding Officer, in a pavilion which had been formerly taken from the Grand Vizier by Prince Eugene. His Majesty was accompanied on this occasion by the Prince, a numerous Staff, and a majority of the nobility.
- Troops, both horse and foot, were encamped here in March, 1739: other forces were also encamped at the same time on Hounslow and Blackheath, in pursuance of an order issued from the Horse Guards on the 8th of February preceding.
- Troops of the line were also encamped in Hyde Park, in the year 1780, in order to assist in suppressing the riots which had been excited by the intemperance of Lord George Gordon. Troops were drawn from the provinces to the number of 30,000 before order was restored.
- TROOPS, FRENCH**, land in South Wales, February 22 ... 1797
- Fourteen hundred landed at Fishguard, in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, and were all made prisoners.
- TROY**, the destruction of, ..... B.C. 1184
- Dardanus, who came from Italy into Asia Minor, and settled in the Lesser Phrygia, built a city called Dardania, which became the capital of his little kingdom. Tros, one of his successors, changed its name into Troy. This kingdom was in existence 326 years, and was overturned by the Greeks after a ten years' siege.

## KINGS OF TROY

|                                   |      |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| Scamander arrived in Phrygia..... | 1552 |
| Teucer .....                      | 1528 |
| Dardanus I. ....                  | 1506 |
| Erichtonus .....                  | 1475 |
| Tros.. ....                       | 1400 |
| Ilus .....                        | 1340 |
| Laomedon .....                    | 1285 |
| Priam .....                       | 1249 |
| Troy taken .....                  | 1209 |

- TRUMPETS**, the first sounding of, before the Kings of England, was by order of Offa, king of Mercia..... 790



**TRUXILLA**, in Peru, ruined by an Earthquake, December 1759

**TUILLERIES**, the Royal Apartments of, ransacked by the People, June 20 ..... 1792

A great massacre of the Swiss, and also of a vast number of the adherents of Louis XVI. In consequence of which, Louis and his family fly for shelter to the National Assembly; after which, dreadful disturbances take place at Paris. The disturbances continued till August 10, 1792.

**TULIPS, &c.** See "FRUITS AND FLOWERS."

**TUNNEL**, first project of a, under the River at Gravesend, commenced in ..... 1799

In 1799, it was proposed to erect a Tunnel under the river at Gravesend, but the intention was soon given up. Shortly after, another attempt was made to form one from Rotherhithe to Limehouse. In 1804, it was commenced, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, and a shaft of eleven feet in diameter was sunk to the depth of forty-two feet: but difficulties arising in the prosecuting of the work, it was for a time suspended. It was soon after continued at a reduced diameter, but new difficulties having arisen, the Engineer reported its further progress impracticable, and the work was discontinued.

A variety of Plans were proposed, but after a time, rejected. Notwithstanding the failure of all former attempts, in 1823, Mr. Brunel exhibited his Plan for constructing a road-way under the Thames: when it was well received, and as liberally supported by gentlemen of rank and science, who were not discouraged by the magnitude of the undertaking.

The place selected for the intended road-way is two miles below London Bridge, and where a facility of land communication between the two shores is most desirable, and in every respect advantageous to the neighbourhood, and its adjacent parts.

During the period for the obtaining of the Act of Parliament, steps were taken to raise a sum of money for the execution of the project; and the Committee of Subscribers having received a satisfactory account relative to the nature of the soil, was an inducement for Mr. Brunel to enlarge his original plan of dimension, and consequently the apparatus to be employed.

On the 24th of June, 1824, the Act of Parliament was obtained, and Mr. Brunel appointed engineer to the undertaking: when he commenced operations on the Rotherhithe side, and succeeded in passing through a bed of gravel and sand.

Mr. Brunel had received an intimation of the existence of a bed of sand at the bottom of the river, and advising him to go as little beyond the same as possible: but on approaching the depth of eighty feet, the ground suddenly gave way, and sunk several feet at once, the sand and water blowing up at the same time.

The excavation made for the Thames Tunnel is thirty-eight feet in breadth, and twenty-two feet six inches in height; so that the size of the excavation is larger than the interior of the Old House of Commons, that building being thirty-two feet in breadth, by twenty-five feet in height.

The shield was entered under a substantial bed of clay by the 1st of January, 1826, and the structure of the double archway of the Tunnel was commenced: but on the 25th of the same month, the substantial protection of clay broke off at once, leaving the shield open for six weeks to a considerable quantity of land-water, which greatly impeded the progress of the work.

On the 11th of March, this misfortune was remedied, and the work proceeded; and on the 30th of June, 1826, entered under the bed of the river,

TUNNEL, THE THAMES, (*continued.*)

daily increasing in its progress; so that, by the 30th of April, 1827, 400 feet of the Tunnel had advanced under the river. These 400 feet were excavated, and the double archways completed in ten months and a half.

On the 18th of May, 1827, and also in the month of January, 1828, the river again broke in and filled the Tunnel: but the cavity soon filled itself, and the work proceeded. A somewhat similar occurrence took place on the 18th of October following, which was attended with the same success.

From December, 1828, the works remained suspended during a period of seven years, when they were re-commenced, and are now (August, 1840) steadily and successfully proceeding. The contemplated length of the Tunnel is 1300 feet; 1135 feet of which were completed up to August, 1840.

TURKEY TRADE began..... 1550

TURKISH SHIPS, navigated by Greek Sailors, the first  
arrived at London, April 5 ..... 1797

TURKISH EMPIRE, the present, begins ..... 1298

The Turks, a people originally from Asiatic Sarmatia, between Mount Caucasus and the Don, the Palus Meotidis, and the Caspian sea, began to be distinguished; they had served the Emperor Heraclius against Chosroes, king of Persia, as auxiliary troops: the Saracen Caliphs afterwards took them into their pay, in the conquests they made in the East. The Turks finding how useful they were become as allies, thought they might as well make conquests for themselves. They made war on the Saracens and Greeks, and conquered Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine.

Abutatif, one of their chiefs, gained several victories over the Saracens; defeated Diogenes, Emperor of Constantinople: took the kingdom of Pontus, since named Turcomania, Capadocia, and Bithynia, where his son, Solyman, established the seat of his Empire in 1080; and from idolators they became Mahometans. One of their princes, called Othman, or Osman, made himself master of several provinces in Asia Minor in 1300. His reign was glorious, and his successors ruined the empire of the Saracens, founded by Mahomet in 622.

The same causes which ruined the Empire of the Caliphs, have weakened that of the Turks. Since the time of Solyman II. the Sultans, shut up in their seraglios, have devolved their authority on Ministers, often incapable, always despotic. They are open to the attacks of the Persians, the Germans, and the Russians, as well as of the British and French.

## OTTOMAN SULTANS.

|                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| Othman, or Osman..... | 1326 |
| Orkan .....           | 1360 |
| Amurath I.....        | 1389 |
| Bajazet I. ....       | 1403 |
| Soliman I. ....       | 1410 |
| Musachelabi .....     | 1413 |
| Mahomet I.....        | 1421 |
| Amurath II. ....      | 1451 |
| Mahomet II. ....      | 1481 |
| Bajazet II., .....    | 1512 |
| Selim I. ....         | 1520 |
| Solyman II. ....      | 1566 |
| Selim II. ....        | 1574 |
| Amurath III. ....     | 1595 |
| Mahomet III. ....     | 1603 |

**TURKISH EMPIRE, The present, (*continued.*)** ..... 1298

|                                  |      |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Achmet I. ....                   | 1617 |
| Mustapha, (dethroned) .....      | 1618 |
| Osman I. ....                    | 1622 |
| Mustapha, (re-established) ..... | 1623 |
| Amurath IV. ....                 | 1640 |
| Ibrahim .....                    | 1649 |
| Mahomet IV. ....                 | 1687 |
| Solyman III. ....                | 1691 |
| Achmet II. ....                  | 1695 |
| Mustapha II. ....                | 1703 |
| Achmet III. ....                 | 1730 |
| Mahomet V. ....                  | 1754 |
| Osman II. ....                   | 1757 |
| Mustapha III. ....               | 1774 |
| Achmet IV. ....                  |      |
| Mustapha IV. ....                | 1808 |
| Mahomet VI. ....                 |      |

**TURKS, The, take possession of Persia** ..... 1043

The Turks, (a nation of adventurers from Tartary) become formidable, and take possession of Persia. Took Jerusalem from the Saracens, 1065.

**TURKEYS brought into England in** ..... 1523

Into France, in 1570.

**TYPES. See "PRINTING."****UBIQUARIANS, the Order of**..... 1540**UKRAINE settled by Russia** ..... 1752**UNIFORMITY, ACT OF, passed,**..... 1559

Took place, in 1662.

**UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, attempted**

July 22, ..... 1604

Again 1670, and took place, 1707, when the island was called Great Britain.

**UNION with Ireland began** ..... 1801**UNION STEAM VESSEL, (THE,) blown up at Hull,**

June 7 ..... 1837

By this dreadful accident, many lives were lost.

**UNITARIANS** ..... 1553**URINE, Proclamation issued for the preservation of,** ..... 1626

The inhabitants of London and Westminster, &c. commanded by proclamation to keep all their urine, throughout the year, for making salt-petre, 1626.

**URSILINES established**..... 1198

**USURY** forbid by Parliament ..... 1341

In 1260, 2s. per week was paid for the loan of 20s. being at the rate of £43. 6s. 8d. per annum for £100. which was restrained by an Act, 1274, against the Jews.

**UTRECHT, THE PEACE OF**, signed ..... 1579

It was here the Treaty of Union between the confederate Provinces was signed in 1579; and the famous Peace between the Allies and France was concluded in 1713, about the close of Queen Anne's reign.

**VANDALS, ALANS, &c.** irruption of, into France ..... 406

The Vandals, &c. spread into France and Spain, by a concession of Honorius, Emperor of the West. Began their kingdom in Spain, 412.

**VAN DIEMAN'S LAND** discovered in..... 1642

First discovered by Tasman, in 1642, visited by Captain Furneaux in 1773, and afterwards by Captain Cook.

**VASSALAGE, or SERFS**, abolished by Law in Holstein and Sleswic, in Denmark, in ..... 1797**VAUXHALL, Grand Fete at, July 20**..... 1813

This fete was in honour of the battle of Vittoria, at which the royal Dukes of York, Kent, Sussex, Clarence, and Gloucester, Princess of Wales, and above 1200 nobility and gentry attended.

**VAUXHALL GARDENS, final closing of, August, .....** 1839

These Gardens, which have existed for several years, and enjoyed the patronage of every admirer of this celebrated place, are now closed. For the last few years they have been less frequented, owing, in a great measure, to other places of amusement which have arisen, the entertainments of which have been upon as grand a scale, and the charge for admission more reasonable. In consequence of this, the Proprietors of the Vauxhall Gardens, in order to compete with other establishments, were compelled to lower the price of admission. This, however, had not the effect of drawing so many visitors as was imagined. The ground has since been sold, and is about to be built upon.

**VENICE.**

Several families from Padua retired, in 596, from the fury of the Lombards, to some islands in the Adriatic Gulph, where Venice was since built. Padua at first claimed the government of the New State, and appointed a particular tribune to govern each island: these tribunes afterwards shook off the yoke of Padua, and erected themselves, in 709, into a Republic, under a Duke, or Doge. These Doges were elected for life, and at length came to name their successors, till 1172, when the Senate greatly curtailed the authority of the Doge, and appointed a Council with powers to depose the Doge, if they found him incapable to perform the duties of his station. Pepin, king of Italy, caused himself to be proclaimed king of this State, which bore the name of Rialto, the principal of these islands, which was by him called Venice, from the Venetii, who occupied the continent next to these islands.

Peter Gradenigo, who was elected Doge in 1289, deprived the people of the part they had in the administration, and established an absolute aristocracy. These changes caused great discontent: and the establishment of the terrible



VENICE, (*continued.*)

Council of Ten, exposed Venice to the greatest danger. Genoa, availing herself of these troubles, made war with her, and destroyed a part of her navy, the Turks took Crete and Cyprus, and it was with difficulty she retained Corfu. At last her commerce was attacked by the English and the Dutch, when, by the great discoveries of the routes to the East and West Indies, at the end of the sixteenth century, she lost the valuable trade which was carried on to the East, which was transferred to the nations by whom these discoveries were made. Venice was taken by the French in 1796, and afterwards was ceded to Austria.

VENTILATORS invented by the Rev. Dr. Hales ..... 1740

VENUS, her transit over the Sun, June 2 ..... 1660

VERNON, launch of His Majesty's frigate, The, May 1, ... 1832

The Vernon, of sixty guns, was launched at Woolwich.

VESSELS employed in the mercantile line in England,  
were 23,600 in ..... 1792

VESSELS, number of the arrival of at Leith, from November 13, 1812, to November 13, 1813, was 3520.

VICTORIA HULL STEAM PACKET, Accident of The . 1838

The boiler of the Victoria Hull Steam Packet, during an experimental trip in Erith Reach burst, by which, five persons were unfortunately killed.

VICTORY MAN OF WAR, The, lost, October ..... 1744

The Victory Man of War, of 100 guns, with Admiral Balchen, 300 gentlemen's sons, and all the crew were lost.

VICTUALLER, Law respecting the Sale of Ale ..... 1603

A law was enacted, that no Victualler should sell less than one full ale quart of the best beer or ale for 1*d.* and two quarts of the smaller sort for 1*d.* in 1603.

VIENNA, great damage done at, by an explosion of gunpowder, June 26 ..... 1779

Several lives were unfortunately lost.

## VIENNA.

Vienna was very obscure, till 1051: it was walled and enlarged by Henry I. of Austria, 1122, with the ransom of king Richard I. of England: made an imperial city by Frederick II. 1136: made subject to the House of Austria, 1149: besieged and taken by the King of Hungary, 1490: besieged by the Turks under Soloman the Magnificent, with an army of 300,000 men, 1529: again in 1532, 1543, and 1663, when the Grand Vizier with 100,000 men cannonaded the city, from the 24th of July, to the beginning of September, without effect.

VIGO, galleons taken there, October 12 ..... 1702

## VILLAIN.

Villain, (of or belonging to the vill or lordship) was a servant during life, and de-  
visable, as chattels, in the feudal times. In 1572, Queen Elizabeth ordered  
her bondmen to be set free, at very easy rates.

## VINE-DRESSERS, introduced at Marseilles .....B. C. 600

A colony of Vine-dressers, from Phœcia, in Ionia, settled at Marseilles, and in-  
structed the South Gauls in the work of tillage, vine-dressing, and the art of  
commerce. Some think that they grew spontaneously on the Mediterranean  
shores of Italy, France, and Spain. Vines planted in Germany and North  
Gaul, 276. No Vines in Greece, 450 B. C. Vines and sugar-canes planted  
in Madeira, 1420.

## VIOLENT COMMOTIONS in France, in ..... 1797

Violent Commotions broke out in Paris, a strong party being said to have been  
formed to restore royalty in France: in consequence of which M. Barthelemy,  
General Pichegru, and sixty representatives of the people, were transported  
by the arbitrary mandate of the majority of the Directory, without being  
brought to a trial, or any proofs being produced of the crimes with which  
they were charged, September 15, 1797.

## VIOLINS invented about ..... 1477

## VIRGINIA discovered by John Cabot ..... 1496

Taken possession of by Sir Walter Raleigh, and named after the Virgin Queen,  
(Elizabeth), 1584: the settlement of the first permanent colony there, in  
1636.

VIRGIN OF MOUNT CARMEL, Order of, began in  
France ..... 1607

## VIRGIN MARY, KNIGHTS OF THE, began ..... 1233

VIRGIN MARY, THE MOST GLORIOUS KNIGHTS  
OF THE, began at Rome ..... 1618,VISCOUNT, the first in England, February 12 ..... 1440  
First borne by Lord Beaumont.

## VOLCANO, in the Isle of Ferro, September 13 ..... 1777

The Volcano, in the Isle of Ferro, which broke out September 13, 1777, threw  
out an immense quantity of red water that discoloured the sea for several  
leagues.

## VOTES OF THE COMMONS, The, first printed ..... 1671

## WAGER BY BATTLE, the Law of, abolished, ..... 1819

## WAGGON, duty on, commenced ..... 1783

WALCHEREN EXPEDITION, The, to the Island of,  
sent out ..... 1809

The expedition to the Island of Walcheren was sent out in the Autumn of the  
year 1809, in order to ascertain the nature and causes of the great sickness  
and mortality prevailing in the British army in Zealand, and to make a  
report thereon.

**WALES** incorporated with England ..... 1536

Wales first inhabited by the Britons, on their being expelled England by the Saxons, 685: divided into North Wales, South Wales, and Powis Land, 970: conquered and divided by William I. among the conquerors, 1091: Griffith, the last king, died in 1137: the sovereign, from that time, was a Prince only. In this state Wales remained unconquered till Henry II. subdued South Wales, in 1157: and in 1282, Edward I. entirely reduced the whole country, putting an end to its independency, by the death of Llewellyn, the last prince. (See "REMARKABLE PERSONAGES," Section V.) The Welch, however, were not entirely reconciled to this revolution, till the Queen happening to be brought to bed of a son at Caernarvon, in 1284, Edward very politically styled him Prince of Wales; which title the heir to the Crown of Great Britain has borne almost ever since. Wales was united and incorporated with England by Act of Parliament, 38 Henry VIII. 1536. Invaded by the French, 1796.

**WARFARE OF CHRIST, Knights of the, began in White Russia, ..... 1325**

In Poland, 1705.

**WARSAW** annexed to Saxony, August 16 ..... 1807

Warsaw was constituted a Duchy, and annexed to the House of Saxony, August 16, 1807.

**WARS WITH SPAIN.**

The wars with Spain between 1589 and 1593, cost Queen Elizabeth £1,300,000. besides the double subsidy of £280,000. granted by Parliament. In the Irish Rebellion, she spent £3,409,000. in ten years. The expenses of the war in 1756, cost England £90,000,000.

**WASHINGTON, the City of, in America, founded ..... 1791****WASTE LANDS** in Great Britain in ..... 1794

The waste lands in Great Britain, by examination were, in 1794, found to be 22,351,000 acres; which, if cultivated and inclosed, reckoning an annual increase of 9s. per acre, the annual rent would amount to £10,957,950.; and, on a supposition that the yearly produce would be £1. 7s. per acre, or three rents, it would be worth £30,073,850. per annum to the community.

**WATCHES AND CLOCKS. (See CLOCKS.)**

A repeating watch is said to have been sent by the Caliph Haroun al Raschid, to the Emperor Charlemagne. First used in Astronomical observations, 1500. The Emperor Charles V. was the first who had any thing that might be called a watch, though some call it a small table clock, 1530.

**WATCHES** invented at Nuremburg, in Germany ..... 1747

Brought to England from Germany, 1577: spring pocket ones invented by Dr. Hooke, 1658: horizontal ditto, invented by Graham: repeaters by Tompion: and Chronometers, by Arnold.

**WATCH, by Night, for the City of London, first appointed. 1268****WATERFORD, in Ireland, built ..... 1162**

# WATER-WORKS, (The Chelsea) licence to the Governor and Company of to erect a Reservoir, September 9, ... 1725

On the Report of the Surveyor-General in August, 1725, a licence was granted under the Sign Manual of His Majesty, bearing date September 9, 1725, to the Governor and Company of the Chelsea Water Works, to erect a reservoir in Walnut-tree Walk, Hyde Park, for the purpose of supplying the palace at Kensington with pure water, and by another branch, to supply the new buildings about Oliver's Mount, (i. e. Mount Street) and the upper parts of Westminster. In pursuance of the above licence, a circular bason was made of the diameter of 200 feet, enclosed with brick-work, laid in terras, coped with Portland stone, raised four feet above the surface of the ground, and finished with a handsome iron railing, to guard against accidents. According to the terms of the grant, a main pipe of four inches bore, for conveying the water into the reservoir, was laid down from Park-lane through the Park wall, the distance from the old wall to the reservoir being about 290 feet, and the breadth of the ground to be dug for laying down the main was restricted to six feet; it was also stipulated that this grant might be resumed at any after period, at the pleasure of the Crown. The licence has since been resumed to a certain extent, since the Engine-house has been taken down, the materials of which were sold by auction, in June, 1835. The bason still remains.

# WATER-MILLS for grinding corn invented ..... 555

Water-mills for grinding corn were invented by Belisarius, while besieged in Rome by the Goths. The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars. Afterwards mills were invented, which were turned by men and beasts with great labour; and yet Pliny mentions wheels turned by water.

# WATER. (See NEW RIVER.)

# WATER sold in the West Indies for 1s. per pail..... 1731

Also in Exeter, in the streets, in 1735.

# WEAVERS, two from Brabant, settled in York ..... 1331

Weavers, dyers, cloth-drappers, linen makers, silk throwsters, &c. (Flemish) settled at Canterbury, Norwich, Sandwich, Colchester, Maidstone, Southampton, &c. on account of the Duke of Alva's persecution, 1567. They taught the English the making of baize, serges, Norwich crapes, &c. The baize makers chiefly settled at Colchester.

# WEIGHING ENGINE, or BEAM, a public one, set up in London ..... 1309

All commodities were ordered to be weighed by this machine, the City Officer to superintend the same, called the "Weigh Master," who was to see justice done between buyer and seller. Stat. 3 Edward II.

# WEIGHTS AND MEASURES invented ..... B. C. 869

Fixed to a standard in England, 1257: regulated, 1492: the thronus, trone, or public weighing place in towns, established by Act of Parliament, 1429. Act passed for the uniformity of, see Act.

# WELCHMEN forbid purchasing lands in England..... 1401

# WEYMOUTH, &c. visited by George III. and the Royal Family, July ..... 1789



## WHALES killed at Newfoundland and Iceland for their oil only ..... 1578

The whale fishery having been pursued in the first instance for the sake of its flesh, the use of their bones and fins were not known at that time: but the highly elastic substance, with which its jaws are lined, afterwards formed one of our principal commercial objects, on account of its value. Anderson, the historian of commerce, gravely observes that, "before this commodious material was found out, no stays could be worn by the ladies." It is most probable that pieces of cane, or of some pliant wood, might have been substituted. Be this as it may, the introduction of whalebone was speedily brought into use in the making of stays, and also proved a most useful article in the construction of the hoop petticoat, which came into fashion about the beginning of the last century; that "seven-fold fence," as Pope calls it—

"Stiff with hoops, and arm'd with ribs of whale."

The consumption of this article was so great, that the Dutch are said to have received from England the vast sum of £100,000 per annum, the price being at that time £700. per ton, four times more than it commonly brings, and eight times as much as it brought but a few years ago. But the chief value of the whale is the blubber.

## WHALEBONE found by the English ships at Cape Breton. 1321 First mentioned being brought home with oil, 1617.

## WHALE FISHERY, the first by the Dutch ..... 1596 By the English at Spitzbergen, 1598.

## WHALE FISHERY promoted by an Act passed ..... 1732

It appears from a narrative of Othere the Dane, as related by King Alfred, in his Saxon translation of Orosius, that the pursuit of the whale was practised by the people of Norway as early as the ninth century; but nothing certain is known as to the precise mode. The inhabitants surrounding the coast of the Bay of Biscay seem to have been the first to engage in whale fishing, and they may therefore be considered the originators. By degrees, the number of whales that resorted to the Bay of Biscay diminished, and ceased to visit that sea altogether. The consequence was that the mariners of Biscay carried their trade to a more distant part, until they approached the coasts of Iceland, &c. and thus was commenced, about the sixteenth century, the northern whale fishery.

The earliest voyage of the English in the whale fishery was in 1594. The merchants of Hull are said to have fitted out ships for this fishery in 1598. At first, it was carried on by companies, charters having been obtained for that purpose. At length it was thrown open to Holland, when it was found to be more profitable. The monopoly of the Dutch was put an end to in 1642; and the English some time afterwards.

In 1732, Parliament adopted the plan of an attempt to encourage and establish the trade, by granting a bounty to each ship which should embark in it, such bounty to be twenty shillings a ton; but in 1749, it was raised to double that rate, and a number of ships were fitted out. The bounty was afterwards reduced to thirty shillings, and again raised to its former amount. After which, it was reduced to thirty shillings, to twenty-five shillings, then to twenty shillings, and eventually withdrawn in 1824. The Americans, Hamburgers, and Prussians are now the only competitors against whom the English whale traders have to contend. The French Revolution, and the disasters which followed, gave a blow to the pretensions of the French and

## WHALE FISHERY, promoted by an Act, (*continued*) ... 1732

Dutch; so that neither have succeeded in the attempt made since the peace, in that line of traffic, so long interrupted.

The whale ships are mostly of from three to four hundred tons burden, and usually leave this country in time to reach Shetland, to complete their ballast, and increase their stock, by about the month of April, and to get from thence to the ice, in order to commence fishing either in the middle, or about the latter end of May; but of late years, the season, which used formerly to terminate in July, has extended in a slight degree at its commencement and close. The principal place for fishing has of late been changed; and as recently as 1820, when Captain Scoresby's book was published, the greater number of ships still continued to trade to the part of the Arctic Ocean on the east coast of Greenland; but that sea is now almost deserted, being nearly exhausted of its fish, as the Bay of Biscay previously was many years before. The ships now proceed direct through Davis' Straits to the great inland sea, called Baffin's Bay, on the other side of Greenland.

Notwithstanding the gradual decrease of the whale trade from the ports of this country, which formerly had its greatest share, London still continued to send out, in 1790, four times the number of ships, than that of any other place. In 1820, seventeen or eighteen vessels were still engaged in the trade: but it is now reduced to two at most. Liverpool, after having carried it on to a great extent, has relinquished it. Whitby also, which for the space of sixty or seventy years had pursued this trade with success, has now only two ships engaged in it. Hull is now the principal whale-fishing port in England, and has been such from the commencement of the present century. In 1830, the number of ships sent out was thirty-three. The next in rank to Hull, is Peterhead, on the east coast of Scotland, having in that year sent out thirteen; in fact, the trade is on the increase in the preceding place, as likewise Aberdeen, Dundee, Leith, &c.

According to Captain Scoresby, the average quantity of shipping fitted out for this trade for the nine years ending with 1818, in all the English ports, namely, Hull, London, Whitby, Newcastle, Liverpool, Berwick, Grimsby, and Lynn, was 91 vessels; and in the Scotch ports, namely, Aberdeen, Leith, Dundee, Peterhead, Montrose, Banff, Greenock, Kirkcaldy, and Kirkwall, 40. In 1830, the former quantity had diminished to 41; while the latter had only increased to 50. Upon the whole, therefore, there has been a falling off in the course of twelve years to the extent of about 30 per cent. The season of 1830 was one of the most disastrous ever known since the commencement of the fishery. Of the 91 vessels which sailed 19 were entirely lost; as many more returned clean, or without a single fish; seventeen brought only one fish each; and of the others many had only two or three. The actual loss incurred from the shipwrecks, and the severe injuries sustained by twelve other vessels, is calculated to have amounted to about £143,000. Both oil and whalebone immediately rose to more than double their former price; but still the whole produce of the fishery of this year did not amount, according to the highest estimate, to more than £155,565.; while that of 1829 was reckoned at £376,150. The season of 1831 was also unfortunate, though not to the same extent; three of the vessels having suffered shipwreck. The produce as compared with that of the preceding year was, in oil 4800 tons in place of 2205, and of bone 230 tons in place of 119. But in 1829 there had been obtained 10,672 tons of oil, and 607 tons of bone; and in 1828, of oil 13,966 tons, and of bone 802 tons. The value of the whole produce of the fishery of 1831, when oil had fallen from £50. to £30. and whalebone from £380. to £200. was estimated only at £190,000. The season of 1832 was considered prosperous.

The British fishery has lately yielded a produce and value much exceeding that of the Dutch, even during the period of its greatest prosperity. In the five years ending with 1818, there were imported into England and Scotland 68,940 tons of oil, and 3,420 tons of whalebone; which, valuing the oil at

**WHALE FISHERY**, promoted by an Act, (*continued.*) ... 1732

£36. 10s. and the bone at £90. with £10,000. in skins, raised the entire product to £2,834,110. sterling, or £566,822. per annum. The fishery of 1814, a year peculiarly fortunate, produced 1437 whales from Greenland, yielding 12,132 tons of oil, which, even at the lower rate of £32. including the whalebone and bounty, and added to the produce from Davis' Straits, formed altogether a value of above £700,000. But these were the days of the bounty, which cost the nation, from 1750 to 1824, upwards of two millions and a half. The invention of light by gas has rendered us independent of oil in regard to what was its chief use in former days.

**WHALES**, appearance of in England, &c. .... 1570

One was driven on the coast of Norfolk, 1751. One near Berwick, 1752. Thirteen were driven ashore in a storm, on the coast of England, February, 1762. One killed above London Bridge in September, 1781. One 19 feet long was killed at Execution Dock, August, 1796. One killed at Hull, November, 1797. Another in the Thames, September, 1799. One at Leith, the same month. One exhibited to the populace, near London Bridge, March, 1809; the blubber valued at £150. One at Charing Cross, 1831, the dimensions of which were as follow, viz. :—

|                                                                           | FEET.            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Height of the animal, .....                                               | 18               |
| Length of the head .....                                                  | 22               |
| Height of the cranium .....                                               | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Length of the spine .....                                                 | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Number of bones forming the spine .....                                   | 62               |
| Number of ribs on each side .....                                         | 14               |
| Bones analogous to the breast bones of other animals .....                | 4                |
| Length of the ribs .....                                                  | 9                |
| Ditto of the fins .....                                                   | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto of the fingers .....                                                | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Width of the tail .....                                                   | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Length of the tail .....                                                  | 3                |
| Weight of the animal when found, 240 tons, or 480,000 lbs.                |                  |
| Weight of the entire skeleton, 45 tons, or 70,000 lbs.                    |                  |
| Quantity of oil extracted from the blubber, 4,000 gallons, or 40,000 lbs. |                  |
| Weight of the rotten flesh buried in the sand 85 tons, or 170,000 lbs.    |                  |

This Whale was found dead, floating on the coast of Belgium, November 3, 1827.

**WHEAT**, the sale of, during the following reigns, was as below stated, viz. :—

|                                                       | £. | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| In the reign of Philip and Mary, (per Quarter) . .... | 0  | 6  | 8  |
| Elizabeth .....                                       | 0  | 9  | 0  |
| James I. ....                                         | 0  | 11 | 6  |
| Charles I. ....                                       | 0  | 14 | 0  |
| Charles II. ....                                      | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| James II. ....                                        | 1  | 4  | 0  |
| William and Mary .....                                | 1  | 11 | 0  |
| Anne .....                                            | 1  | 18 | 3  |
| George I. ....                                        | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| George II. ....                                       | 2  | 15 | 0  |
| George III. (1796) .....                              | 6  | 10 | 0  |
| George IV. ....                                       | 3  | 7  | 11 |
| William IV. ....                                      | 3  | 6  | 4  |

The quantity of Wheat produced in England and Wales in 1796, amounted



WHEAT, The Sale of, (*continued.*)

to 32,000,000 bushels; 20,000 sacks are consumed weekly in London. A single grain of Tartarian oats was planted at Beverley, in Yorkshire, in 1795, from the root of which eighteen stalks were produced, which yielded 8,280 grains.

Eden in his "History of the Poor," says, "About fifty years ago, (this was written in 1797,) so small was the quantity of wheat used in the county of Cumberland, that it was only a rich family that used a peck of wheat in the course of the year, and that was used at Christmas. The usual treat for a stranger was a thick oat cake (called haver-bannock) and butter. An old labourer of eighty-five remarks that, when he was a boy, he was at Carlisle market with his father, and wishing to indulge himself with a penny loaf made of wheat flour, he searched for it for some time, but could not procure a piece of wheaten bread at any shop in the town."

At the time of the Revolution, according to the estimate of Gregory King, 14,000,000 bushels of wheat were grown in England. The population of England at the Revolution was under five millions, so that each person consumed about three bushels annually. The population, in 1833, was under 15 millions, so that each person consumed about seven bushels annually.

The present Corn-law (9th George IV. c. 60) came into operation in 1828, and imposes a duty fluctuating according to the average price in this country. The scale of this duty may be judged of by quoting the following extracts from the scale for wheat:—

|                                                             |                           | Per Quarter |    |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|----|----|
|                                                             |                           | £.          | s. | d. |
| When the average price is not under 61s. and under 62s. per | Quarter, the duty is..... | 1           | 5  | 8  |
| When 62s. and under 63s.....                                |                           | 1           | 4  | 8  |
| " 69s. " 70s.....                                           |                           | 0           | 13 | 8  |
| " 71s. " 72s.....                                           |                           | 0           | 6  | 8  |
| " 72s. " 73s.....                                           |                           | 0           | 2  | 8  |
| At or above 73s.....                                        |                           | 0           | 0  | 0  |

This law is a modification of a more prohibitory system which had been acted upon for some years, but it preserves the principle of the fluctuating scale of duties. Since it came into operation on the 15th July, 1828, up to the 30th of June, 1831, there have been imported in those three years 7,263,184 quarters of corn of every description, being an average of 2,421,061 quarters a year, and the total amount of duty collected upon corn in such three years was £2,096,951. The total quantity of foreign wheat imported in the same period was 4,620,029 quarters, being an average of 1,540,009 quarters a year, and the three years' duty amounted to £1,389,290, being after the rate of 6s. 1d. per quarter as the mean duty. The annual consumption of corn in the United Kingdom, including what is used for seed, has been estimated as follows:—

|            | Wheat—Quarters. | Other Grain—Quarters. | Total Quarters. |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Year.....  | 12,000,000..... | 40,000,000.....       | 52,000,000      |
| Month..... | 1,000,000.....  | 3,333,333.....        | 4,333,333       |
| Week.....  | 250,000.....    | 833,333.....          | 1,083,333       |
| Day.....   | 35,714.....     | 119,048.....          | 154,762         |

It appears that, upon an average of the last three years, the quantity of corn imported has been less than two million quarters and a half. But taking the import of the year 1818, viz. 3,522,729 quarters, being the largest quantity imported in any one year, and comparing it with the produce of the kingdom, it will be found to amount to about the fourteenth part of it. It is probable, however, that nearly half the corn produced is not brought to market, but consumed by the agriculturists, or used for seed: the consequence of this is, that the quantity of foreign corn in the market may be estimated, at the most, not to exceed the seventh part of British corn brought to market; even this would have a great influence in alleviating a bad year, and likewise be the means of checking monopoly. Upon the corn laws in general, we shall merely remark, that where there are conflicting interests, it is necessary that



**WHEAT, The Sale of, (*continued*.)**

each should give and take for the benefit of the whole; and if it is unfair in the consumer to object to the protection of the agriculturist, so, on the other hand, would it be as censurable for the agriculturists by any means to lessen the interest of the community in general.

Earl Fitzwilliam's resolution that the Corn-Law had failed to realise the intention with which it was passed, lost, in the House of Lords, by a majority of 200, March 14, 1839:—

|                                          |           |
|------------------------------------------|-----------|
| There being against the Resolution ..... | 224       |
| In favour of it .....                    | 24        |
|                                          | <hr/> 200 |

**WHIG AND TORY**, took their rise in ..... 1649

They were at their greatest height about 1704.

**WHIPPERS**, the Religious Order of ..... 1055

**WHITE COATS**, the Religious Order of, began ..... 1396

**WHITE MONKS**, the ditto, in ..... 1319

**WHITEHALL PREACHERS** first appointed by the two  
Universities, April 5..... 1724

**WIDOWERS** taxed ..... 1695

**WIGS**, full bottom, first worn by the Judges, in ..... 1674

**WILD-FIRE** invented by a Grecian..... 663

Du Cange gives a particular description of it: it was usually planted on the prows of vessels when they were in naval engagements: but in the expedition to attack Igor, the son of Rurick, in 941, the sides and sterns of the vessels were abundantly supplied with this ammunition, which decided the victory in favour of Michael; and to this circumstance may also be ascribed the origin of artillery on board of ships, after the invention of gunpowder, which put an end to the Greek fire.

**WILLS.**

Wills to devise lands were first permitted, under restrictions, by Henry VIII. Universally all real property at the Restoration. Wills of Sovereigns, the first on record, is Richard II. of the date of 1399.

**WILLIAM'S FORT**, loss of life in the Black Hole there... 1756

In 1756, Calcutta was taken by the senbah of Bengal, who forced the feeble garrison, to the amount of 123 persons, (some accounts state 146) into a prison called the Black Hole, a cube of eighteen feet, out of which only twenty-three came out alive. It was retaken the next year by Colonel Clive and Admiral Watson. The victory of Plassey followed; and the inhuman senbah was deposed, and put to death by his successor. Immediately after this victory, Colonel Clive began to erect the present Citadel of Calcutta, which is superior to any other fortress in India.

**WINDMILLS** invented ..... 1299

- WINDOWS** of glass first used in England for houses..... 1180  
 Tax on first passed, in 1696: increased February 5, 1746: again, in 1763, and 1778.
- WIND SAW-MILL**, a, invented ..... 1633  
 It was erected near the Strand, London, by a Dutchman.
- WINES** first made in Flanders, in..... 276  
 In England, in 1140. Sold by the Apothecaries as a cordial, 1300: sold at 20s. the ton, and the second sort, 13s. 4d. in 1389. In 1790, there were 140,000 pipes of wine made in Portugal, 45,000 of which were imported into England; 20,000 into Ireland; 38,000 into Holland, Denmark, &c. and the remaining 37,000 were consumed at Home.
- WINE LICENCES** established ..... 1661
- WING OF ST. MICHAEL**, Order of Knighthood of, began in Portugal..... 1165
- WINSTER**, in Derbyshire, accident at, January 25 ..... 1785  
 At Winstler, in Derbyshire, nearly sixty persons were assembled at a puppet show, when the upper floor of the house was blown up with gunpowder, without doing the least injury to the people below.
- WIRTEMBERG** erected into a County, in ..... 1078  
 Into a Duchy at the Diet of Worms, 1495. Into a kingdom by Bonaparte, in 1805.
- WITCHCRAFT** much believed in, in the 16th century.  
 The Duchess of Gloucester, aunt of Henry VI. was condemned to perpetual imprisonment on a charge of witchcraft and treason, in 1441.  
 In the reign of Henry VIII. a woman was executed for this supposed crime by the Sheriff of Devon; six hundred were executed for it in France, in 1600. Witchcraft Act passed, 1601. Grandiere, a priest of London, burnt for bewitching a whole convent of nuns, 1634; twenty women were executed in Bretagne, 1654; five persons were burnt for witches at Paisley, in Scotland, 1697; the Act repealed, March 23, 1736; about the middle of the 17th century, a woman was tried in England for witchcraft, found guilty, condemned and executed—the judge being the celebrated Sir MATTHEW HALE. Nine were burnt in Poland, in 1775.
- WOAD** first cultivated in England ..... 1582  
 The fixing its colour discovered, 1753.
- WOOD-CUTS** invented ..... 1460
- WOODSTOCK PARK** enclosed ..... 1123
- WOOD'S PATENT** for coining granted, January, ..... 1723
- WOODS**, an Act for the preservation of ..... 1544  
 First taxed by Parliament, 31 Henry VI. in 1542.
- WOOD'S** halfpence ordered to be coined for Ireland and America..... 1723

**WOLDIMER, ST.** Knights of, established in Russia ..... 1687

## WOOL.

One pound of wool has been spun as follows:—A lee of woollen yarn measures in length eighty yards:—a hank of ditto, by the custom of Norwich, consists of seven lees:—twenty-four hanks in the pound is accounted good spinning in the schools, 13,440 yards:—seventy hanks in the pound is accounted superfine spinning at Norwich, being 39,200 yards, or twenty-one miles. One hundred and fifty hanks in the pound were spun in 1754, by Mary Powle, of East Dere-ton, Norfolk; and this was thought so extraordinary, that an account of it is registered at the Royal Society. Since that period, 300 hanks in the pound have been spun by a Miss Ives: and it is thought it will, at no distant period of time, be brought to greater perfection.

**WOOLLEN GOODS** first exported from Ireland, to a Foreign Market, January 15 ..... 1780

## WOOLLEN CLOTHS.

The manufacturers of, were in all civilized countries, and in very remote ages: probably of linen also. Diodorus Siculus, who wrote in Augustus Caesar's time, A. D. 21, relates, that in the Isle of Malta several mercantile wares were made, particularly very fine cloth: and Strabo, speaking of Turtetania, in Lusitania, says, in 34, that cloths were formerly the exports of that country, but that they have now another manufacture of most excellent beauty, such as that of the Corai, a people of Asia, from whence the rams were bought at a talent each, or £100. The manufacture of Woollen-cloth commenced at Sedan, in France, 1646. The first made in England, in 1331: medley cloths first made, 1614: enacted that none should be buried but in wool, under the penalty of £5. in 1666 and 1678. First dyed and dressed in England in 1667. Medley cloths greatly improved by the Walloons, 1688. Wool and woollen manufactures of Ireland and America prohibited to be carried any where but to England, 1700. In 1779, 272,755 pieces of broad cloth, containing 8,806,688 yards, and 108,168 pieces of narrow cloth, containing 6,327,277 yards, were manufactured in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, being an increase on the year 1798, a produce of 48,596 pieces, or 1,672,574 yards of broad cloth, and 315,602 or 1,196,964 yards of narrow cloth. Its export from Great Britain in 1787 was £3,687,795. 12s. 2d. value: exportation of forbid, by an Act passed in 1788.

**WORCESTER CITY**, accident at, March 15..... 1757

A stack of chimnies fell on the Court-House, and killed several persons: greatly damaged by an explosion of gunpowder, August 11, 1762: damaged by fire to the amount of £12,000. in November, 1791.

**WORMWOOD**, and other Plants, used for preserving Malt Liquors, before the use of Hops ..... 1492

**WORSHIPPING IMAGES** introduced into England ..... 763  
Suppressed in 1546.

**YARM** overflowed by the River Tees, and received much damage, October 20 ..... 1761

**YORK COLUMN**, The completed, April 10 ..... 1834  
The York Column was completed, and a statue of the Duke placed on the summit

YORK COLUMN, The, (*continued.*)

at the above period. Mr. B. Wyatt was the architect, and Mr. Nowell, of Chelsea, the Contractor. Independent of the bronze statue, it cost £15,760. The total height is 137 feet.

YORK INDIAMAN, The, lost in going into Limerick, in Ireland, November 14 ..... 1758

YORK-STREET, dreadful accident in, October 26 ..... 1832

Two houses fell in York-street, lower Westminster; eighteen persons were buried in the ruins, thirteen were dug up alive, but severely injured, and five killed.

YORKSHIRE, floor of the Sessions House at Malton, fell, December ..... 1785

Although three hundred persons fell twelve feet deep, no lives were lost.

YOUGHALL, the barracks of, in Ireland, blown up by accident, September ..... 1793

In consequence of this dreadful accident, the face of Mr. Armstrong, the quartermaster, was so burnt that the whole of the skin was scorched; and it is a singular circumstance, that, being previously very much marked with the small-pox, on getting a new skin it became perfectly smooth, without the least appearance of the marks of that disorder!

ZARRAGOSSA, surrendered July 30 ..... 1813

Zarragossa surrendered to General Mina, with 500 prisoners, forty-seven pieces of cannon, with a vast quantity of stores, clothing, &c.

ZODIAC, the Signs of the, invented by Anaximander, B. C. . 597

## A D D E N D A .

THE FOLLOWING EVENTS HAVE BEEN OMITTED TO BE INSERTED IN THEIR PROPER PLACE.

## SECTION I.—GENERAL EVENTS.

ABJURATION OATH first required ..... 1701

ADMIRAL in France, ..... 1276

The first in England, in 1297.

ADMIRAL'S, the Turkish, ship burnt off Scio, by Greek fire-ships, July 1 ..... 1822

AFRICAN BILL, to supply that trade with calicoes ..... 1765

AGRICULTURE introduced ..... B. C. 1600



**ALE AND ALE-HOUSES**, in England..... 1728  
 Made mention of in the laws of Ina, king of Wessex. First licensed in 1551.

**ALTARS** first used in ..... 135  
 Consecrated in 271. The first in Britain, in 634.

**AMETHYSTS** discovered at Kerry, in Ireland..... 1755

**AMSTERDAM** first settled ..... 1203

**ANABAPTISTS** began ..... 1525  
 Arrived in England, 1549.

**ANCHORITES** began ..... 1255

**ANCHORS** invented ..... 587

**ANDOFER** made a free Burgh ..... 1205

**ANDREW, ST.** Knights of, in Scotland, instituted ..... 809  
 Renewed, 1452, and 1695: instituted in Russia, 1698.

**ANTHEMS** first used ..... 386

**ANTIGUA** settled by the English..... 1632

## APPEALS.

The following is a Summary of the Scots Appeals determined in the Session of Parliament for 1814, viz. :—

|                                     |    |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Affirmed .....                      | 14 |
| Reversed .....                      | 8  |
| Remitted .....                      | 7  |
| Reversed and affirmed in part.....  | 2  |
| Reversed and remitted in part ..... | 1  |
| Deferred .....                      | 1  |

Total..... 33

**ARABLE LANDS** restrained, and Pasture enforced ..... 1534

**ARBITRATION ACT** passed ..... 1698

**ARCHANGEL**, the passage to, discovered ..... 1553

**ARCHDEACON**, the first appointed in England ..... 1075

**ARCHERY** introduced into England before ..... 440

**ARGUND'S LAMPS** introduced into general use in London  
 in ..... 1785

- ARGUS**, The, an American sloop of war taken, August 14 . 1813  
 The Argus, of 20 guns, taken in St. George's Channel, by the Pelican, 18 guns, after an action of forty minutes.
- ARITHMETIC** introduced into Europe from Arabia ..... 991  
 Decimal, invented by Regiomontanus: others say by Simon Stevin, 1402; binary invented by Leibnitz.
- ARTICHOKES** first planted in England ..... 1487
- ARTICLES OF RELIGION**, published by Henry VIII.... 1536  
 The Articles of Religion published by Henry VIII. were six; forty-two were published without consent of Parliament, in 1552; reduced to thirty-nine, January, 1563; received the authority of Parliament, 1571; 104 drawn up by Archbishop Usher for Ireland, 1615; established in 1634.
- ARTIFICERS**, Bill to prevent the seduction of ..... 1587
- ARUNDELIAN TABLES** made..... B. C. 264  
 Discovered in 1610.
- ASSAYING** gold and silver legally established in England,  
 in ..... 1299  
 The first Assay-Master appointed at Sheffield and Birmingham, 1773.
- ASSIGNATS** first ordered by the National Assembly of  
 France, April 17, ..... 1790  
 There were many thousands of them forged in London, and circulated in France.
- ASSIZE OF BREAD** first appointed ..... 1528
- ASPARAGUS** first produced in England..... 1608
- ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS** first made at Baby-  
 lon in ..... 2234  
 The celebrated tables made, B. C. 1353.
- ASTRONOMY AND GEOGRAPHY** brought into Greece,  
 B. C..... 368  
 First brought into Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain, 1201.
- ASYLUMS** for Debtors abolished in London ..... 1696
- ATHELSTAN**, afterwards King, the first Knight created by  
 any English monarch ..... 900
- ATTORNEYS TAX** commenced ..... 1785
- ATTRACTION**, the first idea of, taken up by Kepler ..... 1605
- AZORES ISLE** discovered, by Portugal ..... 1419

BAHAMA ISLES discovered ..... 1626

BALLOON, the starting of "GREEN'S MONSTER," November 7 ..... 1839

The car contained three persons, which passed over to the continent, and descended in the Duchy of Nassau.

BALLOON ASCENT, July 24 ..... 1837

Mr. Green and Mr. Spencer ascended in the Nassau Balloon, from the Vauxhall Gardens, as above, to which was attached a parachute of a new construction, (of the form of an expanded umbrella reversed), constructed by Mr. Cocking, an artist, and containing Mr. Cocking himself. When at the height of about 5000 feet, Mr. Cocking detached his parachute: it scarcely, however, retained its original shape more than three or four seconds, when it collapsed, and descending to the ground with great violence, its unfortunate inventor was killed on the spot.

BALLOON ASCENT from Cremorne House, August ..... 1840

BANK STOCK, 3 per Cent. Annuities created in ..... 1726

Three per Cent. Consols, 1731;—3 per Cent. Reduced, 1746;—3 per Cent. Annuities, payable at the South-Sea House, 1751;— $3\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. Annuities, 1758;—Long Annuities, 1761;—4 per Cent. Consols, 1762.

BANKRUPTS, the number of, at different periods, from 1700, to 1806:—

|                                            |      |
|--------------------------------------------|------|
| In 1700, the number of Bankrupts was ..... | 38   |
| 1701, .....                                | 38   |
| 1702, .....                                | 38   |
| 1713, .....                                | 200  |
| 1714, .....                                | 173  |
| 1726, .....                                | 415  |
| 1727, .....                                | 446  |
| 1744, .....                                | 197  |
| 1745, .....                                | 200  |
| 1746, .....                                | 159  |
| 1762, .....                                | 205  |
| 1763, .....                                | 233  |
| 1772, .....                                | 525  |
| 1773, .....                                | 562  |
| 1774, .....                                | 360  |
| 1778, .....                                | 675  |
| 1779, .....                                | 544  |
| 1780, .....                                | 449  |
| 1781, .....                                | 438  |
| 1782, .....                                | 537  |
| 1783, .....                                | 528  |
| 1784, .....                                | 517  |
| 1791, .....                                | 604  |
| 1792, .....                                | 628  |
| 1793, .....                                | 1304 |
| 1806, .....                                | 591  |

BARBADOES discovered and planted ..... 1614

- BANNERETS** first created in England ..... 1360  
 Renewed by Henry VII. 1485. Knight Banneret, is so styled from his right to wear a banner, or flag, of a particular form. If a knight-banneret had been created by the king in person, in the field, under the royal banners, in time of open war, as formerly, he would be entitled to rank after a Knight of the Order of St. George, or of the Garter, as instituted by Edward III.: otherwise, he ranks after the Baronet.
- BARBUDA ISLE** first planted by England..... 1628
- BARRINGTON ISLE**, one of the Gallapagos, explored,  
 June ..... 1793
- BARON**, the title first by patent in England ..... 1388  
 The title of *Baron* is the most universally used of all the denominations of nobility, being frequent throughout all the European countries in early times, and of great antiquity. The origin and primitive meaning of the term have occasioned much controversy among the learned. Judge Blackstone writes, that the most probable opinion seems to be that they were the same with our present Lords of Manors, to which the name of Court Baron (which is the Lord's Court, and incident to every manor) gives some countenance.
- BARONETS** first created in England ..... 1611  
 The title of Baronet is created by Letters Patent, and usually descends to male issue. It was instituted by James I. "in order," says Judge Blackstone, "to raise a competent sum for the reduction of the province of Ulster, in Ireland (for which purpose one hundred gentlemen, who obtained this title, "advanced £100. each) for which reason all baronets have the arms of "Ulster (a hand gules, or a bloody hand in a field argent) superadded to "their family coat." Baronets created in Scotland, 1624. In Ireland, 1620.
- BARONETS** of Nova Scotia created..... 1625
- BATAVIA**, in the Isle of Java, first fortified by Holland ... 1611
- BATAVIA** settled by the Dutch ..... 1612  
 Taken by the British in 1812.
- BAVARIA**, The Dukedom of, founded, ..... 1180  
 Made an Electorate; Maximilian Joseph, king of, 1805; Wirtemberg was at the same time declared to be a kingdom; Augusta, the new Queen consort, being the eldest daughter of George III. of England. Bavaria joined the allies against France, 1813. Maximilian, king of Bavaria, died in 1825, and was succeeded by his son.
- BEADS** first used in the Papist devotion ..... 1093
- BEAR**, Knights of the, in Switzerland, began ..... 1213
- BEGGARS** relieved by law in ..... 1496
- BELLEISLE**, Marshal, and his brother, brought prisoners  
 to Windsor Castle..... 1745
- BELLOWS** invented ..... B. C. 554



**BENEFICES** began in ..... 500

The following is the account given by Dr. Burn of those in England, viz.:—that there were 1071 livings not exceeding £10. per annum; 1467 above £10. and not exceeding £20;—1126 above £20. and not exceeding £30;—1049 above £30. and not exceeding £40.;—884 above £40 and not exceeding £50.; 5597 under £50. per annum. It must be 500 years before every living can be raised to £60. a year by Queen Anne's Bounty, and 339 years before any of them can exceed £50. a year. On the whole, there are about 11,000 Church Preferments in England, exclusive of Bispopricks, Deaneries, Canonries, Prebendaries, Priest-Vicars, Lay-Vicars, Secondaries, &c. belonging to Cathedrals or Choristers, or even Curates to well-beneficed Clergymen.

**BIBLE.**

The Bible History ceases, 340 B.C.; Septuagint version made, 284; first divided into chapters, 1253; permitted by the Pope to be translated into all the languages of the Catholic States, February 28, 1759. The following is a dissection of the Old and New Testament:—

|               | <i>In the Old Testament.</i> | <i>In the New.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|---------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Books.....    | 39                           | 27                 | 66            |
| Chapters .... | 929                          | 260                | 1,189         |
| Verses .....  | 23,214                       | 7,959              | 31,173        |
| Words .....   | 592,493                      | 181,253            | 773,692       |
| Letters ..... | 2,728,100                    | 838,380            | 3,566,480     |

The APOCRAPHA has 183 Chapters, 6081 verses, and 125,185 words. The middle Chapter, and the least in the Bible, is the 117th Psalm; the middle verse is the 8th of the 118th Psalm; the middle line is the 2nd Book of the Chronicles, 4th Chapter, 16th verse; the word AND occurs in the Old Testament 35,535 times; the same words in the New Testament occurs 10,684 times; the word JEHOVAH occurs 6,855 times.

The OLD TESTAMENT.—The middle Book is Proverbs; the middle Chapter is the 20th of Job; the middle verse is the 2d Book of Chronicles, 20th Chapter, 13th verse; the least verse is in the 1st Book of Chronicles, 1st Chapter, and 1st verse.

The NEW TESTAMENT.—The middle Book is 2nd Thessalonians; the middle Chapters are the 13th and 14th of the Romans; the middle verse is the 17th of the 17th Chapter of the Acts; the least verse is the 35th verse of the 11th chapter of the Gospel by St. John.

The 21st verse of the 7th Chapter of Ezra has all the letters of the Alphabet. The 19th Chapter of the 2nd Book of Kings, and the 37th Chapter of Isaiah, are alike. The Book of Esther has 10 Chapters, but neither the words of GOD or LORD are in it.

**BIBLE, TINDAL'S**, ignominiously burnt in ..... 1534

**BIGAMY** Statute of, first passed ..... 1762

**BIRTH OF CHILDREN** taxed ..... 1695

Again in 1783.

**BISHOP** of Nova Scotia first appointed, August 11..... 1787

**BISHOP**, the first in America, ..... 1784

The first Bishop in America was Dr. Seabury, consecrated November 14.

**BISHOPS**, their translation instituted ..... 239

Appointed by the people, in 400; first in England, 694; first in Denmark, 939; made Barons, 1072; precedence settled, 1075; banished England, 1208; con-

BISHOPS, (*continued.*)

sented to be tributary to Rome, 1245; deprived of the privilege of sitting as Judges in capital offences, 1388; the first who suffered death in England by a sentence of the Civil Power, 1405; six new ones instituted, 1530; elected by the King's *Conge d'Elire*, 1535; held their sees during pleasure, 1547; form of consecration ordained, 1549; seven deprived for being married, 1554; several burnt for not changing their religion, 1555; fifteen consecrated at Lambeth, 1559; twelve impeached, and committed for protesting against any law passed during the time the populace prevented their attending Parliament, 1641; their whole order abolished by Parliament, October 9, 1646; nine restored, and eight new ones consecrated, October 25, 1660; regained their seats, November 30, 1661; seven committed to the Tower, for not ordering the King's declaration for liberty of conscience to be read in their dioceses, 1688: they were tried and acquitted. (See page 10.) Bishops expelled Scotland, 1689; six suspended for not taking the oaths to king William, 1689. Deprived 1690.

Bishopricks of England and Wales, according to the antiquity of their institution, viz.:—

LONDON, an Archbishoprick and Metropolitan of England, founded by Lucius, the first Christian King. (See Lucius.)

LLANDAFF, 185.

BANGOR, 516.

ST. DAVID'S, 519, (the Archbishoprick of Wales, from 550 till 1100, when the Bishop submitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury as his metropolitan.

ST. ASAPH'S, 547.

ST. AUGUSTIN, or AUSTIN, made Canterbury the Metropolitan Archbishoprick, by order of Pope Gregory, 596.

WELLS, 604.

ROCHESTER, 604.

WINCHESTER, 650.

LITCHFIELD and COVENTRY, 656.

WORCESTER, 679.

HEREFORD, 680.

DURHAM, 690.

SODOR and MAN, (with jurisdiction of the Hebrides in Scotland,) 838.

EXETER, 1050.

SHERBORNE, (changed to SALISBURY,) 1056.

YORK, (Archbishoprick), 1067.

DORCHESTER, (changed to LINCOLN,) 1070.

CHICHESTER, 1071.

THETFORD, (changed to NORWICH,) 1088.

BATH and WELLS, 1081.

ELY, 1109.

CARLISLE, 1133.

The following six were founded upon the suppression of the Monasteries by Henry VIII.:—

CHESTER, PETERBOROUGH, GLOUCESTER, OXFORD, BRISTOL, WESTMINSTER. Westminster united to London, in 1550. CANADA made a Bishoprick in 1793.

REVENUES attached to the several Bishopricks of England and Ireland, per annum, viz.:—

| ENGLAND.         | £.   | ENGLAND.                   | £.   |
|------------------|------|----------------------------|------|
| Canterbury.....  | 8000 | St. Asaph .....            | 1500 |
| York .....       | 7000 | Carlisle .....             | 2800 |
| London .....     | 6200 | Llandaff .....             | 1600 |
| Durham .....     | 8700 | Peterborough .....         | 1700 |
| Winchester ..... | 7400 | Gloucester .....           | 2200 |
| Ely .....        | 4000 | Rochester .....            | 2400 |
| Worcester .....  | 3400 | Litchfield and Coventry .. | 2800 |

**BISHOPRICKS, (*continued.*)**

| ENGLAND.             |      | £. | ENGLAND.                |      | £. |
|----------------------|------|----|-------------------------|------|----|
| Salisbury .....      | 3500 |    | Bangor .....            | 1200 |    |
| Norwich .....        | 5000 |    | Chester .....           | 2700 |    |
| Lincoln .....        | 3200 |    | Oxford .....            | 2800 |    |
| Hereford .....       | 3000 |    | Exeter .....            | 2700 |    |
| Chichester .....     | 2200 |    | St. David's .....       | 400  |    |
| Bath and Wells ..... | 2400 |    | Bristol .....           | 1500 |    |
| IRELAND.             |      | £. | IRELAND.                |      | £. |
| Armagh .....         | 8000 |    | Killala .....           | 2900 |    |
| Dublin .....         | 5000 |    | Limerick .....          | 3500 |    |
| Tuam .....           | 4000 |    | Cork .....              | 2700 |    |
| Cashel .....         | 4000 |    | Cloyne .....            | 2500 |    |
| Derry .....          | 7000 |    | Down .....              | 2300 |    |
| Clonfert .....       | 2300 |    | Dromore .....           | 2000 |    |
| Clogher .....        | 4000 |    | Leigh and Fearn's ..... | 2200 |    |
| Kilmore .....        | 2600 |    | Kildare .....           | 2600 |    |
| Elphin .....         | 3700 |    | Raphoe .....            | 2600 |    |
| Meath .....          | 3200 |    | Ossory .....            | 2000 |    |
| Killaloe .....       | 2300 |    | Waterford .....         | 2600 |    |

**BISHOPRICKS** in Germany first founded by Charlemagne. 800

Removed from villages to great towns in England, in 1076.

**BLACK RENT** established in Ireland ..... 1412

**BLACKWELL HALL** appointed for a repository for  
woollen cloth ..... 1515

**BOATS**, flat-bottomed, invented in the Conqueror's time,  
who used them in the Isle of Ely.

**BOMBS** first invented by a man at Venlo, in the United Pro-  
vinces of Holland, in ..... 1588

First used in the service of France, 1634. Bomb-vessels invented in France,  
in 1681.

**BONES**, the art of softening them found out ..... 1688

**BOOKS**, in the present form, invented in ..... 887

Books in the present form were invented by Attalus, king of Pergamus, 387. The  
first supposed to be written in Job's time. Two hundred thousand burnt at  
Constantinople, by order of Pope Leo I., in 761. A very large estate given  
for one on Cosmography, by king Alfred. Books were sold from £10. to £30.  
a-piece in about 1400. The first printed one was the vulgate edition of the  
BIBLE, in 1462; the second was CICERO DE OFFICIIS, in 1466; CORNELIUS  
NEPOS, published at Moscow, was the first classical book printed in Russia,  
April 29, 1762. Selling by Catalogue began in 1676.

**BOOK-KEEPING**, after the Italian method, first used in  
London ..... 1569

**BOURBON**, (formerly Mascareen), Isle of, planted by  
France ..... 1672

- BOOTS** invented ..... B. C. 907
- BOSTON PORT BILL**, for its removal, ..... 1775
- BOTANY**, the study of revived in ..... 1534
- BOUNTIES** first legally granted in England for exporting  
corn ..... 1689  
For raising naval stores in America, 1703.
- BOURDEAUX** opened its gates to a British force under Sir  
W. C. Beresford, March 12 ..... 1814  
This was the first city in France that hoisted the white flag, and declared for the  
Bourbons.
- BRASIL** discovered ..... 1486  
Settled by the Spaniards, 1515; settled by Holland, 1624; taken from Holland  
by Portugal, 1654.
- BREAD** first made with yeast in England, about ..... 1649
- BREAST-PLATES** for armour invented ..... B. C. 937
- BRITAIN** discovered to be an island, about ..... 90
- BRITISH ARMY**, effective strength of, September 25 ..... 1813  
The effective strength of the British army at this period, amounted to 260,797,  
exclusive of militia and volunteer corps.
- BRITISH ISLES.**  
They were inhabited originally by a people called Britons, of the same stock with  
the ancient Gauls or Celtæ. The Romans first invaded them under Julius  
Cæsar, B. C. 54, but made no conquests. The Emperor Claudius, and his  
generals Palutius, Vespasian, and Titus, subdued several provinces after  
thirty pitched battles with the natives, A. D. 43 and 44. The conquest was  
completed by Agricola in the reign of Domitian, 85. Wrested from the  
Roman Empire by Carausius, 289; recovered by Constantius, 296. The  
Romans held their conquest till 428; then the old inhabitants called in the  
Saxons to assist them against the Picts and Scots; these Saxons made a  
second conquest, and divided South Britain into seven kingdoms, 455. This  
government was called the Saxon Heptarchy, and lasted till 829, when Egbert  
having subdued and united them under one government, was crowned king of  
England. Egbert is styled the first king of England, though that honour is  
not due to him, but to his descendant, Athelstan.
- BRIGHTHELMSTONE BLOCK-HOUSE**, The, washed  
away by the sea, November 19 ..... 1716
- BROKERS** regulated in London by law ..... 1697
- BUCKINGHAM HOUSE** demolished ..... 1825  
The present Palace is erected on the structure of the late building. (For a further  
account of Buckingham House, see "EDIFICES," Section III.)



- BURGOS** evacuated, and blown up by the French, under General Boyer, June 13 ..... 1813
- BURGUNDY**, the Dukedom of, established ..... 890  
The kingdom of founded, 413; again in 814; united to the German Empire, 1035; disunited by a revolt, and divided into four sovereignties, 1074.
- BURIALS** forbidden within towns in Poland in ..... 1792
- BUTTON MANUFACTURERS**, Petition of the Birmingham, ..... 1830  
This Petition was presented to His Majesty. William IV. at Windsor, in consequence of the great depression in trade, at the same time exhibiting a splendid specimen of buttons, with the royal arms embossed thereon. They were a present to Queen Adelaide, Prince George of Cumberland, and Cambridge. This was the first occasion of presenting a Petition, but by the Secretary of State.
- BYNG COMMEMORATION**, The, March ..... 1840  
The Dinner to Mr. Byng was given with feelings of affectionate respect to an individual whose character was so justly regarded by those who knew him well, and to one who could refer to services rendered to his country for half a century, as Member in Parliament for the County of Middlesex. The dinner took place at Drury-lane Theatre, which was splendidly illuminated and decorated for the occasion. The Pit was raised to a level with the Stage, so that the tables extended from one extremity of the Theatre to the other. At the back of the Stage were two brilliant illumination stars, in the centre of either of which the letter "V." and "A." were conspicuous. The boxes and galleries were filled with spectators, the former almost exclusively with ladies.
- CALATRAVA**, Knights of, in Spain, instituted ..... 1158
- CALIFORNIA** discovered by Cortes ..... 1543
- CALVINISTS**, Religious Order of, began ..... 1546
- CAMBRICS** from France prohibited..... 1745  
Totally, in 1758. Re-admitted in 1786.
- CAMERONIANS**, the Religious Order of, began ..... 1685
- CANADA** discovered by Cabot ..... 1499  
Explored by the French, 1508: 1524; and 1534; settled, 1540; Quebec built, 1603; taken first by England, 1628.
- CANARY ISLES** discovered..... 1344  
Granted to Spain; explored, 1393.
- CANDY**, in the island of Ceylon, massacre of Troops, &c.... 1803  
At Candy, in the island of Ceylon, in an expedition against that place, a whole British detachment were massacred or imprisoned, 1803. War renewed

CANDY, (*continued.*)

against, October, 1814. King of defeated, and made prisoner by General Brownrigg, February 18, 1815. Deposed, and the sovereignty vested in Great Britain, March 2, 1815.

|                                                                                                                                     |           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| CANONIZATION first used by the Papal authority .....                                                                                | 993       |
| CANONS regular, the Religious Order of began .....                                                                                  | 400       |
| CAPE BLANCO, on the Coast of Africa, discovered, .....                                                                              | 1441      |
| CAPE BRETON discovered by the English .....                                                                                         | 1584      |
| Yielded to France, 1632; taken by England, 1745; restored, 1748; again taken and kept, 1758.                                        |           |
| CAPE DE VERD Islands discovered.....                                                                                                | 1447      |
| CAPE OF GOOD HOPE discovered, .....                                                                                                 | 1487      |
| Planted by Holland, 1651.                                                                                                           |           |
| CAPE HORN first sailed round .....                                                                                                  | 1616      |
| Straits discovered, 1643.                                                                                                           |           |
| CAPPER, or HATTER, prohibition against .....                                                                                        | 1489      |
| In this year a Statute passed that no capper or hatter should sell any hat above 20 <i>d.</i> nor cap above 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> |           |
| CAPUCHINS, the Religious Order of, began .....                                                                                      | 1525      |
| CARDS invented in France, for the amusement of Charles VI. ....                                                                     | 1380      |
| They were invented by one Jaquierien Grigonneur; forbidden in Castile, 1387; 428,000 packs were stamped in England, in 1774.        |           |
| CARIBBEE Isles discovered.....                                                                                                      | 1595      |
| CARMELITES, the Religious Order of, began .....                                                                                     | 1141      |
| CARRIAGES introduced into Vienna .....                                                                                              | 1514      |
| Into England in 1580.                                                                                                               |           |
| CAROLINA discovered .....                                                                                                           | 1497      |
| Planted in 1629.                                                                                                                    |           |
| CARP first brought to England .....                                                                                                 | 1524      |
| CARPET, Order of, made in England .....                                                                                             | 1553      |
| CARTHUSIANS, ditto .....                                                                                                            | 1084      |
| CARVING in marble invented .....                                                                                                    | B. C. 772 |
| CATALOGUES of English printed Books first published in .....                                                                        | 1594      |
| In Ireland, in 1632.                                                                                                                |           |

|                                                                                    |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| CATHERINE, ST. the Religious Order of, began .....                                 | 1373 |
| CATHERINE, ST. Knights of, began in Palestine .....                                | 1063 |
| CATHERINE, ST. the Order of, in Russia, began .....                                | 1715 |
| CATHOLIC MAJESTY, the Title of, given by the Pope<br>to the King of Spain.....     | 739  |
| CATTLE prohibited to be imported into England from Ire-<br>land and Scotland ..... | 1663 |
| CAULIFLOWERS first planted in England .....                                        | 1603 |
| CHAMBERLAIN, Election of, for the City of London,<br>January 21 .....              | 1831 |

The Election for the Office of Chamberlain, for the City of London, vacant by the death of J. CLARK, Esq. commenced at Guildhall, January 21, 1831. Candidates, Alderman WAITHMAN, and Alderman SHAW.

## THE POLL.

|             |                         |      |
|-------------|-------------------------|------|
| FIRST DAY.  | Shaw .....              | 150  |
|             | Waithman .....          | 127  |
| SECOND DAY. | Shaw .....              | 1555 |
|             | Waithman .....          | 695  |
| THIRD DAY.  | Shaw <sup>a</sup> ..... | 2652 |
|             | Waithman....            | 1294 |

Alderman Waithman decided the contest by resigning; but the Poll was kept open till January 26. At Three o'clock the State of the Poll for Chamberlain was declared, viz.:—

|           |                  |      |
|-----------|------------------|------|
|           | Sir J. Shaw..... | 3447 |
|           | Waithman .....   | 2007 |
| LAST DAY. | Sir J. Shaw..... | 3488 |
|           | Waithman .....   | 2041 |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                  |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| CHAMPION OF ENGLAND first used .....                                                                                                                                                             | 1377 |
| CHANTRIES, 2374 suppressed in England in .....                                                                                                                                                   | 1548 |
| CHAPLINES, the Religious Order of, began .....                                                                                                                                                   | 1284 |
| CHARLESTOWN, south Carolina, infested with worms,<br>June .....                                                                                                                                  | 1751 |
| Destroyed by a hurricane, September 15, 1753: had 250 dwellings besides out-<br>houses, burnt, to the amount of £100,000. sterling, January 15, 1778: taken<br>by the British forces, May, 1779. |      |
| CHARTERS first granted to different Cities in England.....                                                                                                                                       | 1179 |
| CHATHAM, Statue of the Earl of, erected in the Guildhall<br>of London, in .....                                                                                                                  | 1782 |

- CHELTENHAM MINERAL SPRING** discovered..... 1740
- CHELTENHAM**, in Gloucestershire, visited by His Majesty, (George III.) and Royal Family, July 12 ..... 1788  
Returned August 16, 1788.
- CHEMISTRY AND DISTILLERY** introduced into Europe by the Spanish Moors ..... 1150  
Chemistry and Distillery were introduced into Europe by the Spanish Moors, who learnt it from those of Africa, and they of the Egyptians. Hydraulic Chemistry invented in 1746.
- CHERRIES** brought from Pontus to Rome, by Lucullus ... 70  
Apricots from Epirus, Peaches from Persia, the finest plums from Damascus and Armenia, pears and figs from Greece and Egypt, citrons from Media, pomegranates from Carthage, about 114 years B. C. Cherry-trees first planted in Britain, 100 B. C.; brought from Flanders, and planted in Kent, with such success, that an orchard of thirty-two acres produced, in 1540, £1000.
- CHESS**, the game of, invented ..... 608  
Introduced into Persia, 533.
- CHEST AT CHATHAM**, The, enforced by law ..... 1558  
The Chest at Chatham was instituted as above, when the seamen in the service of Queen Elizabeth agreed to allow a portion of each man's pay for the relief of their fellow sailors that had been wounded in the defeat of the Spanish Armada, which custom has continued ever since. It was instituted on the plan suggested by Sir J. Hawkins.
- CHIARO-OBSCURO**, the art of printing in, with three plates, to imitate Drawings, first used ..... 1500
- CHILI** discovered by Spain..... 1518  
Invaded by the Spaniards, in 1540.
- CHIMES** on bells invented at Alost ..... 1487
- CHIMNIES** first introduced into buildings in England ..... 1200  
Only in the kitchen, or large hall, smoaky, where the family sat round a great stove, the funnel of which passed through the ceiling, in 1300.
- CHINA** first visited by the Portuguese..... 1517  
Conquered by the Eastern Tartars, in 1635.
- CHOCOLATE** introduced into Europe from Mexico ..... 1520
- CHRISTIANITY** propagated in Spain ..... 36  
In Britain, 60, or, as others say, in the 5th century: in Franconia and Flanders in the 7th century: in Lombardy, Thuringia, and Hesse, in the 8th century: in Sweden, Denmark, Poland, and Russia, in the 9th century: in Hungary and Slavonia, in the 10th century: in Vandalia and Prussia, in the 11th century: in Pomerania and Norway, in the 12th century: in Livonia, Lithu-



**CHRISTIANITY, (*continued.*)**

ania, and part of Tartary, in the 13th century: Slavonia, part of Turkey, and the Canary Isles, in the 14th century: in Africa, at Guinea, Angola, and Congo, in the 15th century: made great progress in Prussia, both the Indies, and in China, by the Protestant faith, in the 16th century: reinstated in Greece, &c. &c, in the 17th century.

|                                                                                                                                                                                  |           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>CHRISTENINGS</b> taxed .....                                                                                                                                                  | 1783      |
| <b>CHRISTMAS-DAY</b> first observed as a Festival .....                                                                                                                          | 98        |
| <b>CHRISTOPHERS, ST.</b> Isle of, discovered.....                                                                                                                                | 1595      |
| Settled by the English, 1626.                                                                                                                                                    |           |
| <b>CHRISTIAN KING</b> , the title first given to Louis IX. of France .....                                                                                                       | 1469      |
| It was afterwards annulled by the National Assembly, in 1791.                                                                                                                    |           |
| <b>CHURCH BENEFICES</b> forbid to be held by foreigners ...                                                                                                                      | 1430      |
| <b>CHURCHES</b> began to be built in England, in .....                                                                                                                           | 638       |
| First began to be built at Babingley, in Norfolk: fifty new ones were ordered by Parliament to be built in 1711.                                                                 |           |
| <b>CHURCH-MUSIC</b> introduced into worship.....                                                                                                                                 | 350       |
| Choral service first used in England, at Canterbury, 677: changed throughout England from the use of St. Paul's to that of Sarum, 1418: first performed in English, May 8, 1559. |           |
| <b>CHURCHWARDENS AND OVERSEERS</b> instituted ...                                                                                                                                | 1127      |
| <b>CINNAMON</b> trade began by the Dutch .....                                                                                                                                   | 1506      |
| It was known in the time of Augustus Cæsar, and long before.                                                                                                                     |           |
| <b>CINCINNATUS</b> Order of, began in America.....                                                                                                                               | 1783      |
| <b>CIS-ALPINE REPUBLIC</b> , The, founded by the French, June 30 March 18.....                                                                                                   | 1797      |
| Acknowledged by the Emperor to be independent, October 17 following; united to the French Empire, in 1805; Eugene Beauharnois, Viceroy.                                          |           |
| <b>CISTERTIANS</b> , the Religious Order of, began .....                                                                                                                         | 1094      |
| <b>CLANDESTINE MARRIAGES.</b> (See "ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT.")                                                                                                                        |           |
| <b>COCK-FIGHTING</b> instituted by the Romans, after a victory over the Persians,.....                                                                                           | B. C. 476 |
| <b>COFFEE-TREES</b> conveyed from Mocha to Holland, in.....                                                                                                                      | 1616      |
| They were carried to the West Indies in the year 1726; first cultivated at Surinam by the Dutch, 1718: its culture encouraged in the plantations, 1732.                          |           |
| <b>COIN</b> in circulation was £44,000,000. in .....                                                                                                                             | 1799      |

# COIN in bullion first legally permitted to be exported..... 1663

The whole of the money coined in England, since the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, including the debased silver of the three preceding reigns, up to the year 1793, was as follows:—

|                                                          |    |            |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----|------------|
| By Queen Elizabeth .....                                 | £. | 5,832,932  |
| King James I.....                                        |    | 2,500,000  |
| Charles I. ....                                          |    | 10,499,544 |
| Cromwell .....                                           |    | 1,000,000  |
| Charles II.....                                          |    | 7,524,105  |
| James II. ....                                           |    | 3,737,637  |
| King William III. including re-coinage ..                |    | 10,511,963 |
| Queen Anne .....                                         |    | 2,691,626  |
| George I. ....                                           |    | 8,725,921  |
| George II. ....                                          |    | 11,966,576 |
| Coined, up to March 25, 1793, including re-coinage ..... |    | 51,073,362 |

Total coined from 158, to 1793, being  
235 years..... £116,036,666

Of this £116,063,666 sterling, there were £32,000,000. in silver, long before the Revolution. The whole gold coinage did not exceed six millions, all payments till then being mostly made in silver; and so much is the nature of our coin changed, that, during the reign of George III. the whole silver coinage amounted to only £63,101.

The coinage of gold and silver in four years amounted to £6,191,125,

|                                    | £.         | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------|------------|----|----|
| Of which was coined in 1793, ..... | 2,747,430  | 0  | 6  |
| in 1794, .....                     | 2,553,894  | 12 | 0  |
| in 1795, .....                     | 497,711    | 5  | 6  |
| in 1796, only .....                | 391,789    | 2  | 0  |
| in 1797, .....                     | 2,000,297  | 0  | 0  |
|                                    | £8,192,122 | 0  | 0  |

Davenant estimated the coin in the kingdom, in 1711, to be about £12,000,000. Anderson estimates it, in the year 1762, at £16,000,000.; and Mr. Chalmers supposes it, in 1786, to amount to £20,000,000., and at present (1797) at £37,000,000.

The gold coin brought into the Mint by Proclamation, in 1773, 1774, and 1776, amounted to £15,563,593. 10s. 8d. The expense attending the loss in collecting, melting, &c. to government, was £754,019. 19s. 6d.

The Mint of the United States of America, established, 1793, issued gold and silver coin; the copper had been delivered before.

The following is an account of the total quantity of Standard Gold imported into the Mint in the last fourteen years..... 961,129 lb. 10 oz. 4 dwts.

Ditto of Silver ..... 2,823,186 lb. 4 oz. 5 dwts.

The value of which was as follows:—

|                      | £.         | s. | d. | £.         | s. | d. |
|----------------------|------------|----|----|------------|----|----|
| Gold Coin:—          |            |    |    |            |    |    |
| Sovereigns .....     | 40,686,467 | 18 | 0  |            |    |    |
| Half-Sovereigns .... | 3,519,794  | 5  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Double ditto .....   | 32,240     | 5  | 0  |            |    |    |
|                      |            |    |    | 44,238,502 | 8  | 0  |

COIN, &c. (*continued.*) ..... 1840

| Silver Coin:—      | £         | s. | d. | £                      | s. | d. |
|--------------------|-----------|----|----|------------------------|----|----|
| Crowns .....       | 462,476   | 7  | 1  |                        |    |    |
| Half-Crowns .....  | 3,500,936 | 7  | 1  |                        |    |    |
| Shillings .....    | 4,183,146 | 0  | 0  |                        |    |    |
| Sixpences .....    | 1,000,692 | 0  | 0  |                        |    |    |
| Maunday Monies.... | 1,735, 16 | 0  |    |                        |    |    |
|                    |           |    |    | 9,148,986              | 10 | 2  |
|                    |           |    |    | Aggregate..£53,387,488 | 18 | 2  |

On the 17th of May, 1830, Mr. HUSKISSON presented a Petition to the House of Commons, of very considerable importance to the Mercantile department, from the Merchants trading to South America, and other parts of the world, and who were obliged to import large quantities of bullion. The Petition stated the great loss and injury to which the trade was exposed, in consequence of the high rate of duty charged by King's ships and Government packets. By an Order in Council, King's ships and Government Packets are allowed to charge 2 per Cent upon all gold sent to this country from the West Indies and South America. The Petitioners complained that this tax of 2 per Cent. took away a very considerable portion of their profits: and further, that in the event of such ships being employed to carry bullion for the King's service, only 1 per cent is charged, although, in each instance, the responsibility is the same.

According to the Order in Council, if one of those vessels carries bullion from Columbia to any of the neighbouring islands—a sail of not perhaps more than thirty or forty hours—a charge is made of one-and-a half per Cent; and therefore, when it arrives in this country, the charge in such cases amounts to between three and four per cent. If one per cent. only were paid by the public, no more ought to be exacted. That would be a very ample remuneration for lieutenants commanding on those stations. The Petition was from the Merchants of London, engaged in the trade with the West India Islands, and South America. It was then laid on the table.

COLLARS of S.S. in honour of St. Sulpicius, the fashion of wearing began ..... 1407

COLDINGHAM NUNNERY ravaged by the Danes ..... 869

COMMANDMENTS, The, given to Moses ..... B.C. 1424

COMEDY, the first acted in Athens ..... B.C. 562

The first Comedy acted on a scaffold, by Susarian and Dalon: those of Terence first acted, 154 B.C'; the first in England, in 1351.

COMMISSIONERS appointed for the Public Accounts ..... 1780

COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS appointed, ..... 1425

COMMONS mentioned as legislators in ..... 855

The Commons are mentioned as legislators in the Wittenagemot held by ÆTHELWOLF, as far back as 885, in the thirty-fifth whereof we find, "Hoc enim factum fuit per commune consilium, et assensum omnium episcoporum, principum, procerum, cominum, et omnium sapientium seniorum et *populorum* totius regni."—The origin of our Parliament may be found in TACITUS, *De Moribus Germ.* "De rebus minoribus principes consultant, de majoribus omnes."

|                                                                            |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| COMMONS OF FRANCE, first summoned to Parliament<br>by Philip the Bel ..... | 1301 |
| COMPANIES, Twelve first established in London .....                        | 1194 |
| COMPOUND WATERS highly taxed, May 29.....                                  | 1729 |
| COMMUTATION TAX commenced .....                                            | 1734 |
| CONCORD, Knights of, began in Brandenburg .....                            | 1660 |
| CONFIRMATION took place .....                                              | 190  |
| CONSECRATION of Churches instituted .....                                  | 153  |

The form of the consecration of Bishops was appointed in 1549.

### CONSPIRACIES.

A conspiracy was formed against the infant Republic of Rome, to restore the banished Sextus Tarquin and the regal government, in which the two sons of Junius Brutus, the first Consul, being concerned, were publicly condemned and put to death by their father, 507. Another by the Tarquin faction against the Roman senators, Publius and Marcius discovered it; the other conspirators were put to death, 496. Of Catiline and his associates, to murder the Consuls and Senate, and to burn the City of Rome, discovered by Cicero, Consul for the year, in 62. Against Henry III. for cancelling Magna Charta, 1227. Of the Duke of Exeter, and others, against the life of Henry IV. discovered by dropping a paper accidentally, 1400. Against Henry V. by the Earl of Cambridge, and others, 1415. Insurrection of the London apprentices, 7th Henry VIII. 1517. Against Queen Elizabeth, by Dr. Story, 1571. By Anthony Babington, and others, 1586. By Lopez, a Jew, and others, 1593. Of Walpole, a Jesuit, who engaged one Squire to poison the Queen's saddle, 1598; all the conspirators were executed. Against James I. by the Marchioness de Verneuil, his mistress, and others, 1604. Of Sindercomb and others, to assassinate Oliver Cromwell; discovered by his associates. Sindercomb was condemned, and poisoned himself the day before he was to have been executed, 1656. An insurrection of the Puritans, 1657. Of the French, Spanish, and English Jesuits, countenanced by the Pope, to assassinate Charles II. discovered by Dr. Tongue and Titus Oates, 1668; another to assassinate him at the Rye-house farm, near Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, in his way from Newmarket, called the Rye-House Plot, 1683. Of Lord Prested, the Bishop of Ely, and others, to restore King James, 1691. Of Granvil, French Chevalier, and his associates, to assassinate king William III. in Flanders, 1692. A conspiracy by the Earl of Aylesbury, and others, to kill the King near Richmond as he came from hunting, discovered by Pendergrast, called the Assassination Plot, 1695. Of Simon Frazer, Lord Lovat, in favour of the Pretender, against Queen Anne, 1703. Of the Marquis Giscard, 1710, to assassinate George I. by James Shepherd, an enthusiastic youth, who had been educated to consider the King as an usurper, 1718. Of counsellor Laver and others, to bring in the Pretender, 1722.

|                                                                       |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| CONSTANTINOPLE had 50,000 subjects massacred by the<br>Arabs in ..... | 1758 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|

|                                                      |      |
|------------------------------------------------------|------|
| CONTRIBUTIONS to oppose the French invasion in ..... | 1798 |
|------------------------------------------------------|------|

Voluntary contributions, for the support of the British Government to oppose the threatened invasion of the French, which amounted to upwards of two



**CONTRIBUTIONS, (*continued.*)**

MILLIONS AND A HALF, £10,000. of which was given by Robert Peele, Esq. of Bury, Lancashire.

**CONSUL**, the English, the first one by that name in Italy... 1485  
In Portugal, in 1633.

**CONSULS** first made at Rome ..... B. C. 307

**CONTRIBUTIONS** to relieve the Widows and Orphans of  
those who fell at the victory of the Nile..... 1798  
They amounted to £35,260. 8s. 6d.

**CONVENTION** for an armed neutrality, ..... 1800  
This Convention was concluded at Petersday; the original parties were Russia, Denmark, and Sweden; and it was acceded to by Prussia, Naples, France, Spain, Holland, Austria, Portugal, Venice, Tuscany, &c.; it was broke by Lord Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen. (See Copenhagen.)

**CONVENTION**, The French, decrees War against Eng-  
land, and the Statdtholder, February 1 ..... 1793

**CONVENTICLES** punished by law ..... 1661

**CONVICTS.** See "HOLLAND, NEW."

**COPENHAGEN** founded ..... 1169

Made a city, 1319; made the Capital of Denmark, 443. From the circumstance of the Danes having joined France, the British forces, the army under Lord Cathcart, and the Navy under Lord Gambier, took Copenhagen in 1807, carrying off all the ships and naval stores found there. The Danes harassed by this warfare, and afraid of losing Norway, joined Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Great Britain, against France.

**COPPER** first imported from Virginia, October ..... 1396

In England, 1561; revived in England, 1689. Found in New York, 1722. The Paris copper mine in Anglesey, had a bed of copper ore forty feet thick, and supplied between 29 and 30,000 tons annually, 1790. The quantity exported in 1799, was 97,125 cwt. 2 qrs. 7lb. at £6. 9s. per. cwt. amounted to the value of £626,459. 19s. 6d.

The following is an account of the quantity and prices of the different articles of copper purchased for the use of His Majesty's navy, from the 29th of April, 1799, to the 17th of March, 1800; and also of old copper delivered in payment for the same, with the prices, as far as it can be made up:—

|                                                                            | Tons. cwt. qrs. lb. |    |   |    |                      |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----|---|----|----------------------|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Copper sheets .....                                                        | 615                 | 15 | 0 | 13 | }                    | £. | s. | d. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Copper bolts and rings....                                                 | 123                 | 9  | 3 | 25 |                      |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Copper nails .....                                                         | 15                  | 17 | 2 | 23 |                      |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mixed metal nails.....                                                     | 158                 | 14 | 0 | 12 |                      |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Old Copper returned to the Contractor in<br>part payment for the new ..... |                     |    |   |    | }                    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                                                            |                     |    |   |    | 37,596 2 11          |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                                                            |                     |    |   |    | <hr/> £. 90,729 11 8 |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## CORINTH.

Corinth, formerly a powerful city, was at first subject to Argos and Mycene: afterwards Sysiphus, son of Eolus, rendered himself master of it. Hyantidas, one of his successors, and 27th king, was dethroned by the Heraclidæ. On the death of Automenes, the last king of the race of Hercules, Corinth became a Republic, under a Chief who was changed annually, called Prytanis, or Moderator, and continued under this government till Cypselus bribed the people, who after that became a tyrant. He transmitted his authority to his son Periander. Corinth recovered her liberty six years after, and the Republic was governed by a small number of the principal citizens, the people having also a share in the government.

After being engaged in several wars in defence of their liberties, they increased their dominion and power, and did not abuse it. The conveniency of their navigation, and their isthmus, which gave them the command of the Ionian and Ægean seas, made the citadel of Corinth to be regarded as the Eye of all Greece. The immense riches they afterwards acquired in consequence, produced the usual effect, by throwing the Corinthians into a state of languor, that never allowed them to rise above the rank of a Republic of the second order, and at last to become a prey to the Romans. Lucius Mummius destroyed the city, and with it, its finest buildings.

It was again re-built, and peopled, by Julius Cæsar. Many ages afterwards it fell under the dominion of the Venetians, when in A.D. 1458, Mahomet made himself master of it. The Venetians took it several times from the Turks, when they were driven out of it for ever in 1705.

## KINGS OF CORINTH OF THE HERACLIDÆ.

|                                  |      |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Aletes .....                     | 1099 |
| Ixion .....                      | 1061 |
| Agelaus .....                    | 1023 |
| Phrymno .....                    | 986  |
| Unknown .....                    | 954  |
| Bacchis .....                    | 935  |
| Agelastes .....                  | 900  |
| Eudemus .....                    | 870  |
| Aristomedes .....                | 835  |
| Agemon .....                     | 800  |
| Alexander .....                  | 784  |
| Telestes .....                   | 759  |
| Automenes .....                  | 747  |
| The Prytany .....                | 746  |
| Cypsilus .....                   | 656  |
| Periander .....                  | 626  |
| Psammiticus .....                | 585  |
| Corinth becomes a Republic ..... | 582  |

CORONATION OATH first framed ..... 980

The Coronation Oath enacted, in 1789.

CORONATION CHAIR and Stone brought from Scotland. 1296

CORPUS CHRISTI, the Festival of, appointed, ..... 1265

COTTON MANUFACTURER'S utensils prohibited to be  
exported, in ..... 1774

COTTON DUTY commenced ..... 1785

Before the invention of Spinning Machinery in 1787, the demand for cotton wool

**COTTON DUTY, (*continued.*)**

in England was comparatively small. In the 17th century we obtained our trifling supply wholly from Smyrna and Cyprus, and when we were even receiving it from our own colonies, we find that from 1763 to 1787 the average annual import was barely four millions of pounds. In 1786 we imported 19,900,000 : viz. 5,800,000 pounds from the British West Indies : 9,100,000 from the French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch Colonies : and 5,000,000 from Smyrna and Turkey.

The average annual import for the last six years (1832) has been 777,372 packages, each bale weighing about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or 3 cwt.

Of 227,760,000 lbs. of cotton-wool imported into the United Kingdom in 1828, 151,752,000 lbs. were from the United States : 29,143,000 lbs. from Brazil : 32,187,000 lbs. from the East Indies : 6,454,000 lbs. from Egypt : 5,89,3000 lbs. from the British West Indies : 726,000 lbs. from Columbia : and 471,000 lbs. from Turkey and Continental Greece.

**COUNTIES** first sent Members to Parliament, by authority, 1258

**COUNTY COURTS** first erected, ..... 896

For an account of the various Courts, see "COURTS."

**COURIERS** invented by Charlemagne ..... 880

**COURTS OF CONSCIENCE**, in London, began in ..... 1517

Again in 1605 ; in Bristol, Gloucester, and Newcastle, November 30, 1689.

**COURTS OF JUDICATURE**, established in the East Indies, in ..... 1774

Previous to this, there were no legal disputes in that then happy country, nor was the taking a Bond or other acknowledgment for a debt known, it being sufficient that the statement of the debt was entered in the Creditor's book. In CAMDEN'S BRITANNIA we read, that at one time there were only two attornies in the Counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge, and these had so little business, that they were obliged to send their clerks to the neighbouring fairs, to excite the country people to quarrel, and go to law. What improvements have been made in this profession throughout the kingdom is well known. There were more Statutes in 1814, than those of all the kings of England put together since the Conquest.

**COWS**, number of in ..... 1795

The number of cows kept near London in 1795, yielded about 28,713,000 quarts of milk, which, when sold to the milk people for one penny three farthings a quart, yielded the sum of £209,365. 12s. 6d. or £24. 13s. per annum, per cow, at about nine quarts a-day. The consumers paid three pence per quart, which amounted to £358,912. 10s. thus yielding a profit of £149,574. 17s. 6d.

**CRIMINALS** were ordered for transportation instead of execution in ..... 1590

In the reign of Henry VIII. that Prince executed SEVENTY-TWO THOUSAND!! individuals.

**CROSS**, the sign of, first used by Christians..... 1095

Used as a mark of distinction. (See Crusade.) That of our Saviour, said to be found on Mount Calvary, 326. Crosses first set on steeples, 568.

- CRONSTADT** built by Peter the Great, of Russia ..... 1704
- CROSSED FRIARS**, the Religious Order of, began ..... 1170
- CROWN LANDS** resumed by law ..... 1449
- CRUCIFIXES** painted in Churches and Chambers, introduced ..... 461
- CUBA**, the Island of, discovered ..... 1492  
 In 1741, a landing was effected here by the English, on which were encamped some thousands of men; but it being in the rainy season, they returned to Jamaica without attempting any thing.
- CUMBERLAND, THE DUKE OF**, made his public entry into Hanover, June 27, ..... 1837
- CURACOA**, sunk into the sea, April, ..... 1811  
 Curaçoa, one of the lesser Antillas, fifteen leagues long, and four in breadth, sunk into the sea.
- CURFEW BELL** established by William the Conqueror ... 1068  
 Abolished, 1100.
- CURRANTS** first planted in England ..... 1533  
 Brought from Zante Isle, in 1482.
- CUSTOMS OF ENGLAND, The.**
- |                                     |            |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| In 1580, they amounted to but ..... | 14,000     |
| 1592, .....                         | 50,000     |
| 1614, .....                         | 148,000    |
| 1622, .....                         | 168,000    |
| 1642, .....                         | 500,000    |
| 1720, .....                         | 1,555,600  |
| 1721, .....                         | 1,593,000  |
| 1744, .....                         | 1,094,000  |
| 1748, .....                         | 2,000,000  |
| 1811, .....                         | 11,355,350 |
- Since that time they have greatly increased.
- CYDER**, called Wine, made in England ..... 1334
- DANCING** by Cinque Paces introduced into England from Italy ..... 1540
- DANEGETL**, a Land Tax first established by Ethelred II.... 991  
 Abolished by Stephen, 1186.
- DARIEN** first established by William Paterson, Esq., born at the farm of Skipmyre, parish of Tinwald, Dumfries ... 1649  
 Settled, 1700.



|                                                                                                                                                                                                        |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| DARKNESS, great, at noon-day, January 12 .....                                                                                                                                                         | 1676 |
| There was so great a darkness (no eclipse) at noon-day in England, so that no person could see to read, January 12, 1676.. A similar event also occurred at Quebec, &c. on Sunday, September 16, 1785. |      |
| DAUPHINE OF FRANCE, The murdered the Duke of Burgundy .....                                                                                                                                            | 1419 |
| He was disinherited the crown in consequence.                                                                                                                                                          |      |
| DAUPHINY annexed to the Kingdom of France .....                                                                                                                                                        | 1349 |
| DAVIS'S STRAITS discovered .....                                                                                                                                                                       | 1585 |
| DEATH, the punishment of, for robbery, ordained by Edmund I. ....                                                                                                                                      | 946  |
| DEATHS taxed .....                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1783 |
| DECIMAL ARITHMETIC invented by Simon Steven, of Brugdes .....                                                                                                                                          | 1602 |
| DECLARATION OF RIGHTS Bill passed .....                                                                                                                                                                | 1689 |
| DE COURCY had the privilege of standing covered before the kings of England, granted by John .....                                                                                                     | 1203 |
| DEDICATIONS TO BOOKS introduced in the time of Mecænas, A.D. ....                                                                                                                                      | 17   |
| Practised for the purpose of obtaining money, 1600.                                                                                                                                                    |      |
| DEEDS in Old English, in Rymer's Fœdera .....                                                                                                                                                          | 1385 |
| DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, the title of, given to Henry VIII .....                                                                                                                                         | 1520 |
| DEGREES, Academical, introduced at Paris, before .....                                                                                                                                                 | 1213 |
| DE LA PLATA RIVER discovered .....                                                                                                                                                                     | 1512 |
| DELFT EARTHENWARE invented at Firenza .....                                                                                                                                                            | 1450 |
| DENNIS, the Religious Order of, began in France .....                                                                                                                                                  | 1267 |
| DEPREDACTIONS .....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1814 |

The following are said to be the Depredations committed in the Metropolis:

|                                           |            |
|-------------------------------------------|------------|
| Small thefts, including pewter pots ..... | £710,000   |
| Thefts on rivers and quays .....          | 500,000    |
| In dock yards, &c. on the Thames .....    | 300,000    |
| Burglaries, highway robberies, &c. ....   | 220,000    |
| Coining base money .....                  | 200,000    |
| Forging bills, swindling, &c. ....        | 70,000     |
|                                           | <hr/>      |
|                                           | £2,000,000 |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| DESEADA ISLE discovered by Columbus .....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1494             |
| DEY OF ALGIERS, assassinated by a Soldier, 11th Dec....                                                                                                                                                                      | 1745             |
| DEY OF TUNIS, The, first appointed, .....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1570             |
| DICE invented, B.C. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1500             |
| Three Thousand pair stamped in England in 1775.                                                                                                                                                                              |                  |
| DICTUM DE KENNELSWORTH passed .....                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1266             |
| DINNER, to celebrate the memory of Robert Burns, the<br>Poet, January 21, .....                                                                                                                                              | 1832             |
| This dinner took place at the Freemason's Tavern, in celebration of the memory<br>of the Poet Burns, and in compliment to Mr. Hogg, the "Etrick Shepherd."<br>The latter was present on the occasion. Mr. Hogg died in 1835. |                  |
| DISSENTERS first separated from the Church of England .                                                                                                                                                                      | 1571             |
| DISSOLUTION OF MONASTERIES by Act.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1539             |
| Monasteries were dissolved to the value of £361,000 per annum, by which 50,000<br>religious persons were maintained, equal now to £1,750,000. There were<br>643 Monasteries, 90 Colleges, 374 Chapelries, and 110 Hospitals. |                  |
| DISTAFF SPINNING first introduced in England by<br>Bonavera, an Italian .....                                                                                                                                                | 1505             |
| DISTILLATION of Spiritous Liquors began in .....                                                                                                                                                                             | 1200             |
| In Ireland, in 1590.                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                  |
| DISTILLERY yielded in England £421,193 1s. 3d. in.....                                                                                                                                                                       | 1786             |
| In 1794 it yielded £680,573 16s. 8d. If the tax on malt, and the product of<br>the Scotch Distilleries are included, it will be £900,000 0s. 9d.                                                                             |                  |
| DISTILLING first practised in Spain by the Moors .....                                                                                                                                                                       | 1150             |
| DISTURBANCES in the Army at Madras .....                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1809             |
| DIVORCE, the first, at Rome, B.C. ....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 229              |
| DOCTOR'S degree began in England .....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1607             |
| DON, a title first taken by the king of Spain, .....                                                                                                                                                                         | 759              |
| DOVE OF CASTILE, Knights of the, began, .....                                                                                                                                                                                | 1379             |
| DRAGON, Knights of the, in Hungary, began .....                                                                                                                                                                              | 1413             |
| DRESDEN CHINA invented .....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1702             |
| DRESS restrained by law .....                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1465, 1574, 1580 |
| DROIT D'AUBAINE abolished in France, 6th August ...                                                                                                                                                                          | 1790             |

**DRUNKENNESS** forbidden by the Canon Law to the  
Clergy ..... 741  
Restrained by law in the Commonalty, 975.

**DUEL**.—Between Mr. Elliott, and Mr. Charles Flower  
Mirfin, August 29..... 1838

This Duel took place on Wimbledon Common, and terminated in the death of Mr. Mirfin. After the death of Mr. Mirfin, Mr. Elliott fled to Belgium, from which place he was expelled by the Government, on account of his previous bad conduct at Brussels.

**DUKE, GRAND**, the first title of, given to the Duke of  
Tuscany, by Pope Pius V. .... 1570

**DUKE**, the first created in Scotland ..... 1398

**DUNKIRK** sold to France for £200,000 ..... 1662

**DUTCHY COURTS** were erected by Henry IV.

**DUTIES**, termed “incident Duties,” yielded £2,000,000, in 1717

**DUTY ON BRANDIES** lowered 4s. 6d. per gal. 10th May 1787

**DYING**, abuses in it prevented ..... 1783

**EASTER ISLAND** discovered ..... 1722

**EARL**, the first created in England, October 14 ..... 1066

**EARL-MARSHALL**, the first in England ..... 1313

**ECLIPSE**, the famous Racer, death of, February 26 ..... 1789

This celebrated horse was bred by His R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, and was foaled during the great eclipse that happened on the 1st day of April, 1764, from which circumstance he took his name. He was never beat, nor ever paid forfeit. He was got by Marsk, son of Squirt, a son of Bartlett's Childers, (own brother to flying Childers, which was got by the Darly Arabian. Eclipse's dam, Spiletta, (dam also of Garrick and Proserpine) was purchased by His R. H. of the late Sir Robert Eden, Bart. and was got by Regulus, son of the Godolphin Arabian, his grandam, (called Mother Western) by Smith, son of Snake, brother to Williams's Squirrel, that won the King's guineas at York, in 1725.

His great grandam by Lord D'Arcey's Old Montague, out of a daughter of Old Hautboy, and she out of a daughter of Brimmey. After the Duke's decease, Eclipse became the property of Mr. Wildman, and in 1769, won the maiden plate of £50. at Epsom, beating four others. They were altogether at the three-mile post, notwithstanding which he distanced the whole four. He also won £50. at Ascot Heath, beating Cream-de-Barbe. The King's plate at Winchester, at 12st. though only five years old, beating five others, two of which were distanced. He walked over for the £50. for five years old at Winchester, and the King's plate at Salisbury; the day after, he won the City Bowl, with thirty guineas, beating Sulphur; he afterwards started alone

# ECLIPSE, the celebrated Racer, Death of, February 26, (continued.) ..... 1789

for the King's plate at Canterbury. Won the King's plate at Lewes, and Litchfield; and at Newmarket, in April, 1770, he beat Mr. Wentworth's Bucephalus, 8st. 7lb. each over the B.C. Mr. Wildman staked 600 to 400 guineas: after which he was purchased by Mr. O'Kelly, in whose possession he won the King's plate at Newmarket, beating Mr. Bland's Diana, Mr. Strode's Pensioner, and two others: the odds at starting were ten to one on Eclipse; and, after the first heat, six and seven to four that he distanced Pensioner, which he did with great ease; after which, he walked over for the King's plate at Guildford, Nottingham, and York, and also won the great subscription of £309. 10s. at York, beating the famous horses, Tortoise and Bellario. He afterwards walked over for the King's plate, at Lincoln and at Newmarket. In October he won 150 guineas for six years old, and aged horses, (Mr. O'Kelly paying 100 guineas entrance) beating Sir Charles Bunbury's Corsican: the odds were *seventy* to one on Eclipse; and on the following day he walked over for the King's plate there, which was the last time of his starting. This celebrated horse died at Mr. O'Kelly's, at Cannons, near Edgewere, in Middlesex, February 26, 1789, aged nearly twenty-five years. His heart weighed 13lbs. Mr. O'Kelly stated that his winnings by Eclipse, exceeded £25,000.

Eclipse was sire of the dam of the very famous horse, Phenomenon, and also of the 162 following truly capital Racers and Winners, and no less capital breeders, as the progeny fully proves.

A splendid coloured print of this celebrated Racer may be obtained at J. MOORE'S SPORTING REPOSITORY, Nos. 1 and 2, West-street, Upper St. Martin's-lane, London.

## PROGENY OF ECLIPSE,

| <i>Name.</i>                                                       | <i>When Run.</i> | <i>No. of Plates.</i> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Adonis .....                                                       | 1779 .....       | 3                     |
| Alphonso .....                                                     | 1781 .....       | 10                    |
| Achilles .....                                                     | 1782 .....       | 3                     |
| Adjutant .....                                                     | 1783 .....       | 15                    |
| Alexander .....                                                    | 1785 .....       | 9                     |
| Annet .....                                                        | 1786 .....       | 5                     |
| Anna Liffey, (Ireland) .....                                       | 1787 .....       | 1                     |
| Aurelius .....                                                     | 1788 .....       | 3                     |
| Basilius .....                                                     | 1775 .....       | 1                     |
| Burringdon .....                                                   | 1779 .....       | 17                    |
| Bondrow .....                                                      | 1780 .....       | 18                    |
| Bank .....                                                         | 1783 .....       | 1                     |
| Bobtail .....                                                      | 1788 .....       | 2                     |
| Brush .....                                                        | 1789 .....       | 1                     |
| Big Ben, (afterwards Traveller) the last son of }<br>Eclipse ..... | 1791 .....       | 3                     |
| Chestnut Colt, (Mr. O'Kelly's) .....                               | 1776 .....       | 3                     |
| Ditto ditto .....                                                  | 1776 .....       | 1                     |
| Colt, Sir John Shelly's .....                                      | 1777 .....       | 1                     |
| Colt, Mr. O'Kelly's .....                                          | 1778 .....       | 1                     |
| Chefsfield .....                                                   | 1778 .....       | 6                     |
| Colt, Mr. O'Kelly's .....                                          | 1778 .....       | 1                     |
| Colt, Lord Surr .....                                              | 1779 .....       | 1                     |
| Colt, brother to Eutychus .....                                    | 1779 .....       | 1                     |
| Colt, Mr. Parker's .....                                           | 1779 .....       | 1                     |
| Colt, Mr. O'Kelly's .....                                          | 1779 .....       | 1                     |



ECLIPSE, the celebrated Racer, the Progeny of, (*continued.*)

| <i>Name.</i>                                                      | <i>When Run.</i> | <i>No. of Plates.</i> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Colt, Mr. O'Kelly's.....                                          | 1779 .....       | 1                     |
| Crafsus.....                                                      | 1779 .....       | 6                     |
| Colt, Mr. Wentworth's .....                                       | 1781 .....       | 1                     |
| Colt, Mr. Hamilton's .....                                        | 1781 .....       | 1                     |
| Colt, Mr. Schutz's .....                                          | 1781 .....       | 1                     |
| Colt, brother to Venus .....                                      | 1781 .....       | 1                     |
| Colt, Sir John Shelley's.....                                     | 1782 .....       | 1                     |
| Colt, Mr. Carper's .....                                          | 1782 .....       | 3                     |
| Cherry .....                                                      | 1784 .....       | 3                     |
| Chaunter .....                                                    | 1785 .....       | 5                     |
| Clarinet .....                                                    | 1785 .....       | 1                     |
| Colt, Lord Grosvenor's .....                                      | 1786 .....       | 1                     |
| Canta Baboo .....                                                 | 1788 .....       | 2                     |
| Competitor .....                                                  | 1789 .....       | 5                     |
| Charlemont .....                                                  | 1790 .....       | 2                     |
| Dion.....                                                         | 1788 .....       | 6                     |
| Dido, (sold for 350 guineas).....                                 | 1781 .....       | 5                     |
| Duplicity .....                                                   | 1782 .....       | 2                     |
| Dennis' Jo Andrews .....                                          | 1782 .....       | 15                    |
| Dungannon, beat Rockingham, and was Sire<br>of Lurcher, &c. ....} | 1783 .....       | 27                    |
| Don Quixotte .....                                                | 1787 .....       | 18                    |
| Drummer .....                                                     | 1785 .....       | 2                     |
| Devi Sing.....                                                    | 1791 .....       | 2                     |
| Eagle .....                                                       | 1778 .....       | 1                     |
| Eutychus .....                                                    | 1778 .....       | 4                     |
| Everlasting, (Dam of Skyscraper).....                             | 1778 .....       | 9                     |
| Elegant .....                                                     | 1779 .....       | 2                     |
| Empress, (Dam of Montezumar) .....                                | 1779 .....       | 3                     |
| Eliza .....                                                       | 1791 .....       | 3                     |
| Filley, Mr. O'Kelley's .....                                      | 1776 .....       | 2                     |
| Filley, the Duke of Bolton's .....                                | 1778 .....       | 2                     |
| Filley, Lord Grosvenor's .....                                    | 1778 .....       | 1                     |
| Filley, Mr. Clark's .....                                         | 1778 .....       | 1                     |
| Filley, Mr. Carteret's .....                                      | 1778 .....       | 1                     |
| Filley, Sister to Horizon .....                                   | 1778 .....       | 2                     |
| Filley, Mr. O'Kelley's .....                                      | 1779 .....       | 1                     |
| Farmer .....                                                      | 1779 .....       | 11                    |
| Filley, Sister to Twilight .....                                  | 1779 .....       | 1                     |
| Filley, sister to Eagle .....                                     | 1779 .....       | 1                     |
| Filley, Mr. Hanks's.....                                          | 1780 .....       | 1                     |
| Filley, Mr. Parker's .....                                        | 1780 .....       | 1                     |
| Filley, sister to Venus .....                                     | 1780 .....       | 1                     |
| Filley, Mr. Garforth's .....                                      | 1781 .....       | 1                     |
| Filley, Lord Derby's .....                                        | 1781 .....       | 1                     |
| Filley, Mr. Douglass'.....                                        | 1782 .....       | 1                     |
| Filley, Mr. Garforth's .....                                      | 1782 .....       | 1                     |
| Filley, Mr. Champreux's .....                                     | 1783 .....       | 1                     |
| Flamer .....                                                      | 1783 .....       | 8                     |
| Filley, Duke of Rutland's .....                                   | 1786 .....       | 1                     |

ECLIPSE, the celebrated Racer, the Progeny of, (*continued.*)

| <i>Name.</i>                                                              | <i>When Run.</i> | <i>No. of Plates.</i> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Fair Barbara .....                                                        | 1786 .....       | 1                     |
| Filley, Lord Egremont's .....                                             | 1787 .....       | 3                     |
| Golden Rose .....                                                         | 1775 .....       | 2                     |
| Glow-worm .....                                                           | 1776 .....       | 2                     |
| Grimalkin .....                                                           | 1777 .....       | 3                     |
| Greybeard .....                                                           | 1778 .....       | 1                     |
| Giant .....                                                               | 1779 .....       | 4                     |
| Gelding, Mr. Vernon's .....                                               | 1782 .....       | 1                     |
| General .....                                                             | 1784 .....       | 8                     |
| Gunpowder .....                                                           | 1787 .....       | 15                    |
| Horizon, first son of Eclipse that ever ran ....                          | 1774 .....       | 10                    |
| Harmonia .....                                                            | 1780 .....       | 3                     |
| Henley .....                                                              | 1780 .....       | 4                     |
| Horse, Lord Grosvenor's .....                                             | 1781 .....       | 1                     |
| Horatio .....                                                             | 1781 .....       | 6                     |
| Hiccough .....                                                            | 1782 .....       | 10                    |
| Hermes .....                                                              | 1782 .....       | 3                     |
| Horse, Sir John Shelley's .....                                           | 1783 .....       | 2                     |
| Hope .....                                                                | 1783 .....       | 2                     |
| Hackwood .....                                                            | 1786 .....       | 8                     |
| Hidalgo .....                                                             | 1787 .....       | 7                     |
| Impudence .....                                                           | 1775 .....       | 4                     |
| Isabella .....                                                            | 1787 .....       | 3                     |
| Javelin, first son (sire of Chance, Halbert, }<br>Lance, and Spear) ..... | 1775 .....       | 3                     |
| Jupiter .....                                                             | 1777 .....       | 5                     |
| Jessey .....                                                              | 1779 .....       | 1                     |
| Jockey .....                                                              | 1779 .....       | 10                    |
| King Hiram .....                                                          | 1777 .....       | 3                     |
| King Fergus .....                                                         | 1779 .....       | 8                     |
| King Herman .....                                                         | 1780 .....       | 1                     |
| Lavinia .....                                                             | 1780 .....       | 2                     |
| Lightning .....                                                           | 1780 .....       | 2                     |
| Luna .....                                                                | 1780 .....       | 13                    |
| Light Infantry .....                                                      | 1783 .....       | 3                     |
| Mare, Mr. Wildman's .....                                                 | 1777 .....       | 1                     |
| Madcap .....                                                              | 1777 .....       | 1                     |
| Milerus .....                                                             | 1777 .....       | 1                     |
| Mercury, sire of Precipitate, Calomel, Cinna- }<br>bar, &c. ....          | 1782 .....       | 26                    |
| Meteor (the best of his get) .....                                        | 1786 .....       | 31                    |
| Mare, Mr. Monson's .....                                                  | 1790 .....       | 1                     |
| Mountebank .....                                                          | 1782 .....       | 19                    |
| Nina .....                                                                | 1787 .....       | 11                    |
| Obscurity .....                                                           | 1781 .....       | 4                     |
| Pot-8 o's, sire of Coriander, Waxey, Druid, &c. ....                      | 1776 .....       | 33                    |
| Planet .....                                                              | 1776 .....       | 13                    |

ECLIPSE, the celebrated Racer, the Progeny of, (*continued.*)

| <i>Name.</i>                                                                                                      | <i>When Run.</i> | <i>No. of Plates.</i> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Paris.....                                                                                                        | 1777 .....       | 7                     |
| Postillion.....                                                                                                   | 1777 .....       | 1                     |
| Polydore.....                                                                                                     | 1780 .....       | 1                     |
| Princess.....                                                                                                     | 1781 .....       | 4                     |
| Plutus.....                                                                                                       | 1782 .....       | 13                    |
| Poor Soldier.....                                                                                                 | 1786 .....       | 10                    |
| Pegasus.....                                                                                                      | 1788 .....       | 12                    |
| Peeping Tom.....                                                                                                  | 1789 .....       | 1                     |
| Regatta.....                                                                                                      | 1776 .....       | 4                     |
| Ready Rhino.....                                                                                                  | 1779 .....       | 14                    |
| Romp.....                                                                                                         | 1779 .....       | 5                     |
| Recruit.....                                                                                                      | 1782 .....       | 1                     |
| Satellite (sire of Kesia, and Keren Happuch ..                                                                    | 1777 .....       | 7                     |
| Spitfire.....                                                                                                     | 1780 .....       | 11                    |
| Speranga.....                                                                                                     | 1781 .....       | 4                     |
| Sussex.....                                                                                                       | 1782 .....       | 2                     |
| Soldier, (beat Rockingham).....                                                                                   | 1782 .....       | 19                    |
| Saltram, sire of Whiskey.....                                                                                     | 1783 .....       | 5                     |
| Serjeant, brother to Dungannon.....                                                                               | 1784 .....       | 10                    |
| Sister to Duplicity.....                                                                                          | 1785 .....       | 2                     |
| Scota.....                                                                                                        | 1786 .....       | 2                     |
| Spartacus.....                                                                                                    | 1786 .....       | 2                     |
| Spark.....                                                                                                        | 1787 .....       | 1                     |
| Stripling.....                                                                                                    | 1787 .....       | 7                     |
| Serpent.....                                                                                                      | 1789 .....       | 21                    |
| Squeak.....                                                                                                       | 1790 .....       | 1                     |
| Twilight.....                                                                                                     | 1775 .....       | 6                     |
| Termagant.....                                                                                                    | 1775 .....       | 1                     |
| Tempest.....                                                                                                      | 1775 .....       | 3                     |
| Trimbush.....                                                                                                     | 1778 .....       | 2                     |
| Tiffany.....                                                                                                      | 1779 .....       | 13                    |
| Thunderbolt.....                                                                                                  | 1779 .....       | 2                     |
| Ticklepitcher.....                                                                                                | 1783 .....       | 2                     |
| Teresa.....                                                                                                       | 1787 .....       | 3                     |
| Venus, sister to Mercury.....                                                                                     | 1776 .....       | 10                    |
| Vercumnus, sire of Baronet.....                                                                                   | 1778 .....       | 6                     |
| Volunteer, sire of Portio and Cœlia, who both }<br>won the Oaks Stakes..... }                                     | 1783 .....       | 9                     |
| Whizgig.....                                                                                                      | 1779 .....       | 6                     |
| Zantippe, dam of John Bull.....                                                                                   | 1783 .....       | 2                     |
| Young Eclipse.....                                                                                                | 1781 .....       | 13                    |
| Yarico.....                                                                                                       | 1787 .....       | 3                     |
| Zoroaster.....                                                                                                    | 1783 .....       | 2                     |
| Zelia.....                                                                                                        | 1785 .....       | 7                     |
| Total number of Sweepstakes, Matches, and Plates won by, }<br>and Forfeits paid, to the produce of Eclipse..... } |                  | 852                   |

## EDINBURGH CASTLE.

It is remarkable that the guns of this ancient fortress fired no less than ten times, exclusive of annual holidays, in little more than four months, viz. on the

|                       |                                         |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 6th of July, 1813.... | for the Battle of Vittoria.             |
| 19th of August .....  | for the Battles of the Pyrenees.        |
| 17th September .....  | fall of St. Sebastian.                  |
| 24th     "     .....  | Crown Prince, and Blucher's victories.  |
| 1st. of October ..... | Invasion of France.                     |
| 6th of November ....  | for the Battle of Leipsic.              |
| 12th     "     .....  | the fall of Pamplona.                   |
| 25th     "     .....  | the Restoration of the House of Orange. |
| 27th     "     .....  | the Restoration of Hanover.             |
| 28th     "     .....  | the Defeat of Marshal Soult.            |

ELECTORS of Germany began ..... 1298

ELEPHANT, Knights of the, began in Denmark ..... 1478

EMINENCE, the title given to Cardinals ..... 1644

ENGRAVING protected by a Bill ..... 1775, and 1777

ENTAILING ESTATES introduced by Statute, 1279 and . 1307

ENTERTAINMENT, Places of, about London, licensed ... 1752

EPSOM MINERAL SPRING first discovered ..... 1630

EQUESTRIAN STATUE, founded at one cast..... 1699

The first was that of Lewis XIV. of France.

ERMINES, Knights of the, began in France ..... 1450

In Naples in 1463.

ESSEX, The, taken by the Phœbe, March 28 ..... 1814

The Essex, a large American frigate, was taken by the Phœbe, 36, and Cherub, 18 guns, off Valparaiso, March 28, 1814.

ESQUIRE, the title of, first used to persons of honour not attendants on Knights ..... 1345

First mentioned in an Act of Parliament, 1st Henry VII. c. 61, of Private Acts.

EXCHEQUER, The, stopped payment, from December 6, 1672, to May ..... 1673

EXCISE. See "EXCISE OFFICE."

EXPORTS from Great Britain in ..... 1700

Were £7,302,716. 8s. 7d.:—Imports, £5,970,175. 1s. 1d.; in 1786, £5,600,000; in 1787, £5,700,000. In 1788, the exports amounted to £18,296,166. 12s. 11d.;—the imports were £17,804,024. 16s. 1d. In 1793, they were £24,000,000.: and in 1794, £27,000,000. In 1811, they were £34,923,576; in 1812, £24,131,734;—and in 1813, £31,243,362.



## FAIR, ST. BARTHOLOMEW, Resolution of the Corporation respecting, August ..... 1840

This Fair, the Charter of which was granted in the time of Henry II. is by a late resolution of the Corporation, arising out of a Report from the Market Committee, likely to be entirely abolished. In consequence of that Report, it was determined, that booths for the exhibition of plays, interludes, pantomimes, and all other Theatrical entertainments be henceforth entirely excluded from the fair; and also, "that no swing, roundabout, flying vehicle, or other machinery of a like nature, be permitted in any part of Smithfield Market." The Fair will, in future, instead of lasting four days, be limited to *two and a half*: and will conclude on Saturday, by *ten o'clock* at night, so that all machinery and paraphernalia may be removed before Sunday. By this decision, the death-blow to the future Fair of St. Bartholomew may be considered as determined on. All the arrangements of this Fair are under the controul of a COURT OF PIEPOUDRE, vulgarly called "PIEPOWDER," which is the lowest, and, at the same time, the most expeditious Court of Justice known in the law of England. It is called Piepoudre probably from the dusty feet of suitors, or, according to Sir Edward Coke, because justice is there done as speedily as dust can fall from the feet. It is upon the same principle that justice among the Jews was administered in the gate of the city, that the proceedings might be the more speedy, as well as public. Another authority assigns its etymology to *pied poddreux*, "a pedlar," in old French, and therefore signifying the court of such petty chapmen as resort to fairs and markets. It is a Court of Record, incident to every fair and market, of which the steward of him who owns or has the toll of the market is the judge. This for Bartholomew Fair was formerly the Steward of Lord Kensington, the lord of the manor, who sold his privilege a few years since to the Corporation of London, who now appoint the Steward. It was instituted to administer justice for all commercial injuries done in the very Fair or Market, and not in any preceding one; so that the injury complained of should be heard and decided within the compass of one and the same day, unless the Fair lasted a day longer. The Court, as constituted, takes cognizance of all matters that arise in the Fair, whether of debt or trespass, and a writ of error lays from its decisions to the Courts of Westminster. The reason of its establishment was to do speedy justice, and save the expense of appealing to a superior Court of Judicature. The Court of Bartholomew Fair is held daily at "The Hand and Shears" public house, in Cloth-fair in Bartholomew Close, where matters connected with stall-keepers are the chief subjects of complaint. Several ludicrous cases have occurred in the Court, and the members of Richardson's Company, and other Thespian Companies, were often brought up for breaches of contract.

## FAIRLOP OAK, The.

This celebrated oak, situated near Hainault, a forest of Essex, lying to the south east of Epping forest, and supposed to be so called from some of the deer, with which it was stocked, having been brought from the province of the same name in the Netherlands, flourished in the reign of Queen Anne. The report of its vast bulk having reached the royal ear, the Queen, attended by several of her Court, determined to pay a visit to it, in order to witness this astonishing tree. It was planted by one Thomas Day, who had frequently made merry with his friends and neighbours under its far-spreading boughs. It was forty-eight feet in circumference, and covered an acre of ground. Great pains had been taken for some time to secure it; but it was blown down by the wind about the year 1819-20. On the death of Mr. Day, his coffin was made of one of the limbs of this famous tree.

The fair of Fairlop, which formerly lasted two days, is, like that of St. Bartholomew, likely to be done away: it being now, (1840) by the decision of the Magistrates, limited but to ONE day, and a prohibition of the erection of all booths, &c.

**FAMINE.**

A severe famine which lasted seven years, B. C. 1708;—at Rome, when a number of persons threw themselves into the Tiber, B. C. 440;—one at Constantinople, A. D. 446;—in Italy, when parents devoured their children, 450;—in France, from 1493 to 1495, and 1353. In England and Wales, 272 (so that the inhabitants ate the bark of trees;—in 1310, when 40,000 people were starved;—again in 325, 739, 747, 792, 836, 864, 974, 976, 1005, 1050, 1087; from 1193 to 1195;—in 1251, 1315, 1318, 1335, 1348, 1353, (called the dear summer,) 1389, 1438, (so great, that bread was made of fern roots), and in 1565, (when £2,000,000. was expended on the importation of corn). In Scotland, in 272, 306, (when thousands perished), 325, 576, 739, 793, 803, 823, (when great numbers were starved); one from 954 to 958;—and 1047-8 (which lasted two years);—all over Britain, 1748, 1788, and 1800.

**FESTIVAL OF THE JEWS.**

The principal festival of the Jews, is the Feast of the Tabernacles, and is celebrated by them to this day; it was instituted by Moses in the Wilderness, B. C. 1490: but was celebrated with the greatest magnificence, for fourteen days, upon the dedication of the Temple of Solomon, 1005 B. C. They carried boughs loaded with fruit in procession,

**FESTIVALS of Christmas, &c. in ordered to be observed... 68**

The Festivals of Christmas, Easter, Ascension, and the Pentecost, or Whitsuntide, first ordered to be observed by all Christians. Rogation days appointed, 469.

**FIRE ARTILLERY in England, the first in Europe, ..... 1347****FIRE-ENGINES. See "ENGINES."****FIRST FRUITS ACT ..... 1704**

First-fruits and tenths were instituted by Pope Clement V. in 1306; first collected in England, 1316; granted by Queen Anne for the relief of Poor Clergy, February 7, 1704.

**FISH.**

The increase of fish is calculated as follows:—a flounder of 2 ounces contains 133,407 eggs, or spawn: 1 of 24 ounces, 1,357,403. Herrings, weighing from 4 ounces to 5½, from 21,285 to 36,960. Lobsters from 14 to 36 ounces, contain 21,699. Mackarel, of 20 ounces, 454,961. Prawn, about 3806. Shrimps, from 2849 to 6807. Smelts, from 14,411 to 38,278. A soal of 5 ounces, 38,772; one of 14½ ounces contains 100,362. To the above may be added the cod, which produces 3,686,700, and a ling, 19,248,625.

**FISHING on the English coasts, tribute of the Dutch for ... 1609**

In 1683, the Dutch paid the sum of £30,000. for liberty to fish. Welwood, in his Answer to Grotius, says, "That the Scots obliged the Dutch, by treaty, to keep eighty miles from the shore in fishing, and pay a tribute at the port of Aberdeen; where a tower was erected for that and other purposes, and the Dutch paid the tribute even in the memory of our forefathers."

**FISHING TOWNS legally regulated..... 1542****FLAGELLANTES, the Religious Order of, began ..... 1259**

**FLORIDA discovered by Cabot ..... 1500**

That part of this country possessed by the French and Spaniards, was ceded to the English by the Treaty of Peace in 1763; in whose hands it continued till 1781, when it was again taken by the Spaniards, and ceded to them by the fifth Article of the Treaty of Peace in 1783.

**FLOWERS; the Art of preserving them in sand observed . 1633****FOEDAL, or FEUDAL LAWS.**

The tenure of land by suit and service to the Lord or Owner of it; it was introduced into England by the Saxons about 600. The slavery of this tenure increased under William I. in 1068. This was dividing the kingdom into Baronies, giving them to certain persons, and requiring those persons to furnish the King with money, and a stated number of soldiers. It was discontinued in France by Louis XI. about 1470.; restored and limited by Henry VII. 1495; abolished by statute of 12th Charles II. 1662.

**FORBISHER'S STRAITS discovered ..... 1578****FORFEITED ESTATES.**

Forfeited Estates in Scotland of £29,694. 6s. 8d. annual value; and in England, to the annual value of £47,626. 18s. 5d. were seized by Government, in 1716. Those in Scotland were restored by Parliament, in August, 1784.

**FORFAIR ELECTION, decision respecting, January 30 . 1832**

A Committee of the House of Commons on the Forfair Election, decided that Mr. Ogilvy, the sitting Member, was *not* duly elected, and that Mr. Haliburton *was* duly elected.

**FOX ISLANDS, in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered... 1760**

They are sixteen in number, each island having a particular name; but this general name is given to the whole group, on account of the great number of black, grey, and red foxes with which they abound.

**FRANCISCANS, the Religious Order of, began ..... 1206**

Settled in England, 1217.

**FREEHOLDERS permitted to alienate their lands ..... 1492**

Also in 1512; those under £40. per annum, were unqualified to vote for Members of Parliament, in 1429.

**FRENCH KING, the phrase first used by Edward III. ... 1332****FRENCH TONGUE, The, abolished in the English Courts  
of Justice, in..... 1362****GALLEYS first used with three rowers to each oar, B. C. ... 786**

They came from Corinth.

**GAMING prevented by an Act passed in ..... 1739****GARTER, ORDER OF THE.**

It is remarkable that this is the only Order which has been granted to foreign Princes. Of this illustrious Order there have been  
Eight Emperors of Germany,

GARTER, ORDER OF THE, (*continued.*)

One Emperor of Russia, (Alexander, in 1813), invested by  
 Viscount Cathcart, acting as proxy Sovereign, Sept. 29,  
 Three Kings of Spain,  
 One King of Arragon,  
 Seven Kings of Portugal,  
 One King of Poland,  
 Two Kings of Sweden,  
 Six Kings of Denmark,  
 Two Kings of Naples,  
 One King of Sicily and Jerusalem,  
 One King of Bohemia,  
 Two Kings of Scotland,  
 Five Princes of Orange, and  
 Thirty-four foreign Electors, Dukes, Margraves, and Counts.  
 The Order of St. George began in Carinthia, 1279;—in Spain, 1318;—in  
 Austria, 1470;—at Rome, in 1496; and in Venice, in 1200.  
 For a further account of this Order, see page 57.

GARTER, KING OF ARMS, first appointed in England 1420

GENOA captured, April 17 ..... 1814

Genoa was captured by the army under Lord William Bentinck, and the fleet  
 under Sir Edward Pellew; when the latter was shortly after created Lord  
 Exmouth, with a pension of £2000. a-year.

GENS D'ARMS began..... 360

GENTLEMEN, the first use of the distinction ..... 1430

GEORGE, ST. D'ALFAMA, Knights of, began,..... 1201

GIPSIES, or EGYPTIANS, quitted Egypt when attacked  
 by the Turks in ..... 1515

They wandered over almost all Europe; in England an act was passed for  
 their itinerancy, in 1530: they were expelled France, in 1560, and most  
 countries of Europe soon after.

GLADIATORS, their combats abolished, ..... 325

GLADIATORS, the Order of, began in Livonia..... 1204

GLOVE TAX passed, August 2 ..... 1785

It was soon afterwards repealed.

GODFATHERS and GODMOTHERS appointed..... 130

GOLDEN FLEECE, Knights of the, began in Flanders ... 1492

GOLDEN SHIELD AND THISTLE, Order of the, began 1370

GOODWIN SANDS first overflowed ..... 1100

The GOODWIN, or GODWIN SANDS, were lands that belonged formerly to  
 Godwin, Earl of Kent, father of king Harold, and being low ground, were



**GOODWIN SANDS, The, (*continued.*)**

defended from the sea by a great wall, which wanted constant care to uphold. This tract of land was afterwards given to St. Austin's monastery, near Canterbury, whose Abbot neglecting the wall, while he was eager in building Tenterden steeple, the sea broke in and drowned the said lands, leaving the sands upon it, which have proved so dangerous to sailors.

**GORÉE ISLE**, on the Guinea Coast, first planted by the Dutch ..... 1617

**GRANADA ISLE** settled by France ..... 1652

**GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY**, opening of the, July 4 1837

**GREENLAND** discovered ..... 1585  
Settled, 1721, 1731.

**GREENWICH RAILWAY**, opening of the, October 10 . 1836

**GREY FRIARS**, the Religious Order of, began ..... 1122

**GUADALOUPE**, the Island of, discovered in ..... 1493

Planted by France, 1632, and colonies sent out; but in the year 1759, it was taken by the English, who found it extremely pleasant and fertile. It was restored to the French by the treaty of peace in 1763. It is now in the possession of the British.

**GUINEA COAST** discovered by the Portuguese ..... 1682

**HAMBURGH** founded ..... 804  
Walled in 811.

**HAMMET, SIR BENJAMIN**, fined £100. October 13 ... 1797  
Sir Benjamin was fined by the Court of Common Council of London, for refusing to serve the Office of Lord Mayor.

**HANDKERCHIEFS** first manufactured in Paisley, in Scotland, ..... 1743  
Fifteen thousand, eight hundred and eighty-six pounds worth were made; in 1784, the manufacture yielded above £164,385.

**HANOVER**, hitherto but a village, walled ..... 556  
Obtained the privileges of a city, 1178; made the Ninth Electorate, 1692.

**HANOVER.**

Entered on the 6th of November, 1813, by the Allies, and the Electoral government of His Britannic Majesty restored, in the presence of his son, the Duke of Cumberland, amidst the acclamations of the people.

**HARROGATE MINERAL SPRING** discovered ..... 1571

- HATS** invented at Paris ..... 1404  
 Made in London, 1510.
- HAVRE-DE-GRACE** built and fortified..... 1545
- HEMP AND FLAX** first planted ..... 1533  
 There are 180,000 lb. of rough hemp used in the cordage and sails of a first-rate man of war. In 1783, the nation paid £1535. bounty to encourage its cultivation; in 1784, £2165. were paid, and in 1785, £2396.
- HERMITS**, the Religious Order of, began ..... 1257  
 Revived in 1425.
- HIGH CONSTABLE.** See page 25.
- HOBHOUSE, SIR JOHN CAM**, vacated his seat for  
 Westminster, February 8 ..... 1832  
 Sir John vacated his seat for Westminster, in consequence of his accepting the Office of Secretary at War,
- HOLBORN-BARS** first set up by the City of London ..... 1346
- HOLLAND** allowed the independence of America, Oc-  
 tober 8 ..... 1782  
 She soon after lost her own, (1795), the Statholder being expelled, and a new form of Government established, February 19, 1796.
- HOLLANDERS**, The, made money of pasteboard, in..... 1574
- HOLSTEIN** ceded to Denmark, by Russia..... 1773
- HOLY TRINITY**, the Religious Order of, began ..... 1214
- HOLY GHOST**, Knights of the, began in France..... 1468  
 Restored January 1, 1559; abolished, 1791; at Rome, 1798.
- HOLY TRINITY**, Knights of the, began ..... 1211
- HOMILIES** drawn up by Archbishop Cranmer ..... 1547
- HOSPITALLERS**, Order of the, began ..... 1097
- HUBERT, ST.** Knights of, in Juliers, began in Germany . 1473
- HUNTINGTONIANS**, the Religious Order of, began..... 1780  
 From Huntingdon, a coal-heaver.
- HURRICANE** in the West Indies, July 26 ..... 1837  
 This hurricane was most calamitous in its consequences, nearly 1200 persons losing their lives.

**ILLUMINATIONS.**

Illuminations in London for three nights, in honour of the battle of Vittoria, on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of July, 1813. A general, for the battle of Leipsic, November, 1813; and again for the restoration of the Bourbons, in April, 1814. At London, on the arrival of the foreign Sovereigns, on the 9th, and for the restoration of Peace on the 23rd of June, 1814.

**IMPOSTORS, four crucified in** ..... 1221

Two were crucified for assuming the character of Christ; and two women, for pretending to be the Virgin Mary or Mary Magdalen.

**IMPROPRIATIONS.**

Previous to the destruction of the Monasteries, by Henry VIII. in 1539, they had many livings in their possession; the great tithes they kept to themselves, allowing those of the smaller to the Vicar, or substitute that served the church. On the suppression of the Monasteries, Henry disposed of these great tithings among his favourites.

**INSURANCE POLICIES first used in Florence** ..... 1523

First Society established at Hanover, 1530. That at Paris, 1740.

**INTEREST, first mentioned for the word Usury** ..... 1624**ITALY, the kingdom of, began**..... 476

Ended, 964.

**JACOBITES, the religious Order of, began** ..... 1198**JAMES, ST. KNIGHTS OF, began in Spain** ..... 1030

In Holland, 1290; in Portugal, 1310.

**JANUARY, the 30th of, ordered to be kept as a Fast** ..... 1660**JAPAN discovered** ..... 1542

Visited by the English, 1612.

**JESUITS BARK introduced into France** ..... 1650

In general use, 1680.

**JESUS SOCIETY, Sisters of, began** ..... 1626**JEWISH NATURALIZATION ACT passed** ..... 1753

It was repealed in the year following.

**JOHN, ST. OF JERUSALEM, Order began** ..... 1099

Removed to Rhodes, 1300; to Malta, 1522; suppressed in England, 1540.

**JULIAN, ST. of Alcantara, in Spain, Knights of, began** ... 1176**JUSTICIARY COURT OF SCOTLAND established** ... 1672**KENT, kingdom of, began**..... 455

Ended 823.

|                                                                                            |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| KNIGHTHOOD first used in England .....                                                     | 897  |
| KNIGHTHOOD, all its Orders abolished in France, by the<br>National Assembly, July 30 ..... | 1791 |
| KNOT, Knights of the, began in Naples .....                                                | 1351 |
| LA CALZA, Knights of, began in Venice .....                                                | 1400 |
| LAND CARRIAGE, Fish brought to London by.....                                              | 1761 |
| LA SCAMA, Knights of, in Spain, began .....                                                | 1420 |
| LATIN TONGUE, the abolished in Courts of Law .....                                         | 1731 |
| LAZARUS, ST. Knights of, began .....                                                       | 366  |
| LENT, the Fast of, instituted .....                                                        | 142  |
| In Kent, 640.                                                                              |      |
| LEOPOLD, PRINCE, made King of Belgium .....                                                | 1831 |
| LILY OF NAVARRE, Knights of the, began .....                                               | 1048 |
| Of Arragon, began in 1403.                                                                 |      |
| LINENS taxed... ..                                                                         | 1785 |
| LIVERPOOL incorporated .....                                                               | 1299 |
| LOLLARDS, the Religious Order of, began .....                                              | 1315 |
| LONG PARLIAMENT, the dissolution of the .....                                              | 1653 |

The dissolution of the Long Parliament, took place on the 20th of April, 1653. This was the only dissolution of Parliament that ever occurred in Saint Stephen's Chapel, and the scene was the most extraordinary that ever took place there.

The longest English Parliament on record, was the Long Parliament of Charles II. which met on the 8th of May, 1661, and was not dissolved till January 24, 1678, after it had existed for 16 years, 8 months, and 16 days; but what is commonly known by the name of the Long Parliament is its more famous predecessor, which first met on the 3rd of November, 1640, in the reign of Charles I. A history of this Parliament would comprehend the beginning, progress and completion of by far the greatest revolution England has ever undergone since it first became one kingdom; for assuredly neither the Norman Conquest, nor the Reformation, nor the settlement of 1688, momentous as each of those changes were, will bear to be compared in magnitude with that brought about within the period in question. In the Revolution of 1649, the Crown was not merely taken from one family and given to another, but the monarchy was utterly overthrown; and the church, which had been merely reformed in the preceding century, was now abolished by the proceedings of the Long Parliament.

About the end of the year 1648, just before the trial and execution of the King, Colonel Pride blockaded the House with a party of military, forcibly seized forty-one of its Members, and shut out 160 more, not one of whom was allowed to enter his place again. This clearing of the House was not enough for the great director of these operations; the Members of which



**LONG PARLIAMENT, dissolution of the ..... 1653**

having long before lost the confidence of the nation, all parties were desirous of witnessing some event which would bring it to a close, there being no authority in the Commonwealth by which it could be legally dissolved. A motion had been made in the House to that effect by one of Cromwell's party, but it was speedily negatived; and its failure being communicated to the Protector, he was greatly enraged, and commanding some of his officers to fetch a party of soldiers, he marched forthwith to the House; which, having entered, (accompanied by the soldiers,) he forced the Speaker from his chair, ordering his men to "take away that bauble," as he called the mace, and locking the doors, no one made the least resistance against him, but all of them tamely departed. On the 16th of December, in the same year, he was formally invested in Westminster Hall, with the dignity and authority of Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland. By the firm and lofty tone which he adopted towards foreign Powers, he elevated England to a height of influence and glory, which, since the time of Elizabeth, she had never approached; in other respects, he was little better than a despot; that is, every thing being conducted solely according to his will and pleasure.

On the 20th of June, 1656, he was publicly enthroned anew as the head of the State, with still greater pomp and ceremony than on the previous occasion, the new Parliament having, (after the ejection of above two hundred of the most refractory) agreed to conform to his authority; but from this moment his future reign was disturbed by suspicion of a conspiracy against his life. Alarm and disease at length made rapid inroads upon his health: and he expired September 3, 1658, aged 60. His remains were escorted with great pomp from Somerset House to Westminster Abbey, where they were deposited, in Henry the 7th's chapel, but dug up after the Restoration, and publicly exposed, with every mark of indignity. (For an account of which, see page 137—"PROTECTORATES.")

**LORD HIGH STEWARD, the first appointed for a Coronation was Thomas, second son of Henry IV.**

The first for the trial of a Peer, was Edward, Earl of Devon, on the arraignment of John, Earl of Huntingdon, in the same reign.

**LORD STEWARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, so called since ..... 1540**

Previous to that time he was styled Grand Master of the Household.

**LORD DANES, a title used in London, in ..... 1000****LORETTO, Knights of, began at Rome ..... 1587****LOUIS, ST. Knights of, began May 10 ..... 1603**  
Abolished in 1791.**LUBECK founded ..... 1140****LUCCA, Republic of, founded ..... 100****LUTHERANS, the Religious Order of, began ..... 1517**

- MADAGASCAR discovered by the Portuguese ..... 1506
- MAGELLAN, the Straits of, discovered, ..... 1520  
 A famous Strait of South America, discovered in 1520 by one Magellan, a Portuguese, in the service of Spain, since which time it has been sailed through by several navigators; but the passage being dangerous and troublesome, they have now found out another, to the South Sea, round Cape Horn.
- MAHOMETANS, the Religious Order of, began ..... 622
- MALACCA GOLD MINES discovered ..... 1731
- MALTA, KNIGHTS OF; see "MALTA," page 108.
- MARIAN KNIGHTS; see "TEUTONIC ORDER."
- MARK, ST. Order of, began at Venice ..... 830  
 Revived, in 1562.
- MARK, ST. the glorious, Knights of, began in Italy ..... 1233  
 At Rome, in 1618.
- MARIGALANTE ISLE discovered ..... 1349  
 One of the least of the Caribbee Islands, and subject to Great Britain.
- MARQUIS, the title of, instituted ..... 1365  
 The title of Marquis, is a term derived from the Teutonic *Marche*, a word signifying a limit or boundary, the officers so called having originally been appointed to guard the frontiers of the kingdom. Hence they were styled *Lords Marchers*, and subsequently *Marquisses*. Their peculiar authority was abolished in the reign of Henry VIII.: but long before that period the title was considered merely honorary. The title of Marquis was bestowed by Richard II. on his favourite, De Vere.
- MARSHALS OF FRANCE instituted ..... 1436  
 Abolished, in 1791.
- MARTYRS, Knights of the, in Palestine, began ..... 1319
- MARY, ST. DE MERCED, Knights of, began in Spain . 1218
- MARY-THERESA, or Royal Order for Ladies in Spain, instituted ..... 1792
- MARYLAND PROVINCE planted by Lord Baltimore, at the expense of £40,000 in ..... 1633
- MARY ROSE, THE, sunk in an engagement, in ..... 1545  
 Since the commencement of operations in the endeavour to raise the wreck of the Royal George, a like attempt has been proceeded in, to restore some portion of the above ship, and the task has been attended, in some measure, with success. A brass gun, between eleven and twelve feet long, of exquisite workmanship, and upwards of five inches in the bore, has by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Dean, and his party, been brought up; it bears an inscription, which will require some little cleaning in order to render it

**MARY ROSE, THE, (*continued.*)**

more clear to the reader; the name of Henry VIII. however, is very legible: as is also the figure of a full-blown rose. The "Mary Rose" was sunk in an engagement, in the reign of Henry VIII. Alongside of this curious and perfect piece of ordnance, was also found an iron gun, of the very rudest description, made out of bars hooped round: and what is still more remarkable, a granite shot, rather larger than a 32-pounder! after having been sunk nearly three centuries.

**MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES** first appointed ..... 1603

**MAURITIANS, Knights of the,** began in Savoy ..... 1480  
Restored, in 1572.

**MAURITIUS ISLE** discovered ..... 1598  
Settled in 1721.

**MEAL TUB PLOT, The,** ..... 1679  
A forged conspiracy against James II. was so called from the place where the pretended correspondence lay concealed,

**MEDICINAL SIMPLES** first brought from the East into Europe ..... 1200

**MEETING OF RADICALS,** attempted one, January 29. 1832

A Meeting was attempted to be held on this day, (Sunday) of Radicals in St. George's Fields, Manchester, but they were dispersed by the Civil Power, and seven of the leaders captured. On the 12th of March, E. Curran, R. Gilchrist, N. Broadhurst, and W. Ashmore, the promoters of the same were indicted at the Lancaster Assizes, for having feloniously combined, at a Meeting at Manchester, with more than 1000 others, for the purpose of endeavouring to subvert the established Institutions of the Realm. They were tried, and convicted on the third charge for riotously assembling to disturb the public peace. The other prisoners, J. Maskell, G. Lomax, T. Faux, and J. Faux, were acquitted. On the 15th of March, sentence was passed—Twelve months imprisonment.

**MERCATOR'S CHARTS** invented ..... 1556

**MERCHANTS** known ..... B. C. 1865

The Peerage, as well as the Baronetage of England, exhibits numerous proofs of voluntary respect paid to commerce by British Sovereigns. The house of Osborne had for its founder Edward Osborne, apprentice to Sir Wm. Hewett, a merchant, who lived in London, and was Lord Mayor in 1559. Sir Wm. had only one daughter, Anne, who, when a child, was, by the carelessness of her nurse, dropped in the Thames. The apprentice, Edward Osborne, jumped into the river and saved her life. When the child grew up to womanhood, as she was rich, she had many suitors, among whom was the Earl of Shrewsbury, but the father refused them all, saying, that as Osborne had saved her life, he should have her. They were married, and their descendant is Duke of Leeds. The Marquis Cornwallis is lineally descended from Thomas Cornwalleys, merchant, who was Sheriff of London in 1378. The noble house of Wentworth was founded by Sir W. Fitzwilliam, who was an Alderman of London, and Sheriff in 1506; he was a retainer of Cardinal Wolsey, and knighted by Henry VIII. for his attachment to that prelate in his misfortunes. The Earl of Coventry is descended from John Coventry,

MERCHANTS, (*continued.*)

mercier and Lord Mayor, in the year 1425. Laurence des Bouveries married a daughter of a silk mercier at Frankfort on-the-Maine, and returning to England, laid the foundation of the house of Radnor.—The ancestor of the Earl of Essex was Sir William Capel, Lord Mayor of London, in 1503. The ancestor of the Earl of Dartmouth, T. Legge, or Leggett, a skinner, was twice Lord Mayor, in 1347 and 1354, and lent king Edward III. no less a sum than £300. for his French war. Sir William Craven, merchant tailor and Lord Mayor of London, was ancestor of the present Earl of Craven; and the present Earl of Warwick is lineally descended from William Greville, a citizen of London, and “flower of the woolstaplers.” Thomas Bennet, mercier, Sheriff in 1594, and Lord Mayor in 1603, laid the foundation of the fortunes of the Earls of Tankerville, who are lineally descended from him. The ancestor of the Earls of Pomfret was Richard Fermour, who, having amassed a splendid fortune as a citizen in Calais, came to England, and suffered attainder under Henry VIII. and did not recover his property till the 4th of Edward VI. The Earl of Darnley owes the first elevation of his family to John Bligh, a London Citizen, who was employed as agent to the speculators in the Irish estates forfeited in the Rebellion in 1641. John Cowper, an Alderman of Bridge Ward, and Sheriff in 1551, was ancestor of Earl Cowper; and the Earl of Romney is descended from Thomas Marsham, alderman, who died in 1624. Lord Dacre’s ancestor, Sir Robert Dacre, who was banker to Charles I. although he lost £80,000. by that Monarch, left a princely fortune to his descendants. Lord Dormer is descended from Sir Michael Dormer, Lord Mayor in 1541. Viscount Dudley and Ward’s ancestor was William Warde, a goldsmith in London, and jeweller to the consort of Charles I. Sir Rowland Hill, who was Lord Mayor in the reign of Edward VI. was ancestor of Lord Berwick, Lord Hill, and “all the Hills in Shropshire.”

MERCIAN KINGDOM began ..... 584

Ended in 823.

MERIT, a Military Order of Knighthood in Prussia, instituted ..... 1730

METHODISTS, the Religious Order of, began ..... 1734

METHODISTS in the year ..... 1767

It appears, that in the year 1767, the number of itinerant preachers was not more than 92, and of the people in the Societies 25,911; but that in 1795, the number of Preachers was 357, and that of the people of the Societies 83,368. By the Reports produced at the Methodist Conference held at Leeds, July 26, 1812, the number of itinerant Preachers in Great Britain, Ireland, and the West Indies, was 956, and about double that number of local Preachers (for those of America there was no correct statement;) the numbers of people were as follows, viz. :—

|                                                          |         |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Great Britain .....                                      | 155,124 |
| Ireland .....                                            | 27,823  |
| Gibraltar .....                                          | 129     |
| Sierra Leone .....                                       | 60      |
| Nova Scotia and Newfoundland .....                       | 1,225   |
| West Indies .....                                        | 13,042  |
| United States of America.....                            | 170,000 |
| Additional number in Great Britain, up to July, 1813.... | 9,000   |

Total..... 376,403



**METHODISTS, (*continued.*)**

The following is an Abstract of the Return made to the late Conference of the number of Members in the Society, showing an increase during the year of 22,551, viz.:—

|                   |      |      |       |         |                         |
|-------------------|------|------|-------|---------|-------------------------|
| Great Britain     | .... | 1840 | ..... | 323,178 |                         |
|                   |      | 1839 | ..... | 307,068 |                         |
|                   |      |      |       | <hr/>   | Increase.. 16,110       |
|                   |      | 1840 | ..... | 27,047  |                         |
|                   |      | 1839 | ..... | 26,383  |                         |
|                   |      |      |       | <hr/>   | Increase.. 664          |
| Foreign Stations, |      | 1840 | ..... | 78,504  |                         |
|                   |      | 1839 | ..... | 72,727  |                         |
|                   |      |      |       | <hr/>   | Increase.. 5,777        |
|                   |      |      |       | <hr/>   | Total increase.. 22,551 |

Reported as on trial in Great Britain, March, 1840,..... 19,603

The gross receipts of money during the past year, (1839) for Missionary purposes by this body, from every source, both at home and abroad, has been £92,697. 18s. 8d. being an increase of annual income amounting to more than £10,000. on the year 1838. The expenditure has been, for the past year, for Missionary purposes, £104,017. 6s. 1d.

**MEXICO** conquered by the Spaniards under Cortez ..... 1519

**MICHAEL, ST. Knights of,** began in France ..... 1469

In Germany, 1618.

**MICROSCOPES** first used in Germany ..... 1621

The double ones discovered by Torricelli, 1624; solar Microscopes invented in 1740.

**MICROMETERS** invented by Mr. Wm. Gascoigne, who was slain at Marston Moor, aged 23, in..... 1644

**MILAN.**

The capital of this celebrated Dukedom is reputed to have been built by the Gauls, B. C. 408. It submitted to the Romans, B. C. 222; was formed into a Republic, A. D. 1221; and lastly was governed by Dukes from 1395, till 1501; the French were expelled from it by Charles V. of Germany, about 1525, who gave it to his son Philip II; taken by the Imperialists, 1796; given to Austria, on Naples and Sicily being ceded to Spain, 1748. Seized by the French, 1706; re-taken by the Austrians, May, 1799.

**MILE.**

The length of it first determined, 1593. It was calculated to consist of 5280 feet, or 1760 yards; so that a square mile contains 27,178,400 square feet, or 640 square acres.

**MILITIA**, one established in Ireland by king Cormac O'Con, about.....

254

In England, Alfred the Great first enrolled a militia, which continued till the

**MILITIA, (*continued.*)**

reign of James I.; revived under Charles II.; the present Militia Act passed 1757; altered, 1764, 1781, and for Scotland, 1797. Supplementary Militia embodied, 1797; the whole number was 104,000, in 1800.

In 1761, the Militia Act was opposed at Hexham, when 45 persons were killed, and about 300 wounded; it was opposed in various parts of Scotland in 1796, particularly at Tranent, where several persons in the neighbourhood of that village were killed while pursuing their lawful avocations.

**MILITIA ACT**, to enable His Majesty to establish a permanent Local Militia Force, under certain restrictions, for the defence of the Realm, June 30 ..... 1808

Again May 12, 1809. Completion of in Great Britain, May 27, 1809. An Act to amend several Acts relating to the Militia, and to the enlisting of the Militia into His Majesty's regular Forces, July 3, 1813. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Militia in Great Britain, May 25, 1815.

**MILITARY UNIFORMS** first used in France, by Lewis XIV.

**MINICHEES**, the Religious Order of, began..... 343

**MINIMES**, the Religious Order of, began ..... 1450

**MINISTERS**, the, in a minority of the House of Commons on the Land-Tax Bill for..... 1767

This was the first instance of the kind on a Money Bill since the Revolution.

**MINISTERS**, liberation of the French Royalist, October 17 1836

Prince Polignac, landed at Dover, after his long confinement in France, December 2, 1836.

**MINORS**, the Religious Order of, began ..... 1009

**MODENA** made a Duchy ..... 1451

**MOGUL EMPIRE.**

The first conqueror, was Jenghis Khan, a Tartarian prince, who died 1226. Timur Bek became Great Mogul, by conquest, 1399; the dynasty continued in his family till the conquest of Tamerlane, in the fifteenth century, whose descendants have kept the throne ever since; Khouli Khan, the famous Sophi of Persia, considerably diminished the power of the Moguls, carried away immense treasures from Delhi, and since that event many of the Nabobs have made themselves independent.

**MONKS** first associated..... 328

**MOON**, Knights of the, began in Sicily ..... 1464

**MONMOUTH** made an English County by Henry VIII. ... 1535

- MONTEJIA, Knights of, began in Spain, ..... 1223
- MONTREAL discovered ..... 1534
- MONTSERRAT, in the West Indies, discovered by Columbus ..... 1493  
Planted by England, in 1632.
- MORAVIANS, or UNITAS FRATRUM, appeared in Bohemia ..... 1457  
In England, in 1737.
- MOROCCO, The Empire of, anciently Mauritius, first known ..... 1008  
It was possessed by the Romans, 25 B.C. and by them reduced to a province, 50. From this time it underwent various revolutions, till the establishment of the Almoravides. The second Emperor of his family built the capital, Morocco. About 1116, Abdalla, the leader of a sect of Mahometans, founded the dynasty of Almahides, which ended in the last sovereign's total defeat in Spain, in 1312. At this period, Fez, and Tremecen, then provinces of the Empire, shook off their dependence. Morocco was afterwards seized by the king of Fez; but the descendants of Mahomet, about 1550, subdued and united the three kingdoms again, and formed what is at present the Empire of Morocco.
- MOSCOW founded ..... 1156  
Invaded by Bonaparte, with an army of 300,000 men; and set on fire, by the Russian Governor, to prevent its falling into the hands of the French, 1812.
- MOUNTJOY, Knights of, began ..... 1015  
Ceased in 1221.
- MUGGLETONIANS, the Religious Order of, sprung from one Muggleton, a journeyman tailor, in ..... 1647
- MUNICH, in Bavaria, founded, ..... 962  
Walled in 1157.
- NATIONAL CONFEDERATION at Paris commemorated in the field of Mars, July 14 ..... 1790
- NATIONAL DEBT.
- The National Debt, first contracted in Henry VIIIth's reign, was £1430. The present system was established by king William III. on the suggestion of Bishop Burnet, a Scotchman.
- Progress of the National Debt:—in 1755 we owed seventy-two millions. In 1776, 123 millions. In 1786, 239 millions. And at Midsummer 1796, it was 350 millions sterling.
- Money advanced by the Bank of England for the public service, and outstanding December 7, 1798:—
- |                         | £.        | s. | d. |
|-------------------------|-----------|----|----|
| On Land-Tax, 1797 ..... | 551,000   | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto, ..... 1798 ..... | 1,880,000 | 0  | 0  |
| Malt, ..... 1797 .....  | 220,000   | 0  | 0  |

NATIONAL DEBT, The, (*continued.*)

|                            | £.           | s. | d. |
|----------------------------|--------------|----|----|
| Ditto ..... 1798 .....     | 750,000      | 0  | 0  |
| Supply of Bills 1798 ..... | 3,000,000    | 0  | 0  |
| Total .....                | £. 6,401,000 | 0  | 0  |

By the Official Statement of the National Debt, created in Great Britain ALONE, as laid before the House of Commons, it appears that the Funded Debt was, February 1, 1806,.....

|                                             |
|---------------------------------------------|
| 640,725,103                                 |
| Short Annuities, per ann. ....              |
| 485,167                                     |
| Long .. ditto.....ditto.....                |
| 1,047,494                                   |
| Further borrowed that Session, £.29,880,000 |
| Less paid off 5 pr Ct. Annuities 979,256    |
| 28,900,744                                  |

Created in Britain for Ireland . £.38,198,000  
Borrowed that Session ..... 3,320,000

41,518,000

Exclusive of Long Annuities to the amount of  
Created for the Emperor (independent of annuities which expire in 1819, of £230,000 a-year) ..... 7,502,633

Exchequer Bills unprovided for ..... 15,341,000  
Unfunded Debt in Navy Bills, Jan. 5, 1806. 5,911,588

N.B.—No notice was taken of the other Unfunded Debt.  
So that, by this Statement, the whole FUNDED Debt of

Great Britain, was £.739,826,068 An. 1,762,661  
Purchased by the Commis- Irish ditto 912,081

sioners for reducing the  
National Debt..... £104,701,999 £2,674,742

Net amount of Funded Debt .....  
and Annuities, &c. .... £.635,124,069

By this a further deduction is made of Funded Debt of £22,000,000 odds, transferred to the above Commissioners towards reducing the National Debt, on account of Land-Tax redeemed.

The following is an Account of the National Funded Debt at the Revolution, and at the commencement and termination of each war since:—

|                                                                                                                      |      |             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------|
| Debt at the Revolution .....                                                                                         | 1689 | 1,054,925   |
| Funded Debt at the Peace of Ryswick.....                                                                             | 1697 | 21,515,772  |
| Ditto at the commencement of the War ....                                                                            | 1701 | 16,394,701  |
| Ditto at the Peace of Utrecht, (including Annuities afterwards subscribed to the South Sea Stock) .....              | 1714 | 55,282,978  |
| Ditto at the commencement of the War ....                                                                            | 1740 | 47,954,623  |
| Ditto at the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle .....                                                                          | 1748 | 79,193,313  |
| Ditto at the commencement of the War ....                                                                            | 1756 | 73,289,673  |
| Ditto at the Peace of Paris, (including £9,839,957. which was funded in the subsequent years) .....                  | 1763 | 133,959,270 |
| Besides this, there was about £6,000,000. of Debt paid off, without being funded.                                    |      |             |
| Ditto at the commencement of the American War.....                                                                   | 1775 | 123,644,500 |
| Ditto at the Peace of Versailles .....                                                                               | 1783 | 211,363,524 |
| Besides this, there was a large Unfunded Debt, which being Funded in the following years, raised the amount to ..... |      | 238,231,248 |



NATIONAL DEBT, The, (*continued.*)

|                                                                                                                 |  |  |             |                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|-------------|-------------------|
| And this was reduced by purchases for the redemption of the National Debt, at the commencement of the War ..... |  |  | 1793        | 227,989,148       |
| Ditto at the Peace of Amiens, in .....                                                                          |  |  | 1802        |                   |
| Including that year's Loan £567,008,978                                                                         |  |  |             |                   |
| Of which redeemed .....                                                                                         |  |  |             | 67,255,915        |
|                                                                                                                 |  |  |             | <hr/> 499,753,063 |
| There was no reduction of the National Debt in the short Peace which followed the Treaty of Amiens.             |  |  |             |                   |
| Funded Debt, Feb. 1, 1812 ..£.                                                                                  |  |  | 769,764,356 |                   |
| Of which redeemed .....                                                                                         |  |  | 189,538,480 |                   |
|                                                                                                                 |  |  |             | <hr/> 580,225,876 |

In this Statement the value of Annuities granted for lives and years is not included. The amount of these Annuities, February 1st, 1812, was £1,318,421.

|                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Debt at the Revolution ..... | 1,054,925 |
| Contracted in the            |           |

|                   |                         |             |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| War commencing .. | 1689, of 8 years, ..... | 20,460,847  |
| Ditto .....       | 1701, of 13 " .....     | 38,888,277  |
| Ditto .....       | 1740, of 8 " .....      | 31,238,690  |
| Ditto .....       | 1756, of 7 " .....      | 60,669,597  |
| Ditto .....       | 1775, of 8 " .....      | 114,586,748 |
| Ditto .....       | 1793, of 9 " .....      | 271,763,915 |
| Ditto .....       | 1803, to                |             |
| February 1, ..    | 1812, 9 " .....         | 80,472,813  |

|                                                                               |               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Contracted in 62 years' War, including that existing at the Revolution, ..... | £.619,135,812 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|

|                                                  |            |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Debt paid in the Peace of 1697, .. 4 years ..... | 5,121,071  |
| Ditto..... ditto.. 1714, ..26 " .....            | 7,328,355  |
| Ditto..... ditto.. 1748, .. 8 " .....            | 5,903,640  |
| Ditto..... ditto.. 1763, ..12 " .....            | 10,314,770 |
| Ditto..... ditto.. 1783, ..10 " .....            | 10,242,000 |
| Ditto..... ditto.. 1803, .. 1 " .....            |            |

|                                        |              |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|
| Debt paid off in 61 years' Peace ..... | £.28,909,936 |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|

|                                      |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Funded Debt, February 1, 1812, ..... | £580,225,876 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|

Reduction of the National Debt, up to August 1, 1813 :—

|                                               |             |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Redeemed by the Sinking Fund .....            | 221,928,973 |
| Transferred by Land-Tax redeemed .....        | 24,534,114  |
| Ditto by Life Annuities purchased .....       | 2,195,111   |
| On account of Great Britain .....             | 248,653,198 |
| Ditto of Ireland .....                        | 11,532,365  |
| Ditto of Imperial Loan .....                  | 1,429,359   |
| Ditto of Loan to Portugal .....               | 207,606     |
| Ditto of Loan to the East India Company ..... | 190,893     |

|             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| Total ..... | £.262,018,421 |
|-------------|---------------|

The whole Debt contracted during 62 years of War, is £618,080,887. being £9,969,046. annually, at an average.

NATIONAL DEBT, The, (*continued.*)

The whole Debt discharged during 61 years of Peace is £38,909,936. being £637,867 annually, at an average.

The management of the National Debt is conducted by the Bank of England, except a small part, which is in the hands of the South Sea Company.

The expense of management, in most articles, before 1786, was at the rate of £562. 10s. per million of capital, whether of a Three, Four, or Five per Cent. Annuity, reckoning £40,000. of terminable Annuities, equal to a million of capital.

In 1786, the rate of management was reduced to £450. per million; and this was confirmed by an Act of Parliament in 1791.

In 1808, the rate of management was further reduced, and settled on the following terms:—£450. per million, if the capital exceeded 300 millions, but fell below 400 millions;—£340. per million, if the capital exceeded 400 millions, but fell below 600 millions;—£300. per million on such part of the Public Debt as exceeded 600 millions. No agreement was made for the case of the Public Debt falling below 300 millions.

It was farther agreed that the Bank should advance, without Interest, £500,000. in addition to £376,739. formerly advanced, in consideration of a large sum of unclaimed Dividends always remaining in their hands.

Besides these allowances for management, the Bank receives considerable sums for conducting Loans.

## NATIONAL DEBT, The, of England and Ireland ..... 1840

## DEBT.—GREAT BRITAIN.

|                                     |              |    |    |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|----|----|
| South Sea Company, at 3 pr Cent.    | £. 3,662,784 | 8  | 7  |
| Old South Sea Annuities ditto ..    | 3,497,870    | 2  | 7  |
| New .....ditto..... ditto ..        | 2,460,830    | 2  | 10 |
| South Sea Ann. 1751 .. ditto ..     | 523,100      | 0  | 0  |
| Debt to Bank of England ditto ..    | 11,015,100   | 0  | 0  |
| Bank Annuities, 1726.....           | 826,636      | 0  | 0  |
| Consolidated Annuities .....        | 357,960,903  | 3  | 8  |
| Reduced ditto ditto .....           | 126,115,262  | 9  | 9  |
| Total at 3 pr Cent. ....            | 506,062,486  | 7  | 5  |
| Annuities at 3½ pr Cent. 1818 ..... | 10,727,622   | 15 | 1  |
| Reduced Annuities, 3½ pr Cent. .... | 66,298,818   | 13 | 9  |
| New 3½ per Cent. Annuities .....    | 146,237,360  | 3  | 8  |
| New 5 pr. Cent Annuities .....      | 438,240      | 13 | 4  |
| Great Britain.....                  | £729,764,528 | 13 | 3  |

IRELAND, (*in British Currency.*)

|                                    |            |    |   |
|------------------------------------|------------|----|---|
| Irish Con. 3 pr. Cent. Annuities . | 3,004,253  | 19 | 7 |
| Reduced 3 pr Cent.....ditto ..     | 162,882    | 8  | 1 |
| 3½ pr. Cent. Debenture & Stock ..  | 14,757,160 | 15 | 9 |
| Reduced 3½ pr Cent. Annuities .    | 1,045,712  | 7  | 0 |
| New 3½ pr Cent. Annuities ....     | 11,855,903 | 9  | 1 |
| Debt to Bank of Ireland 4 pr. Ct.  | 1,615,384  | 12 | 4 |
| New 5 pr Cent. Annuities .....     | 6,661      | 1  | 0 |
| Debt to Bank of Ireland, 5 pr Ct.  | 1,015,384  | 12 | 4 |
| Ireland .....                      | 33,463,343 | 5  | 2 |

Total Debt of the United Kingdom £.763,227,871 18 5

# NATIONAL DEBT, The, of England and Ireland, (*concluded*) ..... 1840

## CHARGE.

|                                                                     |               |    |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----|----|
| Annual Interest unredeemed Debt                                     | £. 24,142,471 | 15 | 2  |
| Long Annuities to expire in 1860                                    | 1,294,586     | 6  | 10 |
| Annuities 4 George IV. ex. 1867                                     | 585,740       | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto 10 Geo. IV. various periods                                   | 1,402,363     | 18 | 6  |
| Ditto Waterloo Fund, 59 Geo. III. }<br>expired July 5, 1837 ..... } | 2,900         | 0  | 0  |
| Life Annuities, 48 George III. }<br>10 Geo. IV. & 3 Wm. IV. ... }   | 874,232       | 4  | 6  |
| Life Annuities, payable at National Debt. Office, England, }        | 19,875        | 12 | 10 |
| Ditto Irish .....                                                   | 41,053        | 15 | 10 |
| Annual Interest on Redemption }<br>of Land-Tax .....                | 12,848        | 5  | 9  |
| Management .....                                                    | 157,120       | 14 | 11 |

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Total Charge of United Kingdom £. 28,533,192 14 4

|                                                                                         |            |   |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---|---|
| Total of Unfunded Debt and Demands outstanding the 5th of January, 1837 .... provided } | 6,349,394  | 6 | 5 |
| Upprovided .....                                                                        | 28,155,150 | 0 | 0 |

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£ 34,504,544 6 5

|                                                                                                  |              |    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----|----|
| Exchequer Bills to complete the Charge upon the Consolidated Fund, issued 5th January, 1837 .. } | £. 5,236,021 | 15 | 10 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----|----|

# NAVY, THE BRITISH, strength of, August ..... 1840

## SHIPS IN ORDINARY.

## GUNS.

|                                            |     |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|
| The Queen, (ready for commissioning) ..... | 110 |
| Waterloo .....                             | 120 |
| Royal George .....                         | 120 |
| Nelson .....                               | 120 |
| Hibernia .....                             | 120 |
| Prince Regent.....                         | 120 |
| Neptune .....                              | 120 |
| St. Vincent .....                          | 120 |
| Royal William.....                         | 120 |
| Caledonia.....                             | 120 |
| Queen Charlotte .....                      | 104 |
| Camperdown .....                           | 104 |
| Nile .....                                 | 92  |
| Bombay .....                               | 84  |
| Calcutta .....                             | 84  |
| Canopus .....                              | 84  |
| Clarence .....                             | 84  |
| Achille .....                              | 76  |
| Indus .....                                | 78  |
| Foudroyant .....                           | 78  |
| Kent.....                                  | 76  |

To which may be added 29 ships of 72 guns; making 50 sail of the line fit at any time to be put in commission.

NAVY OF ENGLAND, The, August, (*continued*) ..... 1840

## SHIPS BUILDING.

|                               |     |                        |       |
|-------------------------------|-----|------------------------|-------|
| The Trafalgar, Woolwich,..... | 120 | } ready for launching. | GUNS. |
| St. George, Plymouth .....    | 120 |                        |       |
| London, Chatham .....         | 92  |                        |       |
| Victoria .....                |     |                        | 110   |
| Prince Albert .....           |     |                        | 90    |
| St. George .....              |     |                        | 120   |
| Royal Frederick .....         |     |                        | 110   |
| Algiers.....                  |     |                        | 110   |
| Albion .....                  |     |                        | 90    |
| Hannibal .....                |     |                        | 90    |
| Exmouth .....                 |     |                        | 90    |
| Centurion.....                |     |                        | 80    |
| Collingwood .....             |     |                        | 80    |
| Colossus .....                |     |                        | 80    |
| Goliath.....                  |     |                        | 80    |
| Lion .....                    |     |                        | 80    |
| Majestic .....                |     |                        | 80    |
| Mars.....                     |     |                        | 80    |
| Superb .....                  |     |                        | 80    |
| Hindostan .....               |     |                        | 78    |
| Cumberland .....              |     |                        | 70    |
| Boscawen .....                |     |                        | 70    |

Twenty-two sail of the line to be brought forward for launching in successive years, as wanted.

NEVIS, one of the Caribbee Islands, planted by England... 1628

NEW CALEDONIA discovered ..... 1774

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE built ..... 1079

Incorporated by king John, in 1213.

NEWFOUNDLAND discovered by Cabot ..... 1497

Settled, in 1614.

NEW GUINEA discovered ..... 1770

New Guinea has, by former voyagers, been stated to have been discovered in the year 1669; but Captain Cook has had the merit of establishing, beyond dispute, the time to be the year 1770.

NEW JERSEY, in America, planted by the Swedes ..... 1637

NEWMARKET—the celebrated race at, between Hambletonian and Diamond, March 25 ..... 1799

At the Newmarket Craven Meeting, March 25, 1799, the celebrated race between Sir Harry Vane's *Hambletonian*, and Mr. Cookson's *Diamond*, for 3000 gs. was decided, Hambletonian bearing away the palm from Diamond. Never did a contest bring such a throng and press of spectators and visitors to the neighbouring town and county. The inns overflowed. Barns and stables became equally the repertory of grain, bipeds, and quadrupeds. Expectation stood on tiptoe as the day of trial dawned; nor, till within a very few strides of the winning post, could the name of the conqueror be confidently



NEWMARKET, (*continued.*)

dently pronounced. If ever a cast of the figure of Victory should be executed for the plains of Newmarket, it should assume the form of Buckle—whose unrivalled management of Hambletonian ensured the conquest to its owner. Never since that memorable day hath jockey worn a brighter wreath.

Upon this identical turf did the *Violantes*, the *Selims*, and *Sultans* of old, astonish both their owners and the lookers on by their marvellous achievements. Here did *Filho da Puta* and *Sir Joshua* strive for the mastership; and the latter may be almost said to have died as he attained it. (He died the next day, in consequence of the exertion.) The stride of his antagonist was fearful; but the winner more than counterbalanced it in fleetness, and was much the smaller horse. Here too, of later years, did the once unrivalled *Emilius* bear away his most splendid prizes. Under the discipline of the same consummate commander did he defeat the *Laird's Jock*, the pride and wonder of the north! and in turn was himself defeated by the winged gallop of *Bazaar*. And yet more recently, on the same spot, did an illustrious Marquis see many of his bright hopes darkened by his beloved *Green Mantle* (she, that bore away the *Oatlands* prize) distanced by the intrepid *Lusetta*! Nor let the achievements of *Stumps*, (he deserved a better name,) at this famed spot, be overlooked in the records of future chroniclers. He was the property of the late Mr. Wyndham; and concluded a brilliant career by the decisive overthrow of *Rufus*, upon the Round Course.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| NEW YORK settled .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1664 |
| NOBLE PASSION, Knights of, in Saxe Weissenfels, began .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1704 |
| NOOTKA, in the North-west of America, discovered .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1778 |
| Settled by the English, 1789; captured by the Spaniards, 1790, but afterwards confirmed to the English by treaty.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |      |
| NORMANDY erected into a Dukedom .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 876  |
| NORTH-EAST PASSAGE to Russia discovered .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1553 |
| NORTHUMBERLAND Kingdom began .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 457  |
| Ended in 828.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |      |
| NOTTINGHAM built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 924  |
| NOVA SCOTIA settled .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1622 |
| Nova Scotia divided into two provinces, in 1784.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |      |
| NOVA ZEMBLA discovered .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1553 |
| An island separated from the northern part of Russia by the strait of Wygate, called by the Dutch Strait Van Nassau. Several attempts have been made to find a North-east passage to China by this strait, which the Dutch passed, and wintered on the east side of Nova Zembla in 1596, but did not penetrate further for the mountains of ice and snow. |      |
| OAK OF NAVARRE, Knights of the, began in Spain ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 722  |
| OIL consumed in London, cost £300,000. in .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1775 |

- OPHITES, the Religious Order of, began ..... 187
- ORDER IN COUNCIL, an, revoking the quarantine of  
any vessels coming to the Ports of the United  
Kingdom, March 2 ..... 1832
- OREBITES, the Religious Order of, began..... 1422
- OSNABURGH BISHOPRICK established. .... 1780  
The Duke of York was appointed Bishop of it.
- OUR LADY AND ST. GEORGE OF MONTESA,  
Knights of, in Spain, began..... 1317
- PADUA built ..... B. C. 1269  
Surrounded with a wall, &c. by the Venetians, in 1019.
- PAMPLONA, surrender of, October 31, ..... 1813  
Pamplona, the capital of Navarre, (42 miles south of Bayonne, and 137 north-  
east of Madrid) surrendered by capitulation to Don Carlos D'España, com-  
manding the blockade under the Marquis of Wellington. The garrison  
consisted of twenty-four officers, and 4,198 privates.
- PARIS taken possession of by the Allies, and Louis XVIII.  
proclaimed King, March 31 ..... 1814
- PARIS founded ..... 357  
Made the capital of France, 510; the city of consumed by fire, 588. The States  
General of the kingdom were assembled here in 1302 and 1303, under Philip  
the Handsome; in 1355, under John II.; in 1356, under Charles V. then  
Dauphin; in 1357 and 1369, under the same Charles V.; in 1380, 1382,  
and 1412, under Charles VI.; in 1614, under Louis XIII.; and the first Na-  
tional Assembly of France, convoked by Louis XVI. at Versailles, was held,  
after the 19th of October, 1789, at Paris, and was succeeded by the second  
National Assembly in 1791, and by a National Convention in 1792. In  
1795, a new constitution being established, which vested the government of  
the country in a Council of Ancients and a Council of Five Hundred, these  
met for the first time on the 27th of October, the former at the Palais  
Bourbon, the latter at the Thuilleries. There are nine principal bridges  
in Paris, three of which occupy the whole breadth of the Seine, namely, Pont  
Neuf, Pont Royal, and Pont de Louis XVI. But all the names of buildings,  
squares, streets, &c. given in honour of their kings, were totally changed,  
at the time of the abolition of monarchy, at the close of 1792. The Pont  
Neuf, the finest of all the bridges, was begun under Henry III. in 1578, and  
finished by Henry IV. in 1604. It is 1020 feet long by 72 broad, and has  
twelve arches. In 1614 was erected an equestrian statue of Henry IV. in  
bronze; but this statue of him whose memory was once idolized by the  
French, was destroyed in the general demolition of the royal statues in 1792.  
The Louvre is distinguished into the Old and New. The Old Louvre was  
begun by Francis I. in 1528; and the grand gallery, 1362 feet long, and 30  
broad, which joins it to the Thuilleries, was begun under Charles IX. and  
finished by Louis XIV. who likewise built, in 1665, the New Louvre. The  
Thuilleries, begun in 1564, by Catherine of Medicis, continued by Henry  
IV. and completed by Louis XIV. takes its name from its situation in a place

PARIS founded, (*continued.*) ..... 357

in which were formerly many tile-kilns, (*tuileries*), which for three or four centuries, furnished the greatest part of the tiles used in Paris. From this palace, when attacked by the enraged mob, on the 10th of August, 1792, the unfortunate Louis XVI. went for an asylum to the hall of the National Assembly, thence to a prison, and from thence to the scaffold. The Palais Royal was built by Cardinal Richelieu in 1629, and had the name of "The Cardinal's" Palace, till Anne of Austria came to reside in it, in 1643, with her son Louis XIV. It had been long the property of the late Dukes of Orleans. The Palace of Luxemburg was built by Mary of Medicis in 1715, and, in form, somewhat resembles Queen's College, Oxford. The Hotel des Invalides, for the wounded and superannuated soldiery, is a magnificent structure, built by Louis XIV.; as is the Military School, in the Champ de Mars, which was founded by Louis XV.

## PARNELL'S, SIR H. Corn Bill, thrown out, June 6 ..... 1814

Sir H. Parnell's Corn Bill, was thrown out of Parliament at the above date, in compliance with the united Petition of the British people.

## PARTHENIAN GAMES first instituted, ..... B. C. 1262

## PATRICK, ST. Knights of, in Ireland, began, February 25 1783

## PAUL, ST. Knights of, began at Rome ..... 1540

## PAWNBROKERS introduced into Scotland ..... 1806

## PEARLS, artificial, invented ..... 1686

## PEARL ASHES MANUFACTORY first set up in Ireland ..... 1783

## PEERS, eldest sons of, first permitted to sit in the House of Commons ..... 1550

## PEERS OF FRANCE began ..... 778

## PEERS, twelve created at once in the reign of Queen Anne, in ..... 1711

Sixty were made in seven years preceding 1718.

## PELAGIANS, the Religious Order of, began ..... 382

## PENITENT WOMEN, the Religious Order of, began..... 1494

## PERSONS worth £40. per annum, compelled to take the Order of Knighthood in ..... 1430

## PETERSBURGH, in Muscovy, built by the Czar, Peter I. 1703

## PETER, ST. Knights of, began at Rome ..... 1520

## PISA Republic founded ..... 1403

## PLACE OF INTERMENT, The, for Malefactors executed at Newgate, first burial of at, May 1..... 1820

This piece of ground is appropriated to the burial of the bodies of those executed for high-treason, or murder; previous to this, they were given to the surgeons for the purposes of Anatomy. As none at that time were dissected but men of the above stamp, it was thought by the legislature, added to the daring deeds of the "Resurrection Men," that dissection was more degrading and odious, by murderers being made the subjects of it; although in fact it was then a part of their sentence. This law has since been altered, their bodies being, in future, to be buried within the precincts of the prison. The first who were deposited within the walls of this cemetery, were Arthur Thistlewood, together with the rest of his companions in the Cato-street conspiracy; (for an account of which, see page 24, ante.) On the day that he was executed, his wife intreated to have his body delivered to her; but the answer returned was,—“That Thistlewood was buried within the prison.” Here also lie the remains of the murderers Pegsworth, Greenacre, Lees, Marchant, and, lastly, Courvoisier. It is also the general belief, that the bodies of Bishop and Williams, the murderers of the Italian boy, were likewise placed here: but this is not true;—after the execution, the body of Bishop was sent to King's College, in the Borough; and that of Williams, to Mr. Tuson's Theatre of Anatomy, Upper Windmill-street, from whence, (after the operation of dissection had been performed,) it was likewise sent to the before-mentioned place, where both still remain. (For an account of the Trial of BISHOP, WILLIAMS, and MAY, the individuals who perpetrated this horrid affair, see Section V.—“REMARKABLE PERSONS.”)

This cemetery is about forty yards long, not near so wide, and open to the heavens. Tall upright stones, with rude inscriptions of names, are all that mark the spot of these notorious characters. At their burial, no funeral service is read, eight o'clock in the evening being the hour of interment, as eight in the morning was the hour of their execution. The number already deposited are twelve.

## PLYMOUTH BREAKWATER, The, commenced..... 1812

This great undertaking was begun by the advice of some of the most experienced Engineers, the object of which was, to construct, at St. Carlos rocks, near Plymouth, a mole, consisting of a vast heap of stones, in the middle of the Sound, stretching across its entrance, occupying half its width, and leaving a free passage for vessels, on the eastern and western shore, the sole expense of which was estimated at £1,171,100. viz.—£1,051,200. for the mole, or breakwater, and £119,900. for a pier, with lighthouses. The whole length was to be 1700 yards; 4000 feet in the middle being quite straight, and the two extremities having a slope up the Sound. On the 12th of August, 1812, the first stone was sunk; and on the 31st of March, 1813, the building made its appearance above the surface of low water at spring-tides. The stones were purchased from a quarry of the Duke of Bedford, at the cost of £10,000. The quantity of stone deposited up to the end of the year 1816, was upwards of 100,000 tons, of which 12,000 were five tons each. At the close of the second year, the swell was so much broken, that ships of various sizes ran in, and anchored behind the breakwater; since which, 200 sail of vessels have found shelter; so that twenty-five or thirty sail of the line may ride here in security. The only damage which this great work has received, was during the dreadful gale on the night of November 24, 1824, when it was discovered that a considerable chasm had taken place near to the eastern end.

Previous to the Breakwater being erected at Plymouth, ships sought the more distant anchorage of Torbay; but, owing to its bearing so bad a character among naval officers, Lord Howe has been heard to say, “that it would one day be the grave of the British Fleet.”



# POLICE ACT, THE NEW, came into operation January 1,..... 1840

By the provisions of this Act, which came into operation as above, it was enacted that every person should be liable to a penalty, not more than forty shillings, who, within the limits of the Metropolitan Police District, shall, in any thoroughfare or public place, commit any of the following offences, viz:—any person who shall expose for sale, except in a market lawfully appointed for that purpose:—any person suffering a ferocious dog to be at large unmuzzled:—or causing any accident by negligent driving:—or endangering the life or limb of any passenger in any thoroughfare:—or causing any cart, &c. to stand longer than necessary in loading or unloading:—or leading any horse, or any other animal, &c. on the footway:—or roll, or carry any cask, &c. on the same:—or after being made acquainted with the regulations, acting contrary thereto:—or affixing any posting bill on a wall without consent of owner, occupier, &c.:—or common prostitute loitering in the streets, &c. to the annoyance of the inhabitants or passengers:—or sell, or offer for sale or distribution, any profane, or indecent book, &c. or use any indecent song, &c. to annoy any passenger:—using threatening, or abusive language, which may cause a breach of the peace:—or any one blowing a horn, or other noisy instrument, the guards of mails, and postmen, excepted:—or discharging any fire arms, or throwing any missile, to the danger of any one, or making bonfires, or throwing any fireworks:—or wilfully and wantonly ringing of door-bells, knocking at doors, and extinguishing lamps:—or flying kites, or playing at any game, whereby the public are likely to be annoyed; any one so offending, may be taken into custody, without a warrant, who shall break any of these regulations. And any person, after the first day of January, 1840, who within the Metropolitan Police District shall use any dog for the purpose of drawing or helping to draw any cart, carriage, truck, or barrow, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than forty shillings for the first offence, and not more than five pounds for the second, or any following offence.

It shall be lawful for any householder within the Metropolitan Police District, personally, or by his servant, or by any police constable, to require any street musician to depart from the neighbourhood of the house of such householder on account of the illness of any inmate of such house, or for other reasonable cause; and every person who shall sound or play upon any musical instrument in any thoroughfare, near any house after being so required to depart, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than forty shillings.

Persons found drunk in any street, or public thoroughfare, or guilty of any riotous or indecent behaviour, or committing the same in any police station house, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than forty shillings for every such offence, or may be committed, if the Magistrate before whom he shall be convicted shall think fit, instead of inflicting on him any pecuniary penalty, to the House of Correction for any time, not more than seven days.

It is also enacted, that any Police Constable belonging to the Metropolitan Police Force shall have the power of destroying any dog, or other animal, suspected to be in a rabid state; and the owner of such dog permitting it to be at large after having information, or reasonable ground for believing it to be in a rabid state, or to have been bitten by any dog or other animal in a rabid state, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds,

The preceding are the principal regulations contained in the New Police Laws.

POLISH INSURRECTION, the, ..... 1831

POLYGAMY forbid by the Romans ..... 393

POOR WOMEN, the Religious Order of, began ..... 1212

**PORCUPINE**, Knights of the, began in France ..... 1393

**POST, REMITTANCES BY**, New Regulation respecting, 1840

By this new Regulation of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, parties may send, in a small sheet of note paper, coin of the following amounts, viz. —

|                                            | s. d. |   |            |                                |
|--------------------------------------------|-------|---|------------|--------------------------------|
| In silver, .....                           | 2     | 0 | .. or .... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for 1 penny. |
| „ .....                                    | 4     | 6 | .. „ ..... | 1 „ 2 pence.                   |
| „ .....                                    | 9     | 6 | .. „ ..... | 2 „ 4 pence.                   |
| In gold, a $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign } ..... | 11    | 0 | .. „ ..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ „ 1 penny.       |
| and 1s. in silver, .. }                    |       |   |            |                                |
| „ $1\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign, ..             | 30    | 0 | .. „ ..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ „ 1 penny.       |
| „ 3 „ .....                                |       |   | 1 „ .....  | 2 pence.                       |
| „ $6\frac{1}{2}$ „ .....                   |       |   | 2 „ .....  | 4 pence.                       |

A £5. note, or Bank of England note of any amount, might be added to the above sums, or to a sum less in each case, the smallest coin, as 4d. Where it is necessary to transmit pence or odd amounts of money for which there is no silver coinage, such as a 1d. 2d. 3d., when the Postage Stamps are prepared, it will be a convenient arrangement, available to the public, to transmit stamps instead of coin.

**POYNING'S ACT** repealed in Ireland, when independency was restored there, May 17 ..... 1782

**PREDESTINARIANS**, the Religious Order of, began..... 371

**PROPERTY TAX**, an Act to repeal certain parts of, passed June 5 ..... 1805

An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act (43 George III. c. 122,) for granting a contribution on the profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades and Offices; and to consolidate, and render more effectual the provisions for collecting the said duties.

**PROTESTANTS**, in ..... 1229

They were so called, from the Elector of Saxony having protested against the decree of the Diet of Spire, not to make any innovations, particularly respecting Mass, till the sense of a General Council could be taken. The Confession of Augsburg was brought forward the year following, after which the separation of the two churches was irrevocably fixed. (See page 138, ante.)

**PUBLICAN SECT** first came to England ..... 1162

**PURGATORY** invented ..... 250

Introduced into the Church, in 593.

**PURITANS**, the Religious Order of, began ..... 1545

**QUAKER**, the first one admitted as a Member of Parliament, in ..... 1833

The first Member was Mr. Pease, elected for Durham.

**QUEENSTOWN, (CANADA)**, an American division of 800 men taken prisoners at, June 24..... 1813

**QUIETISTS**, the Religious Order of, began ..... 1685

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| RECORDS OF SCOTLAND, being sent by sea from<br>England to Scotland, were lost .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1295      |
| RED EAGLE, Knights of the, in Prussia, revived .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1792      |
| REDEMPTION, Knights of, began.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1212      |
| REGNANT QUEEN, the first in England, (Mary) .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1553      |
| In Scotland (Mary Stuart), 1542.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |           |
| REPENTANTS, the Religious Order of, began.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1360      |
| REVOLUTIONS in ancient history.—The Assyrian Empire<br>destroyed, and that of the Medes and Persians founded<br>by Cyrus the Great, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | B. C. 546 |
| The Macedonian Empire founded on the destruction of the Persian, on the defeat<br>of Darius Codomanus, by Alexander the Great, 331 B. C.—The Roman<br>Empire established on the ruins of the Macedonian, or Greek monarchy, by<br>Julius Cæsar, 47 B. C.—The Eastern Empire founded by Constantine the<br>Great, on the final overthrow of the Romans, A. D. 306.—The Empire of the<br>Western Franks began under Charlemagne, A. D. 802. This Empire under-<br>went a new revolution, and became the German Empire, under Rodolph of<br>Augsbourg, the head of the house of Austria, A. D. 1273, from which it is<br>also called the monarchy of the Austrians.—The Eastern Empire passed<br>into the hands of the Turks, A. D. 1800. |           |
| REVOLUTIONS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |           |
| In England, in 1688.—Poland, in 1704, 1709, and 1795.—Turkey, in 1730.<br>Persia, in 1748, and 1753.—Russia, in 1682, 1740, and 1762.—Sweden, in<br>1772.—America, in 1775.—France, in 1789.—Venice, 17th May, 1797.<br>Rome, February 26, 1798.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |           |
| RUPERT, ST. Knights of, began in Germany .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1702      |
| SABBATICAL YEAR, the first,.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | B. C. 451 |
| SACRAMENTARIANS, the Religious Order of, began ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 878       |
| SANCTUARIES abolished in England .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1534      |
| SANDEMANIANS, (called Glassites in Scotland), the Re-<br>ligious Order of, began .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1760      |
| SCRIPTURES, The, enjoined to be read in Monasteries in<br>Britain .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 746       |
| SEPULCHRE, Knights of the, began in Palestine.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1092      |
| SERAPHIM, Knights of the, began in Sweden .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1334      |
| SHAVING OF PRIESTS introduced .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 169       |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| SHEEP from England, permitted to be sent to Spain .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1467 |
| SHIP, Knights of the, began, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1252 |
| SHIP AND DOUBLE CRESCENT, Knights of the, began in France .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1269 |
| SICILIES, Queen of the, obliged to abandon the Government, and retire into Austria in April .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1813 |
| SINCERITY, Knights of, in Saxony, began .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1690 |
| SMITHFIELD MARKET, number of cattle brought into, in .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1774 |
| <p>The number of cattle brought to this market in 1774, was 94,000 head, and above 800,000 sheep: since which time it has greatly increased. The average number of cattle annually sold in Smithfield, is about 150,000; of sheep, 1,200,000. The number of calves is not included in that of cattle, but the average brought into the market is upwards of 20,000, besides those called sucklers, which are generally sold with the cows. The number of horses annually brought to market, (the horse-market being on a Friday) average from twelve to thirteen thousand; but there is no correct account of the number sold, it not being obligatory to register the same; nor is there any account of the number of pigs sold,—but for those for which toll is paid on entering the Market, this amounts to about 24,000; but freemen being exempted, the exact number cannot be stated, but are supposed to be nearly 60,000. This Market is likely to continue the greatest of all Markets, notwithstanding the rivalry attempted by the New Market at Islington.</p> |      |
| SNAKES, a prodigious quantity appeared on a plain at Tournay, near Flanders, in .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1059 |
| <p>A prodigious quantity of these reptiles formed themselves into two bands at the above place, and fought with such fury, that one band was almost destroyed, and the peasants killed the other with sticks and fire.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |      |
| SOLI DI ROMA, the Estate of, in Spain, voted to the Marquis of Wellington .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1813 |
| <p>This Estate was voted to the Marquis of Wellington, by the Cortes, in testimony of the gratitude of the Spanish nation, October 1, 1813.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |      |
| SPAIN, (NEW) established.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1520 |
| SPAIN.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |      |
| <p>Spain was first civilized by the Phœnicians, who possessed great part of it; these called in the Carthaginians; it was afterwards invaded by the Rhodians; the Carthaginians however made new conquests, 209; and, after the destruction of ancient Tyre, became the most powerful in this country. Conquered by the Romans, 216 B.C. Granada and Andalusia was the Boetia of the Romans.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |      |
| SPONSORS instituted .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 130  |
| SPORTS allowed on Sunday after Service, in.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1617 |



# STAMP DUTIES, an Act granting to his Majesty certain Duties on Receipts, August 11 ..... 1803

An Act repealing the Stamp Duties on Deeds, Law Proceedings, and other written or printed Instruments, and the duties on Legacies, and Successions to personal Estate, upon Intestacies, now payable in Great Britain, July 2, 1803; repealed again, July 11, 1815.

An Act repealing the Stamp Office Duties on Advertisements, Almanacks, Newspapers, Gold and Silver Plate, Stage Coaches, and Licenses for keeping stage coaches, now payable in Great Britain, July 11, 1815.

An Act to reduce the Stamp Duties on Advertisements, and on certain Sea Insurances; to repeal the Stamp Duties on Pamphlets; on Receipts for sums under £5.; and to exempt Insurances on Farming Stock from Stamp Duties, June 28, 1833.

## STANDING at the reading of the Gospels introduced, in... 406

## STAR, Knights of the, began in France, and disused in ... 1455

## STEAMER, THE BRITISH QUEEN, seizure of, August 1840

Information having been obtained by the Commissioners of Customs that a great quantity of contraband goods were concealed on board, an order was accordingly issued by them to the officers to search the said vessel, which being done, there was found concealed tea, cigars, and tobacco.

## ST. LEGER STAKES, THE, DONCASTER, first establishment of at, in ..... 1776

At what precise period horse-racing commenced at Doncaster, we are unable to determine: but it is supposed to have taken place about the Sixteenth century, for we find that it was introduced in various parts of the kingdom, long before the time of James I.; since which, it was patronised by Charles I. Cromwell, Charles II. and most of the Monarchs of England since that period.

On the 6th of June, 1615, an Order was issued by the Corporation of Doncaster, in consequence of the riotous manner in which the sports of horse-racing were conducted, such Order being intended to put a stop to its future progress. The following is a literal copy:—

“ Forasmuch as plainly appereth by divers accidents and inconveniences  
“ past that the Race on Doncaster More had brought and bred many caires  
“ and sutes wch tendeth to the great damage and prejudice of the Corpora-  
“ con, and quarrells and open inconveniences have by occasion of this race  
“ bene stirred upp, therefore for the preventinge of sutes quarrells murders  
“ and bloodshed that may ensue by the contynninge of the same race, it is  
“ agreed that the Stand and the Stoo pes shal be pulled upp and imploied to  
“ some better purpose, and the Race to be discontinued.”

After the passing of this Order, we are unable to state how soon after Horse-Racing was revived at Doncaster; but in 1703, we find the Corporation passing a Resolution respecting the sum of £5. subscribed by Mr. Patterson, the late Mayor, and adjudging it should not be allowed, in consequence of its having been done without the consent of that body; but it was agreed at the same time that £4. 4s. should be contributed towards the Plate to be run for, during the new agreement, for seven years. In 1710, the subscription was raised to £5. 5s.; and in 1716, the sum of £5. 7s. 6d. was voted towards a Plate, denominated “ The Town’s Plate,” on condition of the neighbouring Gentry subscribing for a valuable Plate, to be also run for.

In 1754, the Corporation voted a piece of Plate value £50. for that year only, which was called “ The Corporation Plate;” but which has ever since been continued annually. In 1776, that splendid Subscription, called “ THE

## ST. LEGER STAKES, THE, AT DONCASTER, (*continued.*)

ST. LEGER," was fixed, a race which has, for a number of years caused the greatest anxiety to every individual connected with the turf. The first winner of this celebrated Sweepstakes, was the Marquis of Rockingham's horse, *Sampson*.

September 26, 1776, the Corporation commenced the formation of a new Course, and a more elegant Stand: in order to effect which, a Committee was empowered to treat with a Mr. Childers for about fifteen acres of land, at the southern extremity of the Common, (part of the enclosed Commons of Chantley;) of which a lengthy lease of 99 years was obtained, from February 15, 1779, by the Corporation, at the yearly rent of £15.

In 1803, the King's Plate of 100 guineas was removed from Burford to Doncaster; and another day was also added to the three during which the Races had previously been held.

### WINNERS OF THE ST. LEGER SINCE THE YEAR 1800, TO THE PRESENT TIME, ..... 1840

| <i>Year.</i> | <i>Horse.</i>        | <i>Owner.</i>           |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1801         | Quiz .....           | Mr. Goodricke.          |
| 1802         | Orville .....        | Lord Fitzwilliam.       |
| 1803         | Remembrancer .....   | Lord Strathmore.        |
| 1804         | Sancho .....         | Mr. Mellish.            |
| 1805         | Stavely .....        | Mr. Mellish.            |
| 1806         | Fyldener .....       | Mr. Clifton.            |
| 1807         | Paulina .....        | Lord Fitzwilliam.       |
| 1808         | Petronius .....      | Duke of Hamilton.       |
| 1809         | Ashton .....         | Duke of Hamilton.       |
| 1810         | Octavian .....       | Duke of Leeds.          |
| 1811         | Soothsayer.....      | Mr. Gascoigne.          |
| 1812         | Otterington .....    | Mr. Rob.                |
| 1813         | Altisidora .....     | Mr. Watt.               |
| 1814         | William .....        | Duke of Hamilton.       |
| 1815         | Filho da Puta .....  | Sir W. Maxwell.         |
| 1816         | The Duchess.....     | Sir B. R. Graham.       |
| 1817         | Ebor .....           | Mr. Pierse.             |
| 1818         | Reveller.....        | Mr. Pierse.             |
| 1819         | Antonio .....        | Mr. Ferguson.           |
| 1820         | St. Patrick .....    | Sir E. Smith.           |
| 1821         | Jack Spigot .....    | Mr. T. O. Powlett.      |
| 1822         | Theodore .....       | Mr. Petre.              |
| 1823         | Barefoot .....       | Mr. Watt.               |
| 1824         | Jerry .....          | Mr. Gascoigne.          |
| 1825         | Memaon .....         | Mr. Watt.               |
| 1826         | Tarrare .....        | Lord Scarborough.       |
| 1827         | Matilda .....        | Mr. Petre.              |
| 1828         | The Colonel .....    | Mr. Petre.              |
| 1829         | Rowton .....         | Mr. Petre.              |
| 1830         | Birmingham .....     | Mr. Beardsworth.        |
| 1831         | Chorister .....      | Duke of Cleveland.      |
| 1832         | Margrave .....       | Mr. Gulley.             |
| 1833         | Rockingham .....     | Mr. Watt.               |
| 1834         | Touchstone .....     | Marquis of Westminster. |
| 1835         | Queen of Trumps..... | Mr. Mostyn.             |
| 1836         | Ellis .....          | Lord Lichfield.         |
| 1837         | Mango .....          | Mr. Greville.           |
| 1838         | Don John .....       | Lord Chesterfield.      |

# ST. LEGER STAKES, THE, AT DONCASTER, and the GOLD CUP, Winners of.

| <i>Year.</i> | <i>Horse.</i>         | <i>Owner.</i>           |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1839         | Charles Twelfth ..... | Major Yarburgh.         |
| 1840         | Launcelot .....       | Marquis of Westminster. |

## DONCASTER CUP.

|      |                           |                         |
|------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1801 | Chance .....              | Mr. Wentworth.          |
| 1802 | Alonzo .....              | Mr. Brandling.          |
| 1803 | Remembrance .....         | Lord Strathmore.        |
| 1804 | Sir Oliver .....          | Lord Grey.              |
| 1805 | Caleb Quot'em .....       | Lord Fitzwilliam.       |
| 1806 | Camillus .....            | Mr. Garforth.           |
| 1807 | Scud .....                | Lord Monson.            |
| 1808 | Laurel Leaf .....         | Mr. Duncomb.            |
| 1809 | Whitenose .....           | Lord Milton.            |
| 1810 | Trophonius .....          | Lord Darlington.        |
| 1811 | Grimalkin .....           | Mr. Duncomb.            |
| 1812 | Slender Billy .....       | Mr. Glover.             |
| 1813 | Viscount .....            | Sir W. Maxwell.         |
| 1814 | Tramp .....               | Mr. Watt.               |
| 1815 | Catton .....              | Lord Scarborough.       |
| 1816 | Filho da Puta .....       | Mr. Houldsworth.        |
| 1817 | Fulford .....             | Colonel King.           |
| 1818 | Rasping .....             | Duke of Leeds.          |
| 1819 | Otho .....                | Mr. Garforth.           |
| 1820 | The Juggler .....         | Mr. Powlett.            |
| 1821 | Consul .....              | Mr. Lambton.            |
| 1822 | Euphrates .....           | Mr. Dilly.              |
| 1823 | Figaro .....              | Mr. Farquharson.        |
| 1824 | Mercutio .....            | Duke of Leeds.          |
| 1825 | Lottery .....             | Mr. Whittaker.          |
| 1826 | Fleur-de-Lis .....        | Sir. M. W. Ridley.      |
| 1827 | Mulatto .....             | Lord Fitzwilliam.       |
| 1828 | Laurel .....              | Major Yarburgh.         |
| 1829 | Voltaire .....            | Duke of Cleveland.      |
| 1830 | Retriever .....           | Lord Kelburne.          |
| 1831 | The Saddler .....         | Mr. Wagstaff.           |
| 1832 | Gallopade .....           | Mr. Riddell.            |
| 1833 | Rockingham .....          | Mr. Watt.               |
| 1834 | Tomboy .....              | Mr. Orde.               |
| 1835 | Touchstone .....          | Marquis of Westminster. |
| 1836 | Touchstone .....          | Marquis of Westminster. |
| 1837 | Bee's-wing .....          | Mr. Orde                |
| 1838 | Don John .....            | Lord Chesterfield.      |
| 1839 | Charles the Twelfth ..... | Major Yarburgh.         |
| 1840 | Bee's-wing .....          | Mr. Orde.               |

STOCKHOLM built ..... 1253

STONE cured by a medicine, for which Government paid a  
Mrs. Steevens a premium, June,..... 1739

STORE-CASK, one made, in January..... 1792

A store-cask for a brewery was made by Mr. Layton, in Southwark, which would

STORE-CASK, (*continued.*)

contain EIGHT THOUSAND casks, of sixteen gallons each. Its diameter fifty-five feet six inches, and in depth twenty feet, all of English oak. Finished in January, 1792.

STRALSUND, in Pomerania, founded ..... 1209

STUCCO WORK revived by D'Udine about..... 1500

## SUPPLIES granted during the reign of

|                                       |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| King William III. was.....            | £.72,047,369    |
| Queen Anne .....                      | 122,375,531     |
| George I. ....                        | 79,832,160      |
| George II.....                        | 276,349,773     |
| George III. to Michaelmas, 1788 ..... | 450,041,321     |
| Ditto, for the year 1798 .....        | 28,490,005      |
| George IV. for the year 1813 .....    | 68,585,942      |
|                                       | <hr/>           |
|                                       | £.1,097,720,101 |

SURPLICES first used in Churches..... 316

SUSSEX KINGDOM, founded by Alla, a Saxon ..... 491

Ended in 448.

SWAN, Knights of the, (time immemorial.)

SWEDENBORGIANS, the religious Order of, began ..... 1780

SWORN, Order of Knighthood, in Cyprus, began ..... 1195

In Sweden, in 1528.

SYRACUSE, in the Isle of Sicily, founded..... 709

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES encouraged ..... 1194

Theatrical performances were encouraged as early as the reign of Richard I. and laid the foundation for the regular Drama.

## THE LAW OF SETTLEMENT, ACTS relating to.

Settlements are acquired,—1st by BIRTH.—2nd PARENTAGE.—3. MARRIAGE.—4. HIRING and SERVICE.—5. APPRENTICESHIP.—6. RENTING A TENEMENT. 7. ESTATE.—8. BY SERVING AN OFFICE.—9. PAYING OF TAXES.

1st.—Birth. Bastards are settled where they are born, (before August 14, 1834) *unless* the mother be confined in another parish by collusion or fraud—or under an order of removal—or whilst removing under such order—or in a lying-in Hospital—or in a prison—in these cases they take the mother's settlement, as do all bastards born since August 14, 1834. For legitimate children, the birth settlement is only taken after inability to discover that of the parents, taking first the father, then the mother. 2nd. Parentage. Children follow their *father's* settlement until they acquire one in their own right, or cease to be a part of the family; but if the father has no settlement, as a foreigner, &c. then they follow the Settlement of the *mother*, prior to her marriage; if the husband die, and the widow acquire another settlement, it is communicated to the children, but the children do not take the second husband's settlement; if the widow marry again they retain her last



## THE LAW OF SETTLEMENT, ACTS relating to, (*continued.*)

settlement prior to such marriage. 3rd. By marriage, the wife takes the husband's settlement, and every subsequent settlement he may acquire until his death; but if the husband has no known settlement, she retains her maiden settlement. 4th. Hiring and Service:—an unmarried person, not having child or children, lawfully hired as a yearly servant, is settled in the parish in which he serves the last forty days, provided he has continued in such service one whole year; an unmarried person includes Widow and Widowers, if they have no children *dependant* on them. This mode of settlement was abolished, August 14, 1834: and unless the party had been in the service one year on that day, no settlement could be acquired. 5th Apprenticeship.—The person bound an apprentice, gains a settlement in the parish in which he resides the last forty days of such Apprenticeship. To constitute a legal apprenticeship there must be an *indre* property executed and stamped, if it require a stamp. 6th. Renting Tenement.—Before July 2, 1819, a person residing forty days upon a tenement of the value of £10. per annum, gained a Settlement: the tenement or holding might consist of various parcels, and might be taken at various times, and be in different parishes. The settlement would be in the parish where the residence was:—an apartment, a shop, stable, land, mill—are all tenements prior to this period. (39 Geo. III. c. 50.) But after July 2, 1819, the tenement must consist of a dwelling-house, or building, or of land, or of both, *bona-fide* hired by the person occupying for one whole year, and must be entirely situate within the same parish, and of the value of £10. per annum, and rent to the amount of £10. actually paid. The tenement might consist of different parcels; if a house, part of it might be under-let—but if land, it could not. The hiring might also be at different times. On the 22nd of June, 1825, another Act was passed, requiring the dwelling-house, building, or land must be *bona-fide* rented by the party for the sum of £10. a-year at the least, for the term of one whole year, and must be occupied under such yearly hiring and rent for the same, to the amount of £10. actually paid for one whole year at the least. From this period, (*i. e.* June 22, 1825, to March 30, 1831,) a settlement would still be obtained, although the house or land be under-let, and although the rent was paid by some one else; but the occupation must be under the same hiring, and not under several. On the 30th of March, 1831, an Act was passed (1 Wm. IV. c. 18), requiring “Such house or building, “or land, or both, shall be actually occupied under such yearly hiring, in the “same parish or township, by the person hiring the same for the term of “one whole year at the least, and the rent for the same to the amount of “£10. at the least shall be paid by the person hiring the same.” After this period no person could gain a settlement, if he under-lets, so as to give another person an adverse possession, but merely letting beds for the night, as in the case of an Innkeeper, or lodging-house keeper, does not defeat the settlement. After August 14, 1834, in addition to the former requisites for gaining a settlement by renting a tenement, it is necessary the party should be assessed to, and pay the poor-rate for one year. As the Settlement, by renting a tenement, is the most difficult branch of the subject, I have thought it not amiss to put the subject in another form, as follows:—In consequence of the loose nature, and the great latitude occasioned by the decisions on the subject of settlements by renting a tenement prior to the passing of the 59th Geo. III. c. 50, it appears to have been the intention of the legislature to restrict such settlements to renting a house, or building, or land, or both combined, of the annual value of £10. *bona fide* hired, occupied, and the payment, on account of rent, of not less than £10. which requisites should be performed by the party hiring, and not by any other on his behalf. That the tenement should be entirely situated in one parish, and taken at one time, and under one agreement, and should not be under-let. To attain these objects, the 59th Geo. III. c. 50 was passed, but failed in doing so. The

## THE LAW OF SETTLEMENT, ACTS relative to, (*continued.*)

decisions on that Statute are to the effect—that an actual occupation, (*i. e.* no part under-let) of the house, or building, was not necessary, although it was with regard to land: nor that the tenement should consist of an undivided parcel, or be contiguous to one another, nor be occupied or rented under the same hiring; part, (say £5.) might be hired in May 1823, and occupied till May following: part (say £5.) might be hired June 1823, and occupied till June following, and both might be connected, and confer a settlement. To remedy these inconveniences the 6th Geo. IV. c. 57 was passed June 22, 1825, repealing the former statute; but although the terms were varied, to render an actual occupation necessary, the omission of the words “*by the party hiring the same*” frustrated that intention, and the decisions on that statute are to the effect, that the house, building, or land, or both, may be under-let, that the rent need not be paid by the party hiring, but by some one else. This statute, however, confines the *occupation* to the same year as the *hiring*, by the words *under such yearly hiring*. To remedy these defects, and to explain the 6th of Geo. IV. c. 57, the 1st Wm. IV. c. 18, was passed on the 30th March, 1831, which very materially narrows the means of obtaining a settlement by renting a tenement. The party must *bona fide* hire a separate and distinct dwelling-house, or building, or land, or both, of the value of £10. per annum: cannot under-let either house or land: and must actually pay rent to the amount of £10. himself. 7th. Estate.—A person obtains a settlement by residing on his own estate for forty days; the estate may be freehold, copyhold, leasehold, held for life, or for years; if purchased, the consideration must not be less than £30.; but if held by descent, devise, &c. the value is of no consequence. House.—If a person takes the lease of a house of less than £10. per annum value, he obtains no settlement, but his heirs would. This settlement is only retained so long as the party resides within ten miles of such Estate. 8, Serving an Office.—Persons holding a public annual Office, as Constable,—Tythingman,—Collector of Taxes,—Parish Clerk,—Sexton, obtain settlements thereby; he must be appointed, and serve for a year. A deputy gains no settlement, though the principal for whom the deputy serves does. This mode of settlement is now abolished; (4 & 5, Wm. IV. c. 76, s. 64.) 9. Paying Taxes.—(3 Wm. and Mary, c. 11. s. 6.) “If any person, who shall come to inhabit in any parish or township, shall be charged with, and pay his share towards the public taxes, or levies of the said township or parish, then he shall be deemed to have a legal settlement in the same.” These taxes are, Poor Rate,—Church Rate,—Land-Tax, and every other general and public tax which the inhabitants of the parish are bound by law to pay, except Scavenger’s Rate,—Highway Rate,—and Window Duties, which are specially excepted by Statute. The parties must both be charged and pay; if he pay without being rated, or, if rated, and another pay, no settlement is gained by either. He must also reside in the parish forty days in which he is rated. By 35 Geo. III. c. 101, s. 4, passed June 22, 1795, these payments of rates, &c. are to be made in respect of tenements not being less than the yearly value of £10. This had the effect of rendering this mode of settlement nearly obsolete: for the party would gain his settlement by renting the tenement, it being of the value of £10. whether he paid taxes or not. It was again brought into operation by 59th Geo. III. c. 50, for a man might be rated and pay taxes for a tenement of the value of £10. and yet not occupy it the whole year, in which case he would gain a settlement by *paying taxes*, but not by *rent of a tenement*. The Act 6th Geo. IV. c. 57, (June 22, 1825) again nearly extinguished this mode of settlement, by subjecting it to all the requisites for obtaining a settlement by renting a tenement. Since the decision in the case of R—, v. St. Nicholas, Rochester, it has become of more general application than ever; for as by that decision it was held, that since March 30, 1831, no person could gain a settlement, by renting a tenement, who under-let any

## THE LAW OF SETTLEMENT, ACTS relative to, (*concluded.*)

part, recourse was immediately had to settlements, by paying taxes which were in nowise affected by such decision: and as most persons renting a tenement pay the rates chargeable thereon, settlements are obtained by that means

**TIMES NEWSPAPER**, the first sheet of paper printed by  
Cylinders, and by Steam, November 28 ..... 1814

**TOLL**, the, of Waterloo Bridge, reduced for Cattle, July 1 1839

**TRANSIT OF MERCURY**, over the Sun's disc, in ..... 1802

The last transit of this Planet visible in England, was November 9, 1802; the next will be on the 8th of May, 1845. There was a transit in 1815, and another in 1822; these taking place in our night, they were to us invisible. These phenomenons of Planets passing over the sun's disc were not attended to previous to the invention of Telescopes. Three transits of Mercury happened in 1615, 1618, and 1628, subsequent to the invention of that instrument, which were allowed to pass unnoticed, although that of 1618 might have been seen in different parts of Europe.

In 1629, Kepler, in a paper published at Leipsic, called the attention of Astronomers to this subject, by announcing that there would be a transit of Mercury in 1631; of Venus, the same year; and another of Venus, in 1761. Kepler's death occurring in November, 1630, he could not, therefore, witness his predictions; but the transit of Mercury was seen at Paris, by — Garsendi, December 6, 1631, and was the first observation of such an occurrence. That of Venus, predicted by Kepler, to have taken place in the same year was not seen; but another one of that Planet, and which he had not foretold, was observed December 4, 1639, at Pool, near Liverpool, by Jeremiah Horrox, an English Astronomer, then in his 20th year, and who, previous to this, though self-taught, had acquired great reputation; but unfortunately for the admirers of Astronomy he only lived to finish a Treatise, entitled— "*Venus in sole Visa*,"—(Venus seen in the sun) and which was an account of the phenomenon which he had observed; he died January 3, 1640, a few days after his having finished this work.

That celebrated man, Halley, was the first to show, that the transit of Venus, would, if observed under certain circumstances, afford the means of determining with accuracy, (and which preceding Astronomers had failed to do) the ascertaining the distance of the earth from the sun. Halley died at an advanced age in 1742, after having confirmed the announcement of Kepler, that the next transit of Venus would take place in the beginning of June, 1761, and calculated the dates of a succession of subsequent phenomena of the same kind.

In 1761, Maskelyne, the Astronomer, was sent to St. Helena, at the expense of the British Government to observe the appearance of what had so long been foretold; but the sky being covered with clouds on that day, the transit was unable to be seen on that station; but it was afterwards observed in various places by other Astronomers.

The next instance of this phenomena was in 1769; the government again gave its assistance to this noble science, by ordering an expedition to the South Sea, for the purpose of making an observation of the transit in that quarter, and was one of the three expeditions conducted by the celebrated Captain Cook; by whom, (and those who accompanied him) it was favourably observed at the island of Otaheite. The next transit will occur in 1874, and 1882. The transits of Mercury are more common, happening generally to the number of fourteen or fifteen in a century. In the present century,



## TRANSIT OF MERCURY, The, over the Sun's disc, (continued.)

the phenomena has already occurred, in 1802, 1815, 1822 and 1835; and besides these, there will be other transits of Mercury, viz. in 1845, 1848, 1861, 1868, 1878, 1881, 1891, and 1894.

TYTHES first granted ..... 854

UNITED LADIES FOR THE HONOUR OF THE  
CROSS, Order of Knighthood, in Germany, began . 1666

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, discovered by Tasman, ..... 1642

Taken possession of by the English, 1804: Colonel David Collins being appointed Governor of, ib. Governor Collins, died 1810, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel Davey, in 1813. Colonel Sorell succeeds Colonel Davey in the Government, 1817. Emigration to Van Dieman's Land, began, 1821. A Supreme Court of Judicature established at, 1824. Colonel Sorell replaced at, by Colonel Arthur, 1824. Van Dieman's Land declared independent of New South Wales; and an executive and legislative Council, appointed as advisers to the Governor, the Members of each being named by the Crown, in December, 1825. The island divided into eight Police Districts, and each placed under the control of a stipendiary Magistrate, December, 1827. The island in a more flourishing state, in 1828; and a New Act of Parliament passed for the government of the Colony, the provisions of which were, to transfer the power of levying taxes from the Governor to the Legislative Council, and the extending of all the laws of England to the Colony of Van Dieman's Land as far as circumstances permitted, 1829. The natives, after various attempts had been made to tame them, again commence their depredations against the settlers; the Governor, in consequence, is obliged to call upon the inhabitants to arm themselves, in order to confine them in one particular part of the island, to prevent their incursions in future, Sept. 1830.

VASE, THE WARWICK, accidental discovery of, in ... 1774

The Warwick Vase was dug up from the ruins of the Emperor Adrian's Villa, at Tivola, and sent to England, by the late Sir William Hamilton. It is probably the most beautiful specimen of ancient sculpture which this country possesses. The material of which it is made, is white marble. Its form is nearly spherical, with a deep reverted rim. The Vase is very large, and is capable of containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE GALLONS! It is still at Warwick Castle.

## VASE, THE PORTLAND.

The celebrated PORTLAND, or rather, as it used to be called, BARBERINI VASE, the workmanship of which is Grecian, may be seen in the British Museum, and in as perfect state as when it first came from the hands of the artist. It is of small dimensions; the height of it being but ten, and its diameter, at the broadest part, only six inches. The shape is elegant: and it has two handles. It is composed of a dark, but transparent blue glass, supposed by some to be a species of stone. The figures, formed of a delicate white substance, are in bas-relief. This Vase was discovered about the middle of the Sixteenth century, enclosed within the monument of the Emperor Alexander Severus, and his mother Julia Mamaea, commonly called, the Monte del Grano, about two miles from Rome. The Vase was for more than two



VASE, THE PORTLAND, (*continued.*)

centuries in the palace of the Barberini family, in the same city. It eventually fell into the hands of Sir William Hamilton, from whom it was purchased about forty-seven years ago, by the Duke of Portland. A mould of the vase had been taken at Rome, previous to the possession of it by Sir W. Hamilton, by Pechler, the gem engraver; and from which the late Mr. Tassie, the famed modeller, took sixty casts in plaster of Paris; after which the mould was broken up. Some beautiful imitations of it were also devised by that famed artist, Mr. Wedgwood.

VICTORIA I. (QUEEN), took possession of the New  
Palace, in St. James's Park, July 13 ..... 1837  
Windsor Castle, August 22, 1837.

VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, the first, in ..... 1525

WATER mixed with Wine in the Sacrament, introduced ... 122

WEEKLY BILLS OF MORTALITY round London began 1603

WESER, The, French frigate, of 44 guns, taken by the  
Scylla, and Rippon, October 21 ..... 1813

WEST END FAIR, dreadful riot at, and last one held ... 1818

On the evening of the day on which it was customary for this fair to close its amusements, one of the most ruffianly attacks was made on the company assembled, ever known. A numerous gang of pickpockets, armed with bludgeons, entered several of the tents, and committed the most unheard of cruelties. The men were knocked down, and robbed, and the women were most shamefully ill-treated: some had the ear-rings torn from their ears, whilst others were robbed of various articles of dress. Several of the gang were overpowered and secured; two of whom were tried, and executed at Newgate. The Magistrates, in consequence, prohibited the holding of a fair there for the future.

WEST INDIES, The, discovered by Columbus..... 1492

WET DOCKS, of London. (*See Docks; Section III.*)

WHIPPERS, the Religious Order of, began ..... 1355

WHITBY, the tide rose and fell at, four times in an hour,  
July 17 ..... 1761

WHITE COATS, the Religious Order of, began ..... 1396

WHITE MONKS, the Religious Order of, began..... 1319

# WINNERS OF THE ASCOT GOLD CUP, from 1800, to ..... 1840

| <i>Year.</i> | <i>Horse.</i>         | <i>Owner.</i>         |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1807         | Master Jackey .....   | Mr. Durand.           |
| 1808         | Brighton .....        | Mr. Fermor.           |
| 1809         | Anderida .....        | General Gower.        |
| 1810         | Loiterer .....        | Lord Lowther.         |
| 1811         | Smallhopes .....      | Mr. Ashmole.          |
| 1812         | Flash .....           | Lord Lowther.         |
| 1813         | Lutzen .....          | Mr. Trevanion.        |
| 1814         | Pranks .....          | Mr. Batson.           |
| 1815         | Aladdin .....         | Duke of York.         |
| 1816         | Anticipation .....    | Mr. Thornhill.        |
| 1817         | Sir Richard .....     | Mr. Blake.            |
| 1818         | Belville .....        | Lord Darlington.      |
| 1819         | Anticipation .....    | Mr. Goddard.          |
| 1820         | Campaignon .....      | Mr. Fraser.           |
| 1821         | Banker .....          | Duke of York.         |
| 1822         | Sir Huldibrand .....  | Mr. Ramsbottom.       |
| 1823         | Marcellus .....       | Lord Darlington.      |
| 1824         | Bizarre .....         | Lord G. H. Cavendish. |
| 1825         | Bizarre .....         | Lord G. H. Cavendish. |
| 1826         | Chateau Margaux ..... | Mr. Wyndham.          |
| 1827         | Memnon .....          | Lord Darlington.      |
| 1828         | Bobadilla .....       | Mr. Malony.           |
| 1829         | Zinganee .....        | Lord Chesterfield.    |
| 1830         | Lucetta .....         | Sir Mark Wood.        |
| 1831         | Cetus .....           | Sir Mark Wood.        |
| 1832         | Camarine .....        | Sir Mark Wood.        |
| 1833         | Galata .....          | Lord Exeter.          |
| 1834         | Glaucus .....         | Lord Chesterfield.    |
| 1835         | Glencoe .....         | Lord Jersey.          |
| 1836         | Touchstone .....      | Lord Westminster.     |
| 1837         | Touchstone .....      | Lord Westminster.     |
| 1838         | Grey Momus .....      | Lord G. Bentinck.     |
| 1839         | Caravan .....         | Captain Berkeley.     |
| 1840         | St. Francis .....     | Mr. R. Pettitt.       |

## WOOLWICH, re-casting of cannon taken from the French at, in ..... 1716

The Government foundry, for the casting of brass ordnance, was formerly situated in Moorfields. The process of casting cannon, was at that time, considered very curious by the inhabitants of the metropolis, many of them frequently attending to the operation of pouring the melted metal into the moulds. The cannon which had been taken from the French in the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough, amounting to a great number, had been placed before the foundry and the artillery ground, when it was determined, in 1716, to re-cast them. On the appointed day a vast number of persons were assembled to view the process. A great many of the nobility, and several general officers were present, and for whom temporary galleries were erected near the furnaces. Among the company drawn together was Andrew Schalch, a native of Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, who was travelling for improvement; he was at the foundry at an early hour, and having been permitted minutely to inspect the works, he detected some humidity in the moulds, and instantly perceived the danger likely to arise in pouring the hot metal into them. He in consequence communicated his fears to Colonel Armstrong, the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance; explained his reasons for believing that an explosion would take place, and strongly urged him, with the rest of the company,

WOOLWICH, (*continued.*)

to withdraw from the foundry before the commencement of casting. Colonel Armstrong having closely questioned Schalch on the subject, found him perfectly conversant with the knowledge of the art of the foundry, and being convinced by the justness of his observations, he accordingly, (the rest of the company following his example) withdrew from the foundry.

The furnace being opened, the fluid metal rushed into the moulds, the moisture in which was instantly converted into steam, and its expansive force acting upon the metal, drove it out in all directions with extreme violence; part of the roof was blown off, the galleries gave way, and many of the spectators had their limbs broken, and most of the workmen were burnt in a dreadful manner, so that many lives were lost.

An advertisement appeared in the Newspapers a few days after, notifying, that if the young foreigner who foretold this explosion would call at the Ordnance Office, it might prove advantageous to both parties. Schalch being informed by a friend of this, hastened to obey the summons. On his arrival there, he had a further conversation with Colonel Armstrong on the subject; by this means he was so well assured of Schalch's ability, that it was agreed to intrust him with putting into execution the intention of Government of procuring a fit situation out of the Metropolis, to be within twelve miles thereof, and to which place the Royal Foundry was to be removed. After an examination of several places, Schalch fixed upon the rabbit warren at Woolwich, and the erection of the works was left to his entire management.

The specimens of Schalch's first attempt were highly approved of, and he was in consequence appointed Master Founder to the Board of Ordnance: which office he continued to hold for the long period of sixty years, during the latter part of which, he was assisted by his nephew, Lewis Gaschlin, who in 1808, was still employed there, as principal modeller, though more than eighty years of age. Schalch died in 1776, at the great age of ninety, and was buried in Woolwich Church-yard.

During the period which Schalch superintended the Arsenal at Woolwich, not a single accident happened.

WORCESTER built ..... 225

YORK, celebrated Race at, between the Lady of Colonel Thornton, and Mr. Flint, August 25, ..... 1804

The particulars are as follow:—In the course of one of their equestrian excursions in Thornville park, the lady of Colonel Thornton and Mr. Flint were conversing on the quality of their horses: and as the difference of opinion was great, and the horses occasionally put at full speed, for the purpose of determining the question, the horse on which the lady rode, aided by the skilfulness of its rider, distanced his antagonist every time, which so displeased Mr. Flint, that he was at length induced to challenge the lady to ride on a future day. The challenge was accepted (on the part of the lady) by Colonel Thornton; and it was agreed that the race should take place on the last day of the York August Meeting, 1804. The Match was accordingly announced as follows:—

“A Match for 500 guineas bye—four miles, between Colonel Thornton's “*Vingarillo*, and Mr. Flint's brown horse, *Thornville*, by Volunteer. Mrs. “Thornton to ride her weight against Mr. Flint's.”

On the Saturday, August 25, this race took place. Never did we witness such an assemblage of people as were drawn together on the above occasion—there being 100,000 at least. The appearance was greater on this occasion, than when the celebrated *Bay Malton* run, or when *Eclipse* went over the Course, leaving the two best horses of the day a mile and a half behind. At starting, expectation was raised to the highest pitch from so novel an occurrence; and in order to keep the ground as clear as possible, a party of the

YORK, celebrated Match at, (*continued.*)

6th Light Dragoons were on the ground to keep order, and to this precaution we may unquestionably attribute the saving of many lives.

About four o'clock, Mrs. Thornton appeared on the ground, in high spirits, her horse led by Colonel Thornton, followed by Mr. Baker, and Mr. H. Boynton; soon after, Mr. Flint appeared. At starting the lady took the lead for upwards of three miles, in excellent style; but her horse was much the shorter of the two in his stride. When within a mile of the Winning-Post, Mr. Flint made play, and got the lead, which he kept. The lady made every exertion, but it being next to impossible to win the race, she threw up, when within distance.

At the commencement, the bets were 5 and 6 to 4 on the lady; in running the three first miles, 7 to 4 and 2 to 1, in her favour. It was the opinion of the oldest Sportsman on the Stand that she must have won. In running the last mile, the odds were in favour of Mr. Flint. The Lady wore a leopard-coloured body, with blue sleeves: the rest buff, with blue cap. Mr. Flint rode in white. The race was run in nine minutes, and fifty-nine seconds.

Thus ended this interesting race; and no words can express the disappointment felt at her defeat. Not less than £300,000. was pending, if the bets in every part of the county were included. The same lady rode a race against the celebrated jockey, F. Buckle, in 1805, which she won.

ZEALAND, NEW, discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman,  
December .....

1642

He traversed the eastern coast from lat. 34, to 43 south, and entered the strait that divides the two islands; but being attacked by the natives, soon after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of Murderers Bay, he did not go on shore. He called the country Staten Land, in honour of the States General, though it has been generally distinguished in our maps and charts by the name of New Zealand. From the time of Tasman, the whole country, except that part of the coast which was seen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many supposed to make part of a southern continent, till the year 1770, when it was circumnavigated by Captain Cook, who found it to consist of two large islands, separated by a strait four or five leagues broad, to which he gave his own name. On the west side of this strait, in lat. 41 south, Queen Charlotte's sound is situated, which was made a principal place of rendezvous in his subsequent voyages. Captain Cook, in 1773, planted several spots of ground with European garden seeds; and in 1777, in several of these spots, although totally neglected and over-run with weeds, were found cabbages, onions, leeks, purslain, radishes, mustard, &c. and a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil. In other places, every thing had been rooted, to make room for temporary villages. The only quadrupeds are dogs and rats: the former are domestic, and for food, and the latter, though not numerous, seem also to be eaten.



## SECTION II.

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS, ITS  
VICINITY, &c. &c.

- 
- FIRE. At Rochester ..... 677  
Again 1130:—again in June, 1137.
- In London, which destroyed part of the city, in ..... 982  
Again in 1087;—1132;—and in 1136.
- At Gloucester Abbey, ..... 1102  
Again in 1122.
- On London Bridge, which destroyed 2000 persons,  
July 10 ..... 1212  
This bridge was nearly consumed by a fire, which broke out at both ends at the same time. The sides of the bridge being occupied by rows of houses, there was, consequently, no escape for the unfortunate inhabitants, thus hemmed in by the fire on both sides, and the water behind.
- At Hastings ..... 1277
- At Leadenhall, in ..... 1484
- At Westminster Palace ..... 1540
- At Honiton, Devonshire, July 13..... 1647  
In 1765, Honiton had 140 houses burnt:—in May, 1790, thirty-seven houses were destroyed; in August, 1797, the same place had forty-seven houses burnt, valued at £10,000.
- THE GREAT, OF LONDON, in ..... 1666  
The fire of London broke out September 2, 1666, (Old Style) and has ever since been called—"The Great Fire of London." Scarcely were the inhabitants of London recovered from the disastrous effects of the Plague, when the above scene of ruin and desolation took place. Although from that period, to the present time, the greatest obscurity as to its origin prevails, all the accounts agree that it commenced in Pudding-lane, situated on the east side of Fish-street hill, near Thames-street, at the house of a baker, of the name of Faryner. It appears to have broken out, not as Evelyn in his

FIRE, THE GREAT, OF LONDON, (*continued*) ..... 1666

"Diary" states, at ten o'clock at night, but rather about one in the morning of Sunday, the 2nd of September, the time mentioned in the account published by authority in "The London Gazette." No further account has been given of the first appearance of the conflagration than that which we find in the "Diary" of Pepys, then Clerk of the Acts of the Navy. He says,—“Some of our maids sitting up late last night to get things ready against our feast to-day, Jane called us up about three in the morning, to tell us of a great fire they saw in the city. So I rose and slipped on my night-gown, and went to her window; and thought it to be on the back side of Mark Lane at the farthest; but being unused to such fires as followed, I thought it far enough off; (Pepys' house and office were in Seething-lane, Crutched Friars,) and so went to bed again and to sleep. About seven rose again to dress myself, and there looked out at the window, and saw the fire not so much as it was, and farther off. So to my closet to set things to rights, after yesterday's cleaning. By and by Jane comes, and tells me that she hears that above three hundred houses have been burned down to-night by the fire we saw, and that it is now burning down all Fish-street, by London Bridge. So I made myself ready presently, and walked to the Tower, and there got up upon one of the high places, Sir J. Robinson's little son going up with me; and there I did see the houses at that end of the bridge all on fire, and an infinite great fire on this and the other side the end of the bridge. So I drove to the water-side, and there got a boat, and through bridge, and there saw a lamentable fire. Every body endeavouring to remove their goods, and flinging into the river, or bringing them into lighters that lay off; poor people staying in their houses as long as till the very fire touched them, and then running into boats, or clambering from one pair of stairs by the water side to another. And among other things the poor pigeons, I perceive, were loth to leave their houses, but hovered about the windows and balconies, till they burned their wings and fell down.”

“In the evening,” he continues,—“to the fire, up and down, it still increasing, and the wind great. So near the fire as we could for smoke: and all over the Thames, with one's faces in the wind, you were almost burned with a shower of fire drops. This is very true: so as houses were burned by these drops and flakes of fire, three or four, nay five or six houses, one from another. When we could endure no more upon the water, we to a little alehouse on the Bankside, over against the Three Cranes, and there staid till it was dark almost, and saw the fire grow, and as it grew darker, appeared more and more, and in corners, and upon steeples, and between churches and houses, as far as we could see up the hill of the city, in a most horrid malicious bloody flame, not like the fine flame of an ordinary fire. We staid till it being darkish, we saw the fire as only one entire arch of fire from this to the other side the bridge, and in a bow up the hill for an arch of above a mile long: it made me weep to see it. The churches, houses, and all on fire, and flaming at once: and a horrid noise the flames made, and the cracking of houses at their ruin.”

It appears that on the Sunday this devouring element had run as far Garrick Hythe, in Thames-street, and so into Cannon-street, leveling all before it to the ground: and a violent east wind, which had been blowing with little intermission for a week, drove the flames up the bank of the river into the heart of the city.

On Monday the entire of Gracechurch-street was on fire, as also

FIRE, THE GREAT, OF LONDON, (*continued*) ..... 1666

Lombard-street, to the west, and Fenchurch-street, to the east. The flames then caught Cornhill, the Royal Exchange, and some other buildings in that street. On the afternoon of that day, Evelyn went to the Bankside, in Southwark, to see the fire, which he again describes, as follows:—"It was," he says, "so universal, and the people so astonished, that from the beginning, I know not by what despondency or fate, they hardly stirred to quench it, so that there was nothing heard or seen but crying out and lamentations, running about like distracted creatures, without at all attempting to save even their goods. Here we saw the Thames covered with goods floating, all the barges and boats laden with what some had time and courage to save: as on the other, the carts, &c. carrying out to the fields, which for many miles were strewn with moveables of all sorts, and tents erecting to shelter both people and what goods they could get away. All the sky was of a fiery aspect like the top of a burning oven, and the light seen above forty miles round about for many nights. God grant mine eyes may never behold the like, who now saw above ten thousand houses all in one flame! The noise, and cracking and thunder of the impetuous flames,—the shrieking of women and children,—the hurry of people,—the fall of towers, houses, and churches,—was like a hideous storm, and the air all about so hot and inflamed that at last one was not able to approach it, so that they were forced to stand still and let the flames burn on, which they did for near two miles and length and one in breadth. The clouds, also, of smoke were dismal, and reached, upon computation, near fifty miles in length."

The night of Tuesday was more dreadful than that of Monday; the fire rushing with irresistible rapidity to the west, whilst its dreadful devastations continued to flame elsewhere: but in the course of the night, the wind abated a little: and according to an account of it by Malcolm, the fire was stopped at the Temple, Fetter-lane, and Holborn Bridge, between two and six on the Wednesday morning. In Shoe-lane, however, it was not got under till twelve: and in Cripplegate and the neighbourhood it burned till the evening. Its extinction at the different points where it was stopped was effected in a great measure by the blowing up of the houses in its course with gunpowder: a barrel of which was placed under each house, which was lifted up by the effect, but afterwards fell in a mass of ruins. It was at this time that the full extent of the damage was to be seen and felt. Not more than six or seven individuals fell a sacrifice to the flames, though it is very probable that the sudden removal from their homes into the open fields, proved fatal to many of the sick and infirm.

Evelyn gives a touching account of this unfortunate transaction:—"He says,—'The poor inhabitants were dispersed about St. George's Fields, and Moor-fields, as far as Highgate, and several miles in circle, some under tents, some under miserable huts and hovels; many without a rag, or any necessary utensils, bed, or board, who from delicateness, riches, and easy accommodations, in stately and well-furnished houses, were now reduced to extremest misery and poverty. The people walked about the ruins like men in some dismal desert; to which was added, the stench that came from some poor creatures' bodies, beds, and other combustible goods. Nor was I yet able to pass through any of the narrower streets, but kept the widest; the ground and air, smoke and fiery vapour, continued so intense that my hair was almost singed, and my feet insufferably surbated. The by-lanes and narrower streets

FIRE, THE GREAT, OF LONDON, (*concluded.*)..... 1666

“ were quite filled up with rubbish, nor could one have possibly known where he was, but by the ruins of some church or hall that had some remarkable tower or pinnacle remaining. I then went towards Islington and Highgate, where one might have seen 200,000 people, of all ranks and degrees dispersed and lying along by their heaps of what they could save from the fire, deploring their loss. and though ready to perish for hunger and destitution, yet not asking one penny for relief, which to me appeared a stranger sight than any I had yet beheld.”

To add to this misery and confusion, a rumour had gone forth that the French and Dutch had landed, and were expected to enter the city. This news excited the greatest terror; and it was found necessary to send the military to the fields to preserve order.

Maitland, in his “ HISTORY OF LONDON,” informs us,—“ That the fire laid waste and consumed the buildings on four hundred and thirty-six acres of ground, four hundred streets, lanes, &c. 13,000 houses, the Cathedral church of St. Paul, eighty-six parish churches, six chapels, the magnificent buildings of Guildhall, the Royal Exchange, Custom-House, and Blackwell Hall, divers Hospitals and Libraries, fifty-two of the Companies’ Halls, and a vast number of other stately edifices, together with three of the City Gates, four stone bridges, and the prisons of Newgate, the Fleet, the Poultry, and Wood-street Counters; the loss of which, together with that of merchandise and household furniture, by the best calculation, amounted to TEN MILLIONS, SEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND, AND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.”

A fluted Doric column was erected on Fish-treet hill to commemorate the event, two hundred and two feet in height, and the shaft is fifteen feet. There was formerly an inscription on the Monument, imputing the cause of the Fire to the Papists, who were much persecuted at that time. It has since been erased by a vote of the Corporation of London.

At St. Catharine..... 1673

—— In Southwark, when 600 houses were burnt ..... 1676

—— In the Temple, January 26 ..... 1679

—— In Grey’s Inn, February 7..... 1680

—— In Whitehall Palace, which was partly burnt, April . 1690

In 1606, the slight Banqueting House erected here by Queen Elizabeth, was pulled down by James, who built a more substantial one in its stead, but it was soon after destroyed. It is thus described by Stowe:—

“ In 1619, about ten a clocke, in the morning, vpon Tuesday the 12 of January, the faire Banquetting House at Whitehall was vpon the sodaine all flaming a fire, from end to end, and side to side, before it was discerned or descryde by any persons or passengers, either by scent or smoke; at sight whereof the Court being sore amazed, sent speedy newes to the great Lords of the Councell, who were then but newly set in the Guildhall in London, about excessive and disorderly buildings; but they all arose and returned to Whitehall, and gave directions to the multitude of people to suppress the flame, and by hooke to pull downe some other adjoining buildings, to prevent



FIRE, in Whitehall Palace, (*continued.*)

the furious fire, and so by their care and the people's labour, the flame was quite extinct by twelve a clocke: besides the Banquetting House, there were diuers lodgings burned and the writings in the office of the Privy Signet, which was vnder the Banquetting House."

In 1691, a very considerable portion of the Palace was again destroyed by fire; and on the 5th of January, 1698, the entire edifice, with the exception of the Banquetting House, (still remaining), was consumed; in consequence of this, St. James's Palace became the future royal residence, the Banquetting House remaining useless for some years; but in the reign of George I. it was converted into a Chapel, chiefly for the military, to which pews for the officers, and seats for the privates of the foot guards were added; the King giving a stipend of £30. yearly to twelve Clergymen, (six from each University), to officiate a month each in succession. Since that period, the number is increased to twelve Preachers, from Oxford, and the same from Cambridge, each serving the half of the month. They are appointed by the Bishop of London, as Dean of Her Majesty's Chapel; and selected from the resident Fellows of Colleges.

A military chapel having been erected in St. James's Park for the entire use of the troops, Whitehall Chapel was no longer attended by the military; it having been greatly altered, the sittings are now appropriated to the use of certain public Officers, &c. of the Crown estate of Whitehall and Privy Gardens.

The ceiling of the Banquetting House, was ordered by Charles I. to be painted; which was performed by Rubens, (assisted by Jordaens) for which they received the sum of £3000. It represents the apotheosis of James I. and is in nine compartments, the middle one of which represents James on his earthly throne, turning with horror from Mars, and other deities, towards Peace, with her attendants, Commerce and the Fine Arts. It was repaired by Kent, in the reign of George II.; and by Cipriani, in 1778, who received the sum of 2000 guineas.

In their original state, the walls were decorated with rich hangings, representing a portion of the Acts of the Apostles, from the Cartoons of Raphael. But after the decapitation of Charles I. they were purchased by the Spanish Ambassador, who sent them to the Marquis del Carpio, in Spain. They were afterwards purchased by an English gentleman, from the Duke of Alva, and exhibited at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, in 1825.

|                                                                                                                                   |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| — In Thames-street, Wapping, December 4 .....                                                                                     | 1716 |
| — At Limehouse .....                                                                                                              | 1716 |
| — At the Custom House, (the first in England, 1559);<br>re-built in .....                                                         | 1718 |
| — At Billingsgate .....                                                                                                           | 1718 |
| Again May 14, 1809, when the loss was estimated at near £70,000.                                                                  |      |
| — At Constantinople, September 27 .....                                                                                           | 1729 |
| At this fire there were above 12,000 houses and 7000 inhabitants destroyed. Another, which burnt five days, May 31, 1745. Another |      |

FIRE. At Constantinople, (*continued.*)

January 29, 1749, when 12,000 houses were destroyed. Another in June, 1750, 10,000. Another in 1751, by which 4000 houses were destroyed. Another in 1755, had 500 houses burnt. Another in 1756, when 15,000 houses and 1000 persons were burnt, July 5; great havoc made in 1761, 1765, 1767, 1769, and 1771. February 19, 1782, 600 houses were burnt. On the 10th of June following, 7000 ditto; and on the 22nd of August following, there were 10,000 houses, 50 mosques, and 100 corn-mills, &c. destroyed. On the 5th of August, 1784, 10,000 houses, &c. were destroyed. In 1778, there were 2000 houses, and in July, 1782, 7000 ditto. August 4, 1784, 10,000 houses were destroyed. Between March and July, 1791, 32,000 houses were destroyed. In September, 1792, 7000 houses were destroyed, and the same number in August, 1795. The suburb of Pera had 1300 houses, and several magnificent buildings, burnt down, March 13, 1799,

- At St. Catharine ..... 1734
- At the Inner Temple, January 5 ..... 1736  
Again in 1750.
- Moscow, July ..... 1736  
At this fire 2000 houses were destroyed; at one in 1752, 16,000 houses shared the same fate. At that of 1812, its Governor, General Rostopschin, set fire to the City and Kremlin, to prevent its becoming the winter quarters of Bonaparte, when above one half of this ancient city was destroyed, and the French army compelled to make that disastrous retreat which almost annihilated that immense force in the beginning of 1813.
- At Shadwell, when fifty houses were burnt, September 10 ..... 1736
- At Haxey, Lincolnshire, March 4..... 1743  
Had fifty-six houses burnt, valued at £10,000.
- At Rycaut, the seat of the Earl of Abingdon, November ..... 1745  
It was totally destroyed, and the Earl's eldest son burnt to death.
- At Thoresby, the seat of the Duke of Kingston, Northamptonshire, April 4 ..... 1745  
The whole of the valuable furniture was destroyed.
- At Cornhill, March 25 ..... 1748  
Again November 10, 1759:—another November 7, 1765.
- At Battle Bridge, August 12..... 1749
- At Gillingwood, in Yorkshire, December 4 ..... 1750
- At Cotton Wharf, August 12 ..... 1751  
The loss was estimated at £40,000.

|                                                                                                                                                                                              |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| FIRE. In Lincoln's-Inn Square, June 27 .....                                                                                                                                                 | 1752 |
| — At Hindon, Wilts, July 2 .....                                                                                                                                                             | 1754 |
| At this fire one hundred and fifty houses were destroyed.                                                                                                                                    |      |
| — At Billingsgate, January 13 .....                                                                                                                                                          | 1755 |
| — At Hermitage Brewhouse, loss £20,000. May 1 .....                                                                                                                                          | 1755 |
| — At Sir John Bingham's Castle, Ireland, .....                                                                                                                                               | 1755 |
| Received damage to the amount of £50,000.                                                                                                                                                    |      |
| — At Staples Inn, November 27 .....                                                                                                                                                          | 1756 |
| Three persons were unfortunately burnt to death.                                                                                                                                             |      |
| — At Maidstone .....                                                                                                                                                                         | 1756 |
| — At the London temporary bridge, April 11 .....                                                                                                                                             | 1759 |
| — At Duke-street, Lincoln's-Inn .....                                                                                                                                                        | 1759 |
| At this fire the Sardinian Ambassador's chapel was entirely destroyed,<br>November 30. Again by the rioters, in 1780.                                                                        |      |
| — At King-street, Covent Garden, .....                                                                                                                                                       | 1759 |
| Fifty houses fell a prey to this destructive element; the loss was esti-<br>mated at £70,000.                                                                                                |      |
| — At Portsmouth Dock Yard, July 3 .....                                                                                                                                                      | 1760 |
| Received damage to the amount of £400,000. Again, July 27, 1770;<br>received damage to the amount of £150,000. Again, December 7,<br>1776, when it received damage to the amount of £60,000. |      |
| — At Fishmonger's Hall, and several houses in Thames-<br>street, February 10 .....                                                                                                           | 1761 |
| — At East Smithfield, April 11 .....                                                                                                                                                         | 1761 |
| Twenty-eight houses were burnt.                                                                                                                                                              |      |
| — In Swallow-street, April 24 .....                                                                                                                                                          | 1761 |
| Fourteen houses were burnt.                                                                                                                                                                  |      |
| — At Shadwell, May 2 .....                                                                                                                                                                   | 1761 |
| Thirty houses were burnt, besides barges.                                                                                                                                                    |      |
| — At Maxtock Castle, August 1 .....                                                                                                                                                          | 1762 |
| — In the Vault under St. James's church, Piccadilly,<br>January 15.....                                                                                                                      | 1763 |
| — At Rotherhithe, June 1 .....                                                                                                                                                               | 1765 |
| — At Fonthill, near Salisbury, February 12.....                                                                                                                                              | 1765 |
| It was burnt down, and the loss sustained amounted to £30,000.                                                                                                                               |      |
| — At London House, in Aldersgate-street .....                                                                                                                                                | 1768 |

|              |                                                                                                                                |      |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| <b>FIRE.</b> | In Throgmorton-street, May 9 .....                                                                                             | 1772 |
| —            | In Chandos-street, Covent Garden, November 10 ...                                                                              | 1772 |
| —            | At Cornhill, June 6 .....                                                                                                      | 1773 |
| —            | At the Tower, January 31 .....                                                                                                 | 1774 |
| —            | In King-street, Covent Garden, May 4 .....                                                                                     | 1774 |
| —            | At the Dock, Wapping, September 28.....                                                                                        | 1775 |
|              | Twenty houses were burnt.                                                                                                      |      |
| —            | At Sidney House, in the Old Bailey, August 1 .....                                                                             | 1775 |
| —            | In Russell-street, Covent Garden, September 29 ...                                                                             | 1775 |
| —            | At the Savoy, March 2, .....                                                                                                   | 1776 |
| —            | In Pope's-head Alley, Cornhill, Decemder 1 .....                                                                               | 1776 |
| —            | At the Marine Hospital, at Brest, December 1 .....                                                                             | 1776 |
|              | Fifty galley slaves, and a great number of sick, fell victims to the flames.                                                   |      |
| —            | At Flaxley Abbey, April 1 .....                                                                                                | 1777 |
|              | Flaxley Abbey was built in the reign of Henry I. The damage was estimated at £7000.                                            |      |
| —            | At Greenwich Hospital, January 2 .....                                                                                         | 1779 |
|              | The steeple, and one quadrangle of the whole building was destroyed.                                                           |      |
| —            | At Hermitage Stairs, 16 March.....                                                                                             | 1779 |
| —            | At London Bridge Water Works, October 31 .....                                                                                 | 1779 |
| —            | At Plymouth Victualling Office, July .....                                                                                     | 1779 |
|              | The damage done amounted to upwards of £3000.; and a fire in South-street did damage to the amount of £30,000. February, 1792. |      |
| —            | At Horse-ly-down, April 30 .....                                                                                               | 1780 |
|              | Nearly thirty houses were destroyed, besides warehouses and shipping.                                                          |      |
| —            | In the Strand, near the New Church.....                                                                                        | 1781 |
| —            | At Gun-dock, Wapping, September 23 .....                                                                                       | 1783 |
|              | At this fire fourteen houses were destroyed.                                                                                   |      |
| —            | At Exeter Exchange, July .....                                                                                                 | 1784 |
| —            | In Abchurch Lane, July 27 .....                                                                                                | 1784 |
| —            | At Wimbleton House, Surrey, the seat of Lord Spencer, March 28.....                                                            | 1785 |



- FIRE.** At Windsor Forest, April 17 ..... 1785  
 Several miles of the heath were burnt, and the trees much damaged.
- At Spring Garden's Gate, April 2 ..... 1785
- In Compton-street, January 12..... 1785  
 Sixteen houses were burnt.
- At Dock Head, May 2..... 1785  
 At this fire several Warehouses were destroyed to a very considerable amount.
- In Holborn, January 13..... 1785
- In James-street, Haymarket ..... 1786
- In Vine-street, Piccadilly, October 2 ..... 1786
- At the Corner of Bow-street, Covent Garden, January 10 ..... 1788
- At the Opera House, in the Haymarket, June 17 ... 1789
- At Malta, April 6 ..... 1789  
 By this disastrous fire the superb Observatory at that place, with its valuable apparatus and MS. Observations, were entirely consumed.
- In Hanway Yard, Oxford-street, March 12 ..... 1790
- At the foot of Westminster-bridge, February 18 ... 1790  
 Twenty persons were killed or maimed in consequence.
- In Aldersgate-street, May 16 ..... 1790
- In Fleet-street October 4 ..... 1790
- At Rotherhithe, October 12 ..... 1790  
 Twenty houses were destroyed.
- At Hermitage Stairs, April 1 ..... 1790  
 The damage done was estimated at £30,000.
- At Wark Castle, in Cumberland, December 1..... 1791
- At Domingo, in October, November, and December, 1791  
 At Port-au-Prince, by the revolted Negroes.
- At the Albion Mills, March 2 ..... 1791  
 These mills were erected in 1786; and it was strongly suspected that the fire was not the effect of accident: for, so determined were the populace against any assistance being given to extinguish the flames, they cut the hose during the time of the water passing through.

- FIRE.** At Cherry Garden Stairs, Rotherhithe, September 14 1791  
This dreadful fire reached to West-lane, Rotherhithe, destroyed several vessels, and sixty houses.
- At a Sugar-house, Wellclose-square, December 12. . 1791  
The damage was estimated at £30,000.
- At the Duke of Richmond's house, &c. Privy Gardens, which was destroyed, December 21..... 1791
- At the Pantheon, Oxford-street, January 14 ..... 1792  
(For a further account of the Pantheon, see "PANTHEON," Section III.)
- In Finsbury-square, Moorfields, July 28 ..... 1792  
This fire took place at a timber-yard, the damage at which was estimated at £10,000.
- At a Manchester Calico Manufactory, March 15..... 1792  
The goods destroyed were valued at £100,000.
- At the Birmingham Theatre, August 16 ..... 1792
- At the Dublin House of Commons, February 27 ... 1792  
It was built in 1731, at the expense of £40,000.; it has since been restored,
- At the Falmouth Theatre, August 21 ..... 1792  
The Theatre, and twenty-two houses, were destroyed.
- At Hawley's Wharf, Hermitage Wharf, December 21 1793  
The damage done to the sugar, was estimated at £10,000.
- In Duck-lane, near Wardour-street, December 13.... 1793  
Thirteen houses were burnt down.
- At the L'Orient Magazine, April 11 ..... 1793
- At Cōwdrey House, Kent, September 25 ..... 1793  
The whole of its valuable paintings and furniture were destroyed.
- At Limehouse Hole, where many houses were burnt,  
June 18 ..... 1794
- At Ratcliffe Cross, July 22 and 23 ..... 1794  
At this fire, there were upwards of 630 houses destroyed, together with an East India warehouse, in which 35,000 bags of salt-petre were destroyed; the whole loss was estimated at above £1,000,000. sterling. There was £40,000. worth of sugar in one sugar-house; and the whole loss is said to be the most severe of the kind since the Great Fire of London in 1666. The house of Mr. Bere, (the Quaker) was miraculously saved from the great destruction.
- At Tiverton, June 30 ..... 1794  
Had 200 houses burnt down, June 5, 1781;—twenty-six, May 27,

- FIRE, at Tiverton, June 30, (*continued.*)** ..... 1794  
 1762;—between sixty and seventy, in April, 1785;—and about 200 at the above date.
- **At Astley's Theatre, near Westminster Bridge, August 17** ..... 1795  
 Property to the value of nearly £30,000. was destroyed by this fire. Nineteen dwelling houses were also destroyed. Again, September 2, 1803, when forty houses were burnt.
- **At St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, September 12** 1795  
 The elegant church of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, was accidentally burnt down by the carelessness of the workmen, whilst undergoing some repairs. Re-built, and opened again for divine service, August 1, 1798.
- **At Romford Barracks, May 27** ..... 1795  
 Cost £10,000. building.
- **At Dartford Cotton Mills, which were destroyed, December 21** ..... 1795  
 The loss was estimated at £10,000.
- **At Copenhagen, June 5**..... 1795  
 In 1728, there happened there a dreadful fire, which destroyed seventy-seven streets, the royal palace, with all its rich furniture, to the amount of twenty millions of rix dollars, equal to £4,500,000. sterling, and above 100 persons lost their lives, February 26, 1794. By the conflagration of June 5, 1795, the arsenal, admiralty, &c. with near fifty streets, having 1363 houses, were destroyed. It burnt with great fury for forty-eight hours.
- **At Shadwell, November 1**,..... 1796
- **At the Theatre at Mentz, August**..... 1796  
 This Theatre was destroyed during a performance, when seventy individuals were burnt, and many crushed to death on the falling in of the roof.
- **At Baltimore, in America, which was nearly destroyed, December 4**..... 1796
- **In the Minorities, March 23** ..... 1797  
 Thirty houses were consumed at this fire.
- **At the Water Works, at Shadwell, December 12** ... 1797  
 These works conveyed water from the Tower, to Limehouse, and raised 903 gallons in a minute; they were burnt down in one hour and a half.
- **At Hanworth Park House, March 26** ..... 1797
- **At the King's Bench Prison, July 14** ..... 1799  
 Fifty apartments were burnt.

- FIRE.** At Philadelphia, which broke out in the Theatre,  
December 28 ..... 1799
- One near the Custom House, February 11 ..... 1800  
At this fire three large warehouses of West India goods, valued at  
£30,000. were destroyed.
- At Wapping, October 6..... 1800  
Thirty houses, besides warehouses, valued at £80,000. were burnt,  
and many lives lost; it extended from New Stairs to Execution  
Dock.
- In Store-street, Tottenham-court-road, September 27 1802  
Property to the amount of £40,000. was destroyed at a Brewery there.
- At Liverpool, August 14 ..... 1802  
By this destructive fire, goods to the value of a million in money were  
consumed.
- At the Printing Office of Mr. S. Hamilton, in Falcon  
Court, Fleet-street, February 21 ..... 1803  
The destruction of Printing materials, &c. &c. caused by this fire, was  
estimated at £80,000.
- In the Great Choir of Westminster Abbey, which  
was destroyed, July 9 ..... 1803
- At an Inn in Chelmsford, October 22 ..... 1804  
By this unfortunate circumstance, out of 120 Hanoverian troops, who  
had but a few hours before been lodged there, twelve of them were  
burnt to death.
- In Adam-street, Edgeware-road, January 27 ..... 1805  
Eight persons were burnt at this fire.
- At St. James's Palace, January 21 ..... 1809  
One of the wings was destroyed by fire, and a servant maid found suf-  
focated in the apartment where it was supposed to have originated.  
Re-paired in 1823.
- At Mr. Smeeton's Printing Office, St. Martin's-lane,  
May 27 ..... 1809  
By this unfortunate accident, Mr. Smeeton and his wife fell victims to  
the flames.
- In Conduit-street, July 8 ..... 1809  
At this fire a Mr. Windham, in exerting himself to save Mr. North's  
library and manuscripts, received so severe a blow on the thigh, as  
to cause his death.
- At Mr. Aske's, York-street, Westminster, January 1809  
The above fire originated at Mr. Aske's cooperage, and burnt with  
astonishing rapidity for above an hour, threatening entire destruc-  
tion to the York Brewery, nearly adjoining, and the neighbourhood.  
It consumed the whole of the premises where it began; the houses



**FIRE. At Mr. Askell's, (*continued.*) January ..... 1809**

of Mr. Lamb, grocer, and Mr. Dudley, patten-maker, were in imminent danger of being consumed. Mr. Elliot sent his engine the first, and his men played it. A waggon-load of canteens for the army were delivered to the premises on the Saturday, consisting of 1,200 in number. Mr. Askell made his escape with nothing but his waist-coat and small-clothes.

— At Covent Garden Theatre, September 20, 1808;  
and at Drury Lane Theatre, in February..... 1809

(For a further account of the destruction of these Theatres, see  
"PUBLIC EDIFICES," Section III.)

— At the Wharf of Messrs. Pococke and Buckley,  
Whitefriar's Dock, January 1 ..... 1810

This fire was the cause of the loss of timber to the amount of £30,000.  
and nine valuable horses.

— At Reeves's Floor-cloth Manufactory, Little Titch-  
field-street, July 13 ..... 1810

Seven houses, with Mr. Huntington's Chapel, were destroyed.

— At the house of Mr. Paris, printer, in Took's-court,  
July 20 ..... 1810

Three houses were destroyed, and a woman burnt to death.

— At Gillett's Printing Office, in Salisbury-square,  
July 29 ..... 1810

A calamity of the same kind happened in 1805.

— At the Mexican Coffee House, Lisle-street, De-  
cember 8 ..... 1810

Mr. Simeon, the proprietor, and his wife, were destroyed in the flames.

— At Goullee's Pork Shop, the corner of Half Moon-  
street, Bishopsgate-street, April 22 ..... 1811

Mr. Goullee, his wife, three children, nurse, maid-servant, and shop-  
boy perished in the flames.

— In Bury-street, St. Mary-Axe, by which nearly half  
the street was destroyed, June 18..... 1811

— At Mr. Holland's, tallow-chandler, South Audley-  
street, by which that and several other houses  
were destroyed, August 25 ..... 1812

— At Mr. Merle's, Picture-frame maker, Leaden-hall-  
street, October 17 ..... 1812

By this unfortunate event, every house to Billiter-lane, was consumed,  
with three others.

- FIRE.** At the Commercial Hall, Skinner-street, which was entirely consumed, April 4 ..... 1813
- At a Fishmonger's, near Vauxhall Turnpike ..... 1813  
The Oak Tavern, and Vauxhall Chapel, were destroyed, August 12.
- At the Dock Yard, Woolwich, July 8 ..... 1813  
Nearly all the hemp and oakum were destroyed.
- On the premises of Messrs. Jones and Co. timber merchants, King-street, Southwark, December ... 1813  
At this fire fifteen houses were destroyed.
- In Denmark-street, January 18..... 1814  
Five houses were destroyed, and a woman lost her life.
- At the Custom House, Thames-street, February 12 . 1814  
At this fire the whole range of buildings, and many other houses, were destroyed. The loss was estimated at half a million in property. The first Custom House erected there in 1559, was destroyed by fire in 1718, and re-built the same year.
- At the Flour Mills, Light-House Quay, near Watford, June 9..... 1814  
The premises were destroyed, and two men lost their lives.
- At the Mustard Mills of Messrs. Lingard and Jones, Southwark, August 28 ..... 1814  
Dreadful devastation was made by this fire: several adjoining warehouses being destroyed, together with a great extent of stabling belonging to Messrs. Thell and Steel.
- In High-street, Shadwell, October 10 ..... 1814  
Twenty dwellings were consumed.
- In a narrow street, Limehouse, November 11 ..... 1814  
Sixteen dwelling houses were consumed, together with several warehouses.
- At Mr. Biggs', St. Paul's Church-yard, January 19 . 1815  
The house, and two of his children were burnt.
- At the Works belonging to the Gas Company, in Dorset-street, which were destroyed, May 24..... 1815
- In Leadenhall-street, opposite the India House, June 4 ..... 1815  
Two houses were burnt down.
- At the range of buildings between the Crescent, and America Square, July 14 ..... 1815

- FIRE.** At the Mint, October 31 ..... 1815  
At this fire the eastern and southern wings of the building were unroofed, and the interior, containing the machinery, destroyed.
- In Wardour-street, at the house of Mr. Seymour, October 31 ..... 1815  
Mr. Seymour's three daughters, the eldest of whom was only eight years of age, unfortunately perished in the flames.
- At Grove Place, Kentish Town, November 23 ..... 1815  
The house of Mr. Slack was destroyed, and himself perished in the flames.
- In Red Lion-street, Holborn, November 24 ..... 1815  
At this fire the house of a Goldbeater was destroyed, and a child was burnt.
- At the house of an umbrella maker, High Holborn, between Featherstone Buildings and Brownlow-street, November 28 ..... 1815  
Six houses were entirely burnt to the ground.
- In Crown-street, Finsbury-square, December 31 ... 1815  
The house and warehouse of Mr. Mitchell were destroyed.
- In Berkeley-square, at the house of Mr. Charles Boon, which with the furniture and library, were destroyed, February 11 ..... 1816
- At the Stock Exchange Coffee House, April 23..... 1816  
It was entirely destroyed, as were several adjoining counting houses.
- At "The Plough Inn," Clapham, May 29 ..... 1816  
It was entirely destroyed.
- At Mr. Irvine's, No. 49 & 50, St. Mary-le-Bone-street, June 1 ..... 1816  
A number of new, and unfinished carriages, were destroyed.
- At Mr. Dunkin's, tallow-chandler, Aldersgate-street, June 26 ..... 1816  
The House was entirely destroyed, with the upper part of the adjoining one of Cockerton and Son, oilmen. The houses had just been re-built, in consequence of a similar accident in the preceding year.
- At Mr. Norris' carpet warehouse, September 20 ..... 1816  
Mr. Norris' house was at the time under repair, in consequence of having been burnt but ten months before.
- At Belvoir Castle, October 28..... 1816  
Belvoir Castle, the princely residence of His Grace the Duke of Rutland, was three-fourths of it destroyed by this unfortunate event.

- FIRE.** At the shop of Mr. Falconer, carpenter, Turk's Head Yard, Oxford Market, October 2 ..... 1816  
The house of Mr. Falconer, and others, were greatly damaged.
- At the Warehouse of Mr. Henderson, October 23 ... 1816  
Several houses were burnt down, others damaged, and property to the amount of £40,000. destroyed.
- Near Wapping Docks, December 16 ..... 1816  
The warehouses of Messrs. Viner and Co. and several adjoining ones, were burnt down.
- At Poplar, at the house of Mrs. Cock, December 30 . 1816  
Mrs. Cock, aged 80, and nine houses, were burnt.
- At Mount Place, Homerton-road, at the house of Mr. Duskall, April 6 ..... 1817  
The house was entirely burnt; the damage was estimated at £5,000.
- At Mr. Bainbridge's, Carver and Gilder, High Holborn, April 7..... 1817  
The house was totally destroyed.
- On the premises of Mr. Mist, Fleet-street, May 23 . 1817
- At the house of Mr. Black, oilman, Bermondsey, which was destroyed, June 28 ..... 1817  
Mr. Black, his wife, and eldest child, were found suffocated in the adjoining house.
- At Mr. Wheatear's, grocer, No. 460, Strand, March 1 1818  
Ten houses were destroyed, and three persons perished in the flames.
- At Mr. Clarke's, oilman, Somers'-town, and at Mr. Higgs', hat manufacturer, Webber-row, Blackfriars-road, April 14 ..... 1818  
Two children were burnt to death at this fire.
- At Messrs. Spencer's, Newton-street, High Holborn, July ..... 1818  
Five houses were burnt, and several others damaged.
- In Ratcliff Highway, August..... 1818  
At this fire, fifteen houses were consumed.
- In Nelson-street, Whitechapel, at the sugar-house of Messrs. Craven and Shutts, August ..... 1819  
The loss was estimated at £15,000.
- At Bensley's Printing Office, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, June ..... 1819



- FIRE.** At the house of Mr. Worms, Whitechapel, Nov. ... 1819  
Three children perished at this fire.
- At the sugar-refining house of Messrs. Severn, King,  
and Co. November ..... 1819  
Entirely destroyed; the loss estimated at £80,000.
- At the house of Mr. Kerr, bootmaker, the corner of  
Norfolk-street, Strand, January 17 ..... 1820  
Two houses were destroyed, and several others damaged.
- At Canton, in China, March 3 ..... 1820  
This terrible conflagration consumed 15,000 houses, and above 500  
people.
- In Thames-street, on the premises of Messrs. Thomas  
and Co. porter merchants, February ..... 1820  
Damage was done to the amount of £20,000.
- At Mr. Westlake's, ship-builder, Rotherhithe, March 1820  
This fire consumed seven houses, a brig, several warehouses, and other  
property, worth £59,000.
- In Drury-lane, at a timber-yard, November 9 ..... 1820  
Totally destroyed, with ten houses; and, at one time, it threatened the  
destruction of the entire neighbourhood.
- At Messrs. Smith and Co.'s sugar bakers, Mile End,  
January 11 ..... 1821  
The loss was estimated at £200,000.
- In Gutter-lane, Cheapside, February 27 ..... 1821  
Destroyed the house, and damaged six others.
- On the premises of Messrs. Southall and Fossick,  
Grace-church-street, September 9 ..... 1821  
It destroyed four houses, a Meeting-House, and occasioned the death  
of four persons.
- In Princes-street, Soho, September 10 ..... 1821  
Four houses were destroyed, and three persons burnt.
- In Waterloo-row, Surrey-road, October 19 ..... 1821
- At Mr. George Hoppe's, Old Gravel-lane, Wapping,  
November 3 ..... 1821  
Several houses were destroyed, or injured.
- On board a West Indian, of 300 tons burthen, which  
was destroyed in the River Thames, November 3, 1821

- FIRE.** At the extensive premises of Messrs Bagster, Booksellers, Paternoster Row, which was consumed, March 2 ..... 1822
- At Mr. Briggs', tallowchandler, Old Gravel-lane, June 4 ..... 1822  
The house was destroyed, and several workshops.
- In St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, June 20... ..... 1822
- On the premises of Mr. White, boat-builder, at Rotherhithe; and another June 28 ..... 1822
- In Adam-street, Adelphi, June 29 ..... 1822  
Two houses were consumed.
- At the house of Mr. Wardell, provision merchant, Old Gravel Lane, June 30 ..... 1822
- On the premises of Messrs. Astor and Co. Musical Instrument makers, Tottenham-street, which were destroyed, July 20 ..... 1822
- At the plate-glass manufactory of Messrs. Reed and Co. Upper Smithfield, August 11..... 1822  
The premises were shortly reduced to a heap of ruins, and the loss was estimated at £100,000.
- At the patent rope manufactory of Mr. Dun, at Stepney, August 14 ..... 1822  
The whole of the machinery was consumed, to a great amount.
- At the house of Mr. Stokes, calico printer, Grosvenor market, August 24..... 1822
- In Upper East Smithfield, August 26 ..... 1822  
Two houses were burnt down.
- In Old Court, September 2 ..... 1822  
At this fire, three houses were consumed.
- At the extensive premises of Messrs. Luntley and Millar, wholesale druggists, Bread-street-hill, September 3 ..... 1822  
The premises were nearly destroyed.
- At the floor-cloth manufactory of Messrs. Rolls and Goulston, in the Bermondsey-road, September 16 1822  
At this fire, the manufactory was consumed, a timber yard, and many houses destroyed and damaged.

- FIRE.** Next door to the Architectural Library of Mr. Taylor, in Holborn, November 23 ..... 1822  
 The house of Mr. Taylor was destroyed, with several Works of Art, of the greatest value. A great many other houses were also destroyed.
- At Long's Hotel, Bond-street, December 21 ..... 1822  
 It was nearly burnt down.
- At Milford Barracks, Ireland, February 2 ..... 1822  
 The above Barracks were totally destroyed by the insurgents in a riot there.
- In Watling-street, January 16 ..... 1823  
 Several houses were destroyed.
- In New-street, Covent-Garden, May 12 ..... 1823  
 Several houses were destroyed, and one life lost.
- In Red Lion-street, Bedford-square, June 24 ..... 1823  
 Fifteen houses were consumed, and Featherstone buildings.
- In the London-road, September 14 ..... 1823  
 One house was consumed, and several others damaged.
- At the Church of St. Paul, Rome, July 15 ..... 1823
- In King-street, Hammersmith, February 23 ..... 1824  
 Two houses were destroyed, and several others damaged; a child was also killed.
- At the extensive Wharfs of Messrs. Pickford and Co. on the Banks of the City Road Basin, February 26 ..... 1824  
 The damage was estimated at £30,000. Two lives were lost.
- At New Brunswick, in America, October 7..... 1825  
 At New Brunswick, the forests having been intentionally fired for the clearance of brushwood, the district of Miramichi, and the sea-coast, were devastated by the unexpected progress of the conflagration; by this unfortunate occurrence, nearly THREE HUNDRED! persons were burnt.
- At Great Titchfield-street, Well-street, &c. &c. .... 1825  
 This destructive fire took place on the 21st of June, 1825, by which the houses in Great Titchfield-street, Well-street, Mortimer-street, and Margaret-street, were nearly destroyed. The fire commenced in the workshops of Mr. Crozet, carver and gilder, in Great Titchfield-street, caused by a kettle, containing French polish, boiling over, which set fire to some shavings of wood. The flames spread rapidly to the premises of Mr. Woolley, a stable-keeper; Mr. Stoddart, the pianofortemaker; Mr. Stout, (who had a mahogany

FIRE. In Great Titchfield-street, (*continued.*)

and timber yard;) Mr. Meser, a coachmaker; Messrs. Bolton and Sparrow, upholsterers; the Chapel of Ease, in Margaret-street; Mr. Pears, perfumer; Mr. Arnold, grocer; Miss Storer, and Mrs. Vennes. The houses of Mr. Wales, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Reid, Mr. Kensett, and Messrs. Holt and Scheffer, of Mortimer-street, were in a short time reduced to ruins. A party of the guards, assisted by the Police Officers, aided the firemen; but the exertions of all, although there was a plentiful supply of water, seemed to have no effect in extinguishing the flames. Thirty houses and shops were destroyed, and one hundred families deprived of their homes.

- In Well-street, Oxford-street, May 17..... 1830
- At Nottingham Castle, by the rioters, which was  
burnt to the ground ..... 1831
- At Cow-cross, West Smithfield, November 8 ..... 1831
- At Mr. Franks', a confectioner, 95, Piccadilly, De-  
cember 30 ..... 1831
- In Panton-street, at a Spunging-house, September 25 1832
- In a court, Queen-street, Glasgow, January 14 ..... 1832  
This fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss was  
estimated at £150,000.
- At Messrs. Horrocks' Manufactory, near Manchester,  
January 15 ..... 1832  
Three men were taken into custody, suspected of setting fire to the  
above premises.
- At Mr. Wall's, a tobacconist, Deptford, March 9 ... 1832  
An old lady, aged 80, was unfortunately burnt to death.
- At the Brewery of Messrs. Young and Bainbridge,  
(late the Brewery of Messrs. Tritton) March 13... 1832
- At an apartment in Kensington Palace, March 16 ... 1832  
It was extinguished, without doing any serious damage.
- At the Greenwich Theatre, January 11 ..... 1832
- At the Brewery of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins,  
May 22 ..... 1832  
Did considerable damage, before it could be got under.
- At the House of Mr. Mullins, pipe and bucket maker,  
in Holborn, August 3 ..... 1832  
It destroyed the same, and did a great deal of mischief to several ad-  
joining houses.



**FIRE.** At the Painting Lofts of Messrs. Tyrrells, in Long Acre, November 27 ..... 1832

This fire broke out in the rear of the premises, and injured and destroyed about fourteen houses. The valuable stock of carriages of Messrs. Tyrrells was consumed by the flames.

— At the House of Mrs. Manley, 103, Hatton Garden, January ..... 1833

This dreadful occurrence was attended by a loss of life truly afflicting.

The first notice which the inmates received of their danger, was a violent knocking at the door about seven o'clock in the morning. The servant immediately rose, and on going to the door, found two men, who proceeded up stairs with an intention of informing Mrs. Manley of her perilous situation. The flames were now rapidly gaining ground, and before they could reach Mrs. Manley's room, a part of the floor fell in. The house was completely destroyed, and Mrs. Manley, with three of her children, were unfortunately burnt. About twelve months previous to this event, Mr. Manley, who retired to bed in perfect health, was found by his wife a corpse in the morning; this event produced such an effect on her mind as to cause her a severe fit of illness, and for the last eight months, she was confined to her bed.

— At the house of Mrs. Watts, No. 56, London-street, Fitzroy-square, March 5 ..... 1833

A person of the name of Strong, who resided in the house, being awoke by a feeling of suffocation, found, on getting out of bed, the room densely filled with smoke. She immediately raised the alarm of "fire," which aroused Mrs. Watts. Mrs. Mensay, a widow lady, who occupied the back room on the first floor, as a sleeping apartment, was unfortunately burnt to death. The deceased was 75 years of age, and is supposed to have dropped the candle in her lap, or had fallen in a fit, against the bars of the grate.

— At Wood's Family Hotel, Panton-square, June 1 ... 1833

By this melancholy event two individuals fell a sacrifice, viz.:—Lieut. Nagle, of the Royal Navy, and Mr. Cope, a Glasgow merchant. No property could be saved.

— AT BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, October 16 ..... 1834

This destructive fire took place about seven o'clock in the evening; a strong breeze was blowing at the time, and the moon was shining with great brilliancy. The bridges soon became crowded by spectators, so that, even from Blackfriars, the exact situation of the conflagration could be ascertained, and the rumour that the House of Lords was burning, confirmed. The towers of Westminster Abbey were brilliantly illuminated by a mass of fire seen at a short distance on the left of the venerable place, and at half-past seven, the light was sufficient to read the small print of a newspaper; Westminster had now become so crowded by persons collected to witness the fire, as to render it nearly impassable; in consequence of which, several waggons, carts, and other vehicles, were engaged in conveying persons across, that a clearer view of the tremendous scene might be witnessed in their passage. The falling of roofs, the

## FIRE, AT BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, (*continued.*)

shattering of glass, the crackling and scattering of tiles and slates, and the roaring of the flames, all added to the destructive scene of terror that met the eye. A want of water was experienced at the first breaking out of the fire: but a supply having been procured, added to the great exertions of the firemen, the flames received a check; but it was only for a short period, the flames having got such strong hold, that the water appeared to have but little effect; the wind, too, being unfavourable to their exertions, it blowing smartly from the southward. How the fire originated was doubtful. No damage was done to Westminster Hall; and the mace was preserved by the deputy Serjeant-at-Arms, soon after the fire began; but the House, Robing-Rooms, Committee Rooms in the West-front, and the rooms of the resident Officers, as far as the octagon tower, at the south-end of the building, the Painted Chamber, the north-end of the Royal Gallery, were totally destroyed. The loss is estimated, by competent judges, to be not less than HALF A MILLION.

On the 27th of September, 1839, the Tenders for the third Contract for the building of the New Houses of Parliament, comprising the whole of the River front, and returns or wings of the buildings, were opened before the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Board of Works, when, after a spirited competition, the Contract was decided in favour of Messrs. Grisell and Peto, the well-known builders, of the York-road, Lambeth. The Contracts were as follow:—

|                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Messrs. Grisell and Peto..... | £.159,718 |
| Baker .....                   | 167,746   |
| Cubitt .....                  | 174,452   |
| Winsland .....                | 177,489   |
| Lee .....                     | 179,363   |
| Grimsdell .....               | 181,588   |
| Piper.....                    | 183,106   |
| Hicks.....                    | 183,899   |
| Bennett.....                  | 184,639   |

It is expected that three years will expire before the above Contract will be finished, and that it will be near nine years ere the structure will be entirely completed.

— At Nocton Hall, the seat of the Earl of Ripon, which was entirely destroyed, July 15..... 1834

— At Hatfield House,..... 1835

A destructive fire took place at Hatfield House, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, by which the Dowager Marchioness perished, at the venerable age of 85 years.

— At New York, which destroyed 700 houses ..... 1836

— At Mr. Spottiswode's Printing Office, March 21..... 1837

— At the house of Mr. Harris, in the Strand, September 14 ..... 1837

Mr. Harris, his child, and servant, fell victims to the flames.

**FIRE.** On the premises of Messrs. King and Witt, Southampton, November 7 ..... 1837

This fire continued to burn with unabated fury for upwards of three hours, consuming in its frightful progress the counting-house and the extensive stores and warehouses, with all their valuable stock of turpentine, vitriol, oil, and other inflammable materials. No less than eleven bodies, some without limbs, and otherwise dreadfully disfigured, were dug out of the ruins. The damage was estimated at £10,000.

— At Mr. Tyler's Printing Office, Bolt-court, Fleet-street ..... 1838

— At the house of Mr. R. Holt, 19, Pancras-street, September 19 ..... 1838

The above fire commenced early in the morning, in Pancras-street, Tottenham Court-road, and was attended with loss of life. On the ground-floor lived Mr. Holt, wife, and four children; in the kitchen, were a Mr. Mead, wife, and one child; in the first floor front room lived a man of the name of Scott, a stone mason, his wife, and one child; in the back-room, on the same floor, a young female, of the name of Thorn, who perished in the flames; in the second floor front lived Mr. Leaman, (tailor) wife, and three children; in the back room, second floor, Mrs. Colf; and, on the third floor, a person of the name of Smith, in the whole, tenanted by nineteen individuals, who lost the whole of their property, being uninsured.

— At the Royal Exchange, January ..... 1838

This fire consumed in one night a magnificent pile of buildings, with vast contents of property, papers, books, and accounts of sundry Corporations, the whole estimated at many hundred thousand pounds value. (For an account of the Old Royal Exchange, see—"ROYAL EXCHANGE," Public Edifices, Section III.)

— In one of the apartments, containing a printing machine, of the Morning Chronicle Office..... 1389

A speedy supply of water being obtained, enabled the firemen, who had arrived with their different engines to overcome it, before much damage had been done.

— At the house of Mr. Green, Dairyman, Strand ..... 1839

The alarm was instant, and the inmates of the upper floors made their escape by means of ladders into the street; but notwithstanding the great exertions made, the entire building, stock, and furniture of Mr. Green, and his lodgers, were entirely destroyed. None of the inmates were insured. The house of Mr. Bayliss, brazier and tinman, was greatly damaged, and also that of Mr. Cowderoy. The lives of the inmates would, in all probability have been sacrificed, but for the means of escape afforded by Merryweather's ladders.

— At Houndsditch, November 12 ..... 1839

At the above period, the neighbourhood of Houndsditch, and its vicinity, were aroused by one of the most dreadful fires imaginable, which broke out in Widegate-alley, a narrow-street, leading from the centre of Houndsditch to Bishopsgate-street, surrounded by old and ruinous premises, and densely inhabited by the poorest classes. By whom the alarm was given, is unknown; but on the Police proceed-

FIRE at Houndsditch, (*continued.*)

ing in the direction from whence the sounds came, they perceived the upper portion of the house No. 10, in the above alley, on fire. It appeared to be confined to the second floor front room; but before they had time to give the general alarm to the neighbourhood, the flames burst forth from the windows, and in a very short time enveloped the whole front of the house. The Police, on reaching the spot, beat loudly against the door with their staves and rattles, and succeeded in arousing the inmates, who were thought to have all escaped: but this was not the case.

In about a quarter of an hour the fire brigade of the establishment of Jefferys-square, St. Mary Axe, arrived speedily at the spot; but though they strove hard to suppress the flames in this early stage, their exertions and skill were baffled, and the conflagration every moment increased in magnitude, and within an hour after its commencement, the house (No. 9) let out to seven or eight families, and two houses at the back, appropriated as a kind of store, ignited, and were instantly in a blaze. The scene at this moment defies description; women, children, and men, now rushed into the street, with nothing to cover them but their night clothes, and in a state approaching to madness. Mr. Braidworth had at this time reached the spot, with the engines and firemen of the head department in Watling-street, and followed quickly from the station in Wellclose-square, Whitecross-street, Farringdon-street, Holborn, and after those, by that of the West of England, of the County, and several others. The houses 9 and 10, soon gave way, and fell with a dreadful crash into the street, which being anticipated by the firemen, they received no injury. About eight in the morning, the fire was so much got under, that several engines returned to their respective Stations, four still remaining to play on the burning ruins. Up to the period of half-past ten, it was supposed that all who had inhabited the premises, had escaped; but whilst one of the brigade was directing the branch of an engine into a pile of rubbish, he imagined he saw the body of a human being hanging over a high beam in the ruins; upon which he called several of his brother firemen to him, and on their going up, they were horror struck on discovering it to be the remains of a woman. They removed them from the gaze of the immense number of persons who surrounded the place; but no sooner had they done so, than the bodies of three children presented themselves to their view. A further search was then made by two firemen, and in the course of an hour after, they dug out the remains of four others, a female, and three men; they were instantly wrapped in blankets, until the arrival of shells from the workhouse. A woman leaped from the window, and was taken to the London Hospital much injured. The origin of the fire was not known with any certainty, but is by some attributed to the dissolute habits of two of the persons who perished. The loss of property was very great, as will appear as follows:—In Widegate-alley, No. 10, the premises occupied by Mr. Barton, scale-board maker, and let out as tenements, totally destroyed, together with the buildings occupied as his manufactory, with their contents,—steam-engine, boilers, machinery, stock, and utensils. The buildings were insured in the Phoenix Office, but the contents not.

No. 9.—Shop and dwelling-house, wholly burnt down. Let in tenements to poor people, who lost all.

No. 8.—Also let out in tenements; greatly damaged, and not insured.

No. 2.—Seriously damaged. Insured in the Royal Exchange.

No. 11.—Seriously damaged; not insured.



FIRE at Houndsditch, (*concluded.*)

A cottage; partially burnt. Not insured.

Nos. 21, 22, and 23; very seriously damaged; but insured in the Westminster, Sun, and Phoenix.

Windsor-street, 11, 12, and 13, let out to families, greatly damaged by fire. Not insured.

— At Pimlico, October 25 ..... 1839

This alarming fire took place in the neighbourhood of Buckingham Palace. On repairing to the spot, the house of Mr. Harding, Artificial Fire Work manufacturer, was found to be on fire from the top to the bottom. Several engines arrived in quick succession, and proceeded to pour a vast body of water on the burning premises, which were, after some time, by the great exertion of the firemen, partly subdued. Further danger having subsided, enquiries began to be made with respect to the fate of the inmates in the house of Mr. Harding, and the one adjoining, let out in tenements; when it was found that Mr. Harding, Mrs. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, and two sons, had perished in the flames, their remains being dug out of the ruins on the following day.

— At the Theatre Royal, Cork, April ..... 1840

The Theatre was entirely destroyed; and the loss of property dreadful.

— At East Smithfield, Wapping, August 27 ..... 1840

This dreadful fire continued to rage during the whole of Thursday night and Friday under the immense pile of ruins created by the falling in of the roof and wall of the building. During the whole of Friday the neighbourhood presented the appearance of a fair, thousands of persons being assembled in every street, leading to the ruins, from which they could be seen. Barriers were placed, which were guarded by detachments of the Police, to prevent accidents in the event of the falling of any portion of the building still standing. One man however passed the barriers unnoticed, and the result was, he lost his life. Having stationed himself near a portion of the building where a crane of nearly a ton weight was still attached to one of the upper stories, and which was in a dangerous condition, the crane unfortunately gave way, together with a large portion of brickwork, the whole of which fell upon him; when picked up, he was lifeless, and dreadfully mutilated. His name was Swinford, and he had come from from Suffolk but two days before. The unfortunate man Lindsey, who fell from one of the upper stories during the fire, was taken to the London hospital in a dangerous state. On the discovery of the fire, the Thames Police conveyed the new iron floating-engine which was stationed in the Docks, and which had never before been worked, to the edge of the wharf. Its dimensions are so great, as to require 140 men to work it, and throws several tons of water in a minute, being built for the London Fire Establishment. From the great assistance derived from this immense machine, may be attributed a diminution in the loss of property, which, it is thought, would otherwise have trebled the loss at present sustained.

The other force employed were the two floating engines from Southwark-bridge and Rotherhithe, and thirteen land engines; and from a calculation which has been made, it would appear that upwards of seventeen tons of water were thrown upon the flames in a minute. The firemen ascertained that the fire first originated on Hore's premises, but the firm were unable to account for it. It has

**FIRE at East Smithfield Wapping, (*continued.*)**

been ascertained that there was a large quantity of cotton waste on the premises, such as is used for cleaning and oiling machinery, and it was the opinion of Mr. Braidwood that that was the cause of the fire, as he had known it to ignite of itself, by oil getting among it, of which there were several barrels in the place.

— **At Bermondsey, August 27 ..... 1840**

This fire broke out at the time when the former was at its height, and caused a fearful destruction of property. The loss sustained by the fire at these mills, and the machinery therein, is estimated at £6000. Mr. Frear is not insured. Messrs. Hasland's loss is estimated at between £3000. and £4000. The other sufferers are not insured.

— **In Salisbury-street, Strand, April 16 ..... 1840**

Between twelve and one o'clock on Wednesday morning, the inhabitants of the above street were greatly alarmed by the report as of a park of artillery; immediately after which, the house, No. 7, was observed to be in flames from top to bottom. The house in question was in the occupation of Messrs. Shaw and Robertson, wine and spirit merchants; and the origin of the fire was stated to be an escape of gas on the ground floor. In a few minutes afterwards, the engines and men from Chandos-street, the West of England, Waterloo-road, Watling-street, and several other engines belonging to the London Fire Establishment, under the superintendence of Mr. Braidwood, arrived; soon after which a plentiful supply of water was obtained. In the mean time the inmates made their escape in their night dresses, and took shelter in the houses of the neighbours. The hose of several of the engines were carried through the houses at the back in Cecil-street, and the houses on either side, by which means the firemen were enabled to confine the devouring element to the house in which it originated. The conflagration spread with such rapidity, that it was entirely impossible to save any portion of the furniture, or, in fact, any thing else the house contained; and it was not until nearly three o'clock that it was got under sufficiently to allay all danger. The shock was so great that the windows of the house on the opposite side of the street were nearly all broken. The amount of property destroyed was very great.

— **At Mr. Winsland's, timber merchant and builder,  
Brewer-street, Bloomsbury ..... 1840**

At the time of this fire, several of the men in the employ of Mr. Winsland, the extensive timber-merchant and builder, of Brewer-street, Bloomsbury, were engaged at work in the yard, when on a sudden an immense body of smoke was seen to issue from one of the stacks of timber, and in a short time it was one body of flame. Another account of the origin of the fire is, that it began in the lower workshop, by the boiling over of pitch. The dry and combustible nature of the stock caused the fire to extend with a rapidity seldom witnessed, and, before any of the engines arrived, the devouring element had obtained such a hold as to render all chance of extinguishing it hopeless. In the course of ten minutes the brigade-engine from Crown-street, Holborn, the Chandos-street, and several others belonging to the London brigade, reached the spot, as well as the West of England and County, followed by those from Watling-street and the more distant stations. A good supply of water was obtained, and the engines were very speedily got to play. In the meantime

# **FIRE at Mr. Winsland's, timber-merchant and builder, (*continued.*)**

the confusion was still further increased from the numerous persons living in Brewer-street endeavouring to save their furniture and other property; this, coupled with the confined scene of conflagration, occasioned the fire to obtain such a hold as to endanger the numerous buildings abutting on the yard of Mr. Winsland; the utmost fear was entertained for the safety of the extensive distillery of Mr. Tanqueray, known as the "Bloomsbury Distillery." To this point the attention of the firemen was especially directed, and the hoses of the engines in Broad-street and the avenues leading to the distillery, were conveyed up and into the building, when torrents of water were poured into those portions which were exposed to the devouring element; the fire, however, extended its ravages towards Museum-street, and by half-past eleven o'clock the whole of the rear of the following houses were more or less on fire:—Messrs. Haughton, Callaghan, Queen's Coffee-house, Brackett, Cartwright, and others; on the house of Mr. Cartwright the fire appeared to extend its fury, as the flames were repeatedly to be seen curling over the front; in those houses a number of men were busily engaged in removing the furniture, the greater part of which, we regret to say, was forced to be thrown from the windows of the second and third floors into the street, and thus rendered completely useless. Through the united exertions of the firemen, police, and the men from the brewery of Messrs. Meux and Co. and those from Messrs. Combe and Delafield, the fire was so far got under by two o'clock as to prevent any further loss being sustained; the loss, however, is considerable, and at the same time several persons will feel it severely, being uninsured, from the circumstance of their goods being destroyed. The number of houses damaged amounted to eighteen. Great credit was due to Messrs. Combe and Delafield, who, on hearing of the fire, sent down their powerful engine, and with it thirty men to work it. The engine was conveyed into Mr. Winsland's yard, and although surrounded with the burning element, the men heroically kept at their work, and were in a great measure instrumental in preventing so great a loss as otherwise must have occurred. The true cause it appears was the bursting of the steam-boiler in the workshop. The whole of the books of Mr. Winsland have been saved; Inspector Dudley, of the E. division, and the men under him, rushing into the counting-house while on fire, three times, and bringing out the books. To the police great credit is due in saving the vast quantity of property which was exposed in the street—a great number from the A, C, D, and E divisions, with their respective inspectors being forwarded to the spot. The principal loss will fall on the Sun, County, West of England, and Westminster Fire Offices. The loss sustained is little short of from £20,000. to £30,000. Messrs. Winsland have lost their entire stock, which, with the various machinery, models of building, &c. is valued at about £20,000. The men who worked on the premises had all their tools destroyed, the loss of some being between £30. and £40. The premises belonging to Mr. Hudson, the comic song writer, are most materially injured, and a great part of his valuable collection of music. Had it not been for a party wall that separates the back part of the houses named above from Mr. Winsland's premises, the whole of Museum-street would probably have been destroyed. All the houses burnt down are, fortunately, insured, being on the Bedford estate, where insurance is made part of the conditions of letting. No lives were lost, but one of the accidents was of a very serious nature. A young woman, in endeavouring to cross the road, near Vine-street, was

**FIRE at Mr. Winsland's, timber-merchant and builder,  
(concluded.)**

suddenly knocked down by the shaft of a van, and before she could be rescued from her perilous situation, one of the wheels passed over her chest, crushing her body in a frightful manner. She was immediately carried by the police on a shutter to the North London Hospital; and although life was not quite extinct on her arrival at that Institution, it was thought by the medical gentlemen who examined her that she could not long survive. A man who was working one of the engines was also crushed in a dreadful manner, in consequence of its being overbalanced during the same. He was also taken to the same hospital.

The damage done to the premises of Messrs. Winsland, (comprising five large brick buildings,) is, the destruction of the carpenters' and joiners' workshops, show-rooms, store-house, marble show-rooms, moulding-rooms, plasterers' and masons' workshops, engineers' workshops, warehouse, stables, carhouses, dwelling-house of foreman, extensive drying rooms, counting-house, and offices.



## SECTION III.

REMARKABLE BUILDINGS, CASTLES, CATHEDRALS, HOSPITALS,  
COLLEGES, AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| ABBOTSBURY ABBEY, Dorsetshire, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1026 |
| ABERCONWAY CASTLE, Caermarthenshire built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1202 |
| A magnificent castle was built here by the Earl of Chester in the reign of William the Conqueror, which was destroyed in the reign of king Stephen, but king Edward I. ordered it to be re-built, and it yet remains one of the most beautiful structures in Wales. |      |
| ABERISTWITH CASTLE, built, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1110 |
| Burnt in 1124.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |      |
| ABINGDON ABBEY, Berks, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 941  |
| ADELPHI BUILDINGS, Strand, London, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1770 |
| ADMIRALTY, THE COURT OF, erected .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1357 |
| Incorporated June 22, 1768.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |      |
| AGATHA'S, ST. MONASTERY, near Richmond, York-shire, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1131 |
| ALBAN'S, ST. ABBEY, Hertfordshire, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 793  |

St. Albans was one of the principal places of the ancient Britons; and twenty-one years after the invasion of the island, was raised to the rank of a city, under the name of Verulam, which afterwards became the abode of Lord Bacon, who was created Earl of Verulam, and Viscount St. Albans. The Abbey is now used as a parish church, and in it were buried several persons of royal blood, particularly the famous Duke Humphrey, whose body was discovered some years ago. There was here a font of solid brass, in which the children of the kings of Scotland were used to be baptized, and was brought from Edinburgh by Sir Philip Lea, but in the time of the Civil Wars was taken away and lost.

On the 2nd of February, 1832, a portion of the wall of the upper battlement of this Abbey fell upon the roof below, in two masses, an interval of five minutes taking place previous to the falling of the second, which caused great alarm to the inhabitants of the houses contiguous thereto, the noise being so great, as to resemble a loud peal of thunder. It was asserted, by competent judges, that £15,000. would be required to repair the damage done to the roof, &c. A public subscription has since been entered into for this laudable object.

ALBION MILLS; see "FIRES."

ALCANTARA BRIDGE, The, over the Tagus, in Portugal, built about the year ..... 98

ALDERSGATE, London, built ..... 1616  
Pulled down, and sold for £91. April, 1760.

ALDGATE, London, built ..... 1608  
Pulled down, and sold for £177. 10s July, 1760.

ALGIERS, a Roman Province, ..... B. C. 44

The Turkish dominion at Algiers originated with the Turkish corsair Barbarossa, whose real name was Horush, or Baba (Father) Horush, as he used to be called. Being called in by the Algerine Moors to assist them in 1516, in opposing the Spaniards, he availed himself of the opportunity of making himself master of the place; but ruling in such a tyrannical manner, the Moors revolted, and he was killed whilst fighting at the head of his Turks, in 1518. His brother succeeded him. Several expeditions have been sent out against this place, and at different periods. The first was by Charles V. in 1541, at the entreaty of Pope Paul III. The next expedition against this place was in 1681, by Louis XIV. who being highly indignant at the violation of the several treaties made with the Algerines, sent Admiral Duquesne against them with twelve ships of war, fifteen galleys, three fire ships, and several vessels. Five bomb-vessels, under the orders of the celebrated Renau, who originally devised the means of rendering bomb-mortars available in vessels, completed this formidable armament. Algiers was bombarded with such vigour that the Dey was compelled to yield. Three years after, they commenced their insults upon the French flag, when they were severely dealt with by Marshal d'Estrées, who bombarded their capital, and reduced it nearly to ashes: but not until the whole of the French there had been put to death, their consul bound alive to the mouth of a cannon, and shot against the bombarding fleet.

Another expedition was sent out in 1816 against Algiers, under Lord Exmouth, whose instructions were, to require the liberation of all the Christian slaves there, upon the payment of a stipulated ransom, and the system to be entirely relinquished for the future. Upon the arrival of the British fleet at Algiers, the terms proposed were acceded to by the Algerine government: but scarcely had the fleet taken its departure, when the treaty was violated by the dreadful murder of a great body of Neapolitan fishermen at Bona. Upon this intelligence reaching England, Lord Exmouth set sail for Algiers with a powerful fleet, to avenge this insult. The Dey, well aware of what was to be expected, made every possible defence. But it availed him nothing when opposed to a British force: for, on the 27th of August, the fleet of this barbarian was reduced to ashes,—the powerful batteries which defended the harbour were destroyed,—and Omar, the Dey, was compelled to submit to the humiliating conditions proposed by the British Admiral, which were,—the restoration of all his captives *without* ransom,—with the *repayment of former ransoms*,—and the *abolition for ever!* of Christian slavery in his dominions.

The cause of the French expedition sent to Algiers in 1830, was an insult offered by the Dey to the consul Deval, in the year 1827. The expedition was preceded by a blockade of two years which cost France nearly a million sterling. The expedition commenced its operations against the town on the land side in June, 1830: and, on the 4th of July, they obtained possession of the "Emperor's Fort," which commands the city. On the following day

ALGIERS, (*continued.*)

the town surrendered, and the French took possession of it, the castles, and all the public property, among which were twelve ships of war, 1500 bronze cannon, and about two millions sterling in gold and silver. The last of the Deys withdrew to Europe.

|                                                |      |
|------------------------------------------------|------|
| AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, built .....                   | 795  |
| ALLINGTON CASTLE, Kent, built.....             | 1282 |
| ALNWICK CASTLE, Northumberland, built .....    | 1147 |
| ALL SOULS COLLEGE, Oxford, founded .....       | 1437 |
| AMBERLEY CASTLE, Sussex, built .....           | 1374 |
| AMIENS, THE CATHEDRAL OF, destroyed by fire in | 1019 |

The first Cathedral was burnt as above, and the second experienced the same fate in 1218. Bishop Everard, who presided over the See at the time of the destruction of the latter, lost no time in endeavouring to obtain means towards the erection of another, and, if possible, a more splendid church. Sufficient money having been obtained towards the accomplishment of the design, it commenced in 1220, and was perseveringly carried on by the projector, and his successors, till completed. It was consecrated in 1269, and in the time of Bishop Bertrand d'Abbeville, the fifth from its founder; but the ornamental part of the building, continued to be carried on twenty years after that time; and, we are informed, that the two great towers over the west-front were not erected until the following century. The principal dimensions, as given by Mr. Whittington, in French feet, (each containing about 13 inches, English,) are as follow:—

|                                             | FEET. | IN. |
|---------------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| Length from East to West .....              | 415   | 0   |
| Ditto of transept, from north to south..... | 182   | 0   |
| Breadth of the nave, with its aisles, ..... | 78    | 9   |
| Breadth of the transept.....                | 42    | 9   |

At the time of Mr. Whittington's visit to Amiens, (in 1802-3) the original stained glass was still in the windows; but, according to later travellers, it is removed. The length of the choir is 130 feet (French); and the Lady Chapel, beyond the choir, 45 feet in length.

The Cathedral of Amiens was pillaged of all its ornaments at the time of the Revolution; but the fabric was preserved by the resolute conduct of the Mayor, and inhabitants of the place, who armed themselves in its defence.

In 1597, Amiens was taken by the Spaniards, by the following stratagem: soldiers, disguised as peasants, conducted a cart loaded with nuts, and let a bag of them fall just as the gate was opened; and whilst the guard was busy gathering them up, the Spaniards entered, and became masters of the town. It was retaken by Henry IV. who built a citadel there.

|                                        |      |
|----------------------------------------|------|
| AMMERSBURY NUNNERY, Wilts, built ..... | 976  |
| AMSTERDAM first settled, .....         | 1203 |

The Stadthouse, or Town-hall at Amsterdam, was begun in 1648, and finally completed in 1655, at an expense of £300,000. It rests upon 13,695 trees, or piles. The building, which is 282 feet long, 255 in depth, and 116 high is, with the exception of the ground-floor, which is brick, all built of free-stone. The building is ornamented with fine bronze figures of Justice—Wealth—and Plenty, with a colossal statue of Atlas, upholding the world. The Stadthouse is now appropriated as a palace, first used for that purpose by Louis

AMSTERDAM, (*continued.*)

Bonaparte, upon his becoming King of Holland. The Exchange there is also built of freestone; is 230 feet in length, and 140 in breadth. The galleries are supported by twenty-six marble columns, which are entered by a noble staircase. The building will contain 4,500 persons.

The noble church of St. Nicholas, or, as it is frequently called, the Old Church, has no particular claim to our notice; but the New Church is a fine structure. It is 350 feet in length, and 210 wide at the transepts; the upper part resting on fifty-two pillars of stone; and is lighted by seventy-five large windows, some of which are elegantly painted. The organ is a very fine one, and has fifty-two whole stops, besides half stops; two rows of keys for the feet, and three rows for the hand; it has also a set of pipes, which will imitate, with surprising effect, a chorus of human voices. In the choir is a marble monument of the celebrated Dutch Admiral, DE RUYTER.

|                                                               |           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| ANTIQUARIES, SOCIETY OF, Somerset Place, instituted           | 1751      |
| ANTWERP walled round .....                                    | 1201      |
| Re-walled in 1514.—Burse built, 1531.                         |           |
| APOLLO'S TEMPLE, at Delphos, built .....                      | B. C. 434 |
| Burnt down, 362.                                              |           |
| APOTHECARIE'S SOCIETY, London, incorporated in...             | 1617      |
| ARTIST'S ROOM, in the Strand, London, built .....             | 1772      |
| ARTS AND SCIENCES HOUSE, in the Adelphi, London, built .....  | 1772      |
| ARUNDEL CASTLE, built by the Saxons, about .....              | 800       |
| ASAPH, (ST.) CHURCH AND PALACE OF, Flintshire, built .....    | 560       |
| Re-built, 1402.                                               |           |
| ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH CASTLE, built .....                         | 1399      |
| ASHDOWN CHURCH, Essex, built.....                             | 1020      |
| ASSYLUM, near Westminster Bridge, London, instituted .        | 1758      |
| ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON 57, Lincoln's Inn-fields ..... | 1820      |
| AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, (ST.) built .....                          | 1605      |
| AYLMOUTH CASTLE, Northumberland, built .....                  | 559       |
| AYSGARTH BRIDGE, Yorkshire, built .....                       | 1539      |
| BALTIMORE HOUSE, Southampton-row, London, built               | 1759      |
| BANCROFT'S ALMSHOUSES, Mile End, Middlesex, built .....       | 1735      |



BANGOR CATHEDRAL, built..... 1616

BANK OF ENGLAND, THE, instituted..... 1693

The Bank of England was originally projected by a merchant, of the name of Patterson, and established in 1693. House re-built, 1732: enlarged, 1771: 1783: 1789. In 1694, it was incorporated by King William and his Parliament, in consideration of £200,000. lent to Government, which was then its capital. This capital has gradually increased, and was (in 1829), £11,686,800. sterling. Began to issue notes for £10. (having previously no others in circulation below £20.) in 1759. Notes of £5. value were first issued in 1793. Discontinued paying in cash, February 25, 1797. Notes of £1. issued, March 9, 1797. Notes of £2. (except in one partial instance) in 1821: and ceased by law, on the 5th of April, 1829,—since which time, £5. is the smallest sum for which any Bank in England may send forth its notes, payable to Bearer. The necessity for the issue of notes for so small an amount as £1. arose out of the Act of 1797, which restricted the Bank from making payments in gold, a measure forced by the financial operations of the Government, then very largely indebted to the Corporation. Issued Seven Shilling pieces, in 1797. Five Shilling Tokens, in 1798. Raised the value of them to 5s. 6d. in 1811. Bank Tokens (ordered by an Act, July 11, 1817) not to be paid or received, after the 25th day of March, 1818, under a penalty of paying for every such dollar, &c. whether offered or tendered in payment; the sum not to exceed £5. nor less than 40s. But there was nothing in the Act to prevent their being presented to the Bank, until March, 1820, or to restrain any one from selling them as old silver, at the current price, without regard to the nominal current value at which they were circulated. Again restricted by Parliament from paying in Cash, in 1816, not to extend beyond April 5, 1818. The new silver coinage (Geo. III.) issued in 1816. Payment in gold renewed, in sovereigns and half sovereigns, on the 8th of May 1821. The Five Per Cents. reduced to Four, in March, 1822.

BANQUETTING HOUSE, Whitehall. (See—"FIRES.")

BARLING ABBEY, Lincolnshire, built..... 1180

BARNWELL CASTLE, Northamptonshire, built..... 1132

BARTHOLOMEW MONASTERY, near Smithfield, London, built ..... 1162  
Hospital founded, 1546; re-built, from 1750, to 1770.

BASINGWERK ABBEY, Flintshire, built ..... 1131

BASTILE, THE, (of Paris), foundation of laid, April 23 . 1369

The Bastile was not finished till 1383: destroyed by the mob, and the Governor, (M. Launey) killed for resisting them,

BATTERSEA BRIDGE, built ..... 1772

Church re-built, 1786.

BATH HOSPITAL, Somerset, built ..... 1387

BATH, THE ABBEY CHURCH OF.

The Abbey Church of Bath has frequently been called a Cathedral, but without any real claim to such a title. Up to the time of the dissolution of all religious houses in England, it was merely the religious house of a monastery or

BATH, THE ABBEY CHURCH OF, (*continued.*)

convent; but never was a diocesan church. The first religious establishment being a nunnery, founded in 676, by Osric, called king of the Wiccii, a petty, prince, and subservient to the king of Wessex. This nunnery is said to have been destroyed by the Danes: but, in 775, it appears that the house was re-built by Offa, king of Mercia, who dedicated it to St. Peter, and settled in it a body of secular canons, who held possession of it till 970, when they were removed by Edgar, and the Abbey converted into an institution of Benedictine monks. After this the fabric was again destroyed, and re-built. The one which preceded the present, was erected in the middle of the twelfth century. At that period, the dimensions, it would appear, exceeded those of the present church, its length being about 300 feet. In the course of time it fell to decay, and was little better than a mere ruin, when Dr. Oliver King was appointed to the see of Bath and Wells in 1495, who commenced the re-building of the Abbey Church. But his death taking place in 1525, the building of the new church had made but little progress. It was, however, carried on by his successor, and nearly brought to a close, when the last ruler of the monastery was obliged to surrender the house into the hands of the king: upon which the church was stripped of the glass, iron, bells, &c. which were purchased of the Commissioners by some merchant: the weight of the lead alone, amounted to 480 tons; and its bare walls, with other monastic buildings, were purchased by Humphrey Colles, who sold the same to Matthew Colthurst, whose son made a present of the church to the Mayor and Citizens, to serve as a future parish church. The other buildings passed through various hands, and were pulled down one after the other, to supply materials for other structures. The last traces of these monastic buildings, entirely disappeared in 1755, on their foundations being removed, in doing which, many stone coffins were dug up, and the old Roman Baths, which had been probably buried for more than 1000 years, were again brought to light.

It was long after the church came into the possession of the city, ere any preparation was made for its restoration. Repairs were at length commenced 1572, by a private citizen, and which was carried on by the contributions of many individuals during the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but not completed till the year 1616. The most munificent donor to it was, Dr. James Montague, who came to the see in 1609. Sir Henry Montague, (brother of Dr. James Montague) Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and Sir Nicholas Salters, (a citizen of London), were also great contributors towards its elevation.

## BATTLE ABBEY, Sussex, built..... 1067

The town of Battle stands on a rising ground, eight miles north-west of Hastings: and on this spot the great battle was decided betwixt William of Normandy, and Harold. On the 28th of September, 1066, William landed at Pevensey, (or Pemsey) on the coast of Sussex; Harold being at that time in the north, where he had gained a victory over the Norwegians, headed by their king, who was killed. William having effected a landing, commenced the erection of a fort. Harold returning soon after, William disputed his right to the crown, and the consequence was, the meeting of the two armies, which took place on the 14th of October, 1066, and the birth-day of the English king. (For a further account of this memorable event, see Section IV.—“BATTLES.”)

The erection of Battle Abbey was commenced in the following year by the Conqueror, in consequence of a vow he had made previous to the Battle of Hastings; though it was not completed till 1094, and in the reign of Rufus. The high altar being, (as is asserted) placed on the spot where the body of Harold was found. Originally, the house was intended to consist of one hundred and forty monks; but only sixty were placed in it, and those were from the monastery of Marmoustier, in Normandy. Several manors, in the counties of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Oxford, and Berks, were given to it, and also very great privileges—among which were, exemption from taxa-

**BATTLE ABBEY, (*continued.*)**

tion, the rights of free warren and sanctuary, independence of episcopal jurisdiction; and to the Abbot, the singular prerogative of pardoning any condemned thief, whom he should meet in his road to execution. Many Charters were granted by the Conqueror, Rufus, Henry I. and continued by other kings, down to the period of Henry IV. in favour of this establishment; copies of several of these Charters may be seen in "DUGDALE'S MONASTICON." In the course of time, they became greatly extended, by the liberality of its patrons. The Abbot enjoyed the dignity of wearing the mitre, and was summoned to Parliament during the continuance of their religion. John Hammond was the last who held the office. He was elected in 1529, and surrendered the monastery to the king in 1538. He retired on a pension of £66. 13s. 4d. Dugdale informs us that its revenues amounted to £880.: but Speed says, £987.

At the time of the dissolution, the property was granted to an individual of the name of Gilmer, who pulled down a certain portion of the building, disposed of the materials, and afterwards sold the place to Sir Anthony Browne, who soon commenced the erection of a dwelling-house on the site of the old monastery, which was finished by his son, the first Lord Montague. This building soon after fell into ruins: but the estate being purchased by Sir Thomas Webster, the ancestor of Sir Godfrey Webster, a new house was erected, which still exists. A fragment only of the church now remains: but there are still to be seen arches of the cloisters, part of the refectory, nearly 150 feet in length, as also another building, detached from the rest: by which is exhibited the remains of a room, 166 feet in length by 35 in breadth, the walls being adorned by twelve windows on one side, and six on the other. It is supposed to have been the great hall, in which the Abbott and his monks gave their entertainments. The ruins of the great gate at the entrance of the quadrangle is still standing, and is supposed to be of the reign of Henry VI. with its battlemented towers. Till within the last forty years, the apartment over the gateway was used as a town house: but on the 18th of September, 1794, it was greatly damaged by a storm of wind and rain, and has not since been repaired.

|                                                     |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------|
| BEAUCHIEF ABBEY, Derbyshire, built.....             | 1183 |
| BEAULIEU ABBEY, Hampshire, built .....              | 1204 |
| BEAUMARIS CASTLE, Anglesea, built .....             | 1295 |
| BEDFORD PRIORY, built in .....                      | 1000 |
| Re-built, 1223. Bridge built, 1224.                 |      |
| BEEES, ST. PRIORY, Cumberland, founded .....        | 1120 |
| BEESTON CASTLE, Cheshire, built .....               | 1180 |
| BELFAST BRIDGE, Ireland, built .....                | 1682 |
| Bank built in 1787.                                 |      |
| BERGHAM ABBEY, Sussex, built .....                  | 1160 |
| BERKELEY CASTLE, Gloucestershire, began by Henry I. | 1108 |
| Finished by Henry II.                               |      |
| BERNARD CASTLE, Durham, built .....                 | 1270 |



|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| BERRY POMEROY CASTLE, Devon, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1070 |
| BETHLEM HOSPITAL built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1553 |
| Re-built, 1675: pulled down in portions, at several periods of time since the commencement of the century. The first stone of the new one laid, April 20, 1812.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |      |
| BEVESTON CASTLE, Gloucestershire, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1076 |
| BEVERLEY CHURCH, Yorkshire, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 711  |
| BILLING, LITTLE, PRIORY, Northamptonshire, built .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1076 |
| BINGHAM PRIORY, Norfolk, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1206 |
| BIRKHEDDE PRIORY, Cheshire, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1189 |
| BIRMINGHAM, NEW TOWN HALL at, erected .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1834 |
| In this building is a large saloon or hall, 140 feet in length, 65 feet wide, clear of the walls, and 65 feet high from the floor to the ceiling, with corridors of communication running along on each side on its own level, and staircases leading to upper corridors as an access to the galleries. The organ is of wonderful dimensions, and cost upwards of £3000. The erection of the building was for municipal purposes,—for public meetings,—and for musical performances. The design was supplied by Messrs. Hanson and Welsh, of Liverpool, who were also the contracting builders for carrying it into execution. |      |
| BISHOP AUCKLAND PALACE, Durham, re-built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1665 |
| BISHOPSGATE, London, &c. pulled down .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1760 |
| BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE; see page 10, ante.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |      |
| BLANTYRE PRIORY, Scotland, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1296 |
| BLIGHBURY PRIORY, Suffolk, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1110 |
| BLINDON ABBEY, Dorsetshire, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1172 |
| BLUE COAT SCHOOL, Westminster, founded in .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1688 |
| BODIAM CASTLE, Sussex, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1139 |
| BODLEIAN LIBRARY, (THE,) Oxford, re-built and founded .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1598 |

This library was founded by Sir Thomas Bodley, on the remains of one established by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, which had been divested of all its valuable books and illuminated MSS. by the Commissioners of Edward VI. This library originally consisted of three extensive rooms united, forming the figure of a Roman H. to which several other rooms have since been added: in one of them is a valuable collection of books upon Topography, and a number of MS. which were bequeathed to the University by Mr. Gough in 1799. Another is appropriated to foreign, and a third to domestic per-  
 11



BODLEIAN LIBRARY, THE, (*continued.*)

odical literature. Below the library is an apartment called the **AUCTARIUM**, for the reception of very choice Manuscripts, early printed books, &c. In the room adjoining is a beautiful collection of **ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS**; and beyond this are deposited the miscellaneous Manuscripts of Archbishop Laud, and other donors. In this library is also to be found some of the most valuable books in this or any other country. The contributions of its founder have been most liberal; and the value of this library is further enhanced by the continued increase it receives by the presentation of copies of works printed in this country, as also books purchased by the funds left by the founder, and the annual payments of those persons who have the right of admission to the library. The library is governed by regulations drawn up by the founder, and who also left an estate to the University, for the providing of suitable salaries to be given to the Officers, and for the keeping of the building in repair.

|                                                                                           |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| <b>BOLTON ABBEY</b> , Yorkshire, built .....                                              | 1120 |
| Castle built, 1330.                                                                       |      |
| <b>BOTHEL CASTLE</b> , Northumberland, built .....                                        | 1330 |
| <b>BOTOLPH PRIORY</b> , Colchester, built.....                                            | 1109 |
| <b>BOW BRIDGE</b> , first built .....                                                     | 1087 |
| <b>BOW CHURCH</b> , Cheapside, built .....                                                | 1673 |
| Present tower of finished, in 1680.                                                       |      |
| <b>BOXGROVE PRIORY</b> , Sussex, built .....                                              | 1110 |
| <b>BRADENSTROKE PRIORY</b> , Wilts, built .....                                           | 1076 |
| <b>BRADSOLE ABBEY</b> , Kent, built.....                                                  | 1191 |
| <b>BRAMBER CASTLE</b> , and <b>CHURCH</b> , Sussex, built<br>before the Conqueror's time. |      |
| <b>BRAZEN-NOSE COLLEGE</b> , Oxford, founded .....                                        | 1513 |
| <b>BRECKNOCK CASTLE</b> , built .....                                                     | 1089 |
| The Priory built, 1100.                                                                   |      |
| <b>BRIDEWELL</b> , built .....                                                            | 1522 |
| Formerly a palace of Henry VIII.:—converted to an Hospital in 1553.                       |      |
| <b>BRIDGEWATER CASTLE</b> and <b>BRIDGE</b> , Somersetshire,<br>built .....               | 1204 |
| <b>BRIDGNORTH CASTLE</b> , Shropshire, built.....                                         | 800  |
| <b>BRIGHTON CHAIN PIER</b> constructed about .....                                        | 1823 |

On the 15th of October, 1833, this ingenious construction was greatly damaged by a severe storm. About half-past seven in the evening there came on one

BRIGHTON CHAIN PIER, (*continued.*)

of the most dreadful gales from the west, attended with heavy rain and lightning: but all accounts agree that it was not accompanied by thunder: the damage, therefore, is to be attributed to the wind.

BRISTOL, CHURCH OF ST. MARY REDCLIFF, at,  
built ..... 1376

This structure is considered to be one of the most beautiful parish churches in England, and was commenced in the year 1249, by Simon de Burton, who was six times Mayor of Bristol; but it was not finished till 1376. The tower and spire were at first 250 feet high: but in 1445, a dreadful storm happened, which destroyed part of the spire, and materially damaged the church. This accident to the church was repaired by William Canynge, (or Canning), but the spire was never restored. The roof, which is nearly sixty feet high, is arched with stone, and ornamented with various devices; the length of the church is 239 feet; that of the transept 117 feet, and consists of three divisions, or aisles, like the body of the church: and the effect thus produced is fine and striking, when the spectator places himself in the centre, and looks around him. The breadth of the nave and aisles is fifty-nine feet; the height of the nave is fifty-four feet; and of the aisles, twenty-five feet. The Cross at Bristol, built, 1373: taken down, and removed to Stourhead, 1760: Exchange built, 1741: the Bridge-bill passed, May 22, 1760.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, for promoting the Fine Arts,  
in the United Kingdom, Pall-Mall..... 1805BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Brownlow-street, in-  
stituted ..... 1749BRITISH MUSEUM, THE, (late Montague House), pur-  
chased by the British Parliament, in..... 1788

## BRODIE CASTLE, Scotland, built..... 1113

## BROMHOLM PRIORY, Norfolk, built..... 1113

## BROUGHAM CASTLE, Westmorland, built ..... 1070

## BRUNSPETH CASTLE, Durham, built ..... 1140

## BUCKFASTRE ABBEY, Devon, built..... 918

## BUCKINGHAM CASTLE, built ..... 918

## BUCKINGHAM CHURCH, destroyed, March 26 ..... 1776

This event was occasioned by the accidental falling of Buckingham tower.

## BUCKLAND PRIORY, built..... 1278

## BUCKINGHAM HOUSE, St. James's Park, built ..... 1703

Bought for the residence of Queen Charlotte, for £21,000. in 1760; her first residence there, May 13, 1762; demolished in 1825, and the present one erected on its site.

## BUGDEN PALACE, Huntingdonshire, built ..... 1480



|                                                                                |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| BURGH CASTLE, Staffordshire, built by the Romans.                              |      |
| BURLINGTON PIER, built .....                                                   | 1697 |
| BURNHAM PRIORY, Bucks, built .....                                             | 1266 |
| BURROUGH CHAPEL, Somersetshire, was standing in .                              | 900  |
| BURTON ABBEY, Staffordshire, built .....                                       | 1004 |
| BURY CASTLE, Suffolk, built .....                                              | 1090 |
| BUTLEY PRIORY, built.....                                                      | 1170 |
| BYLAND ABBEY, Yorkshire, built .....                                           | 1134 |
| BYSHAM ABBEY, Berks, built.....                                                | 1333 |
| CAERLAVEROC CASTLE, Scotland, built .....                                      | 1638 |
| CALDER PRIORY, Cumberland, built.....                                          | 1134 |
| CALSHOT CASTLE, Hampshire, built.....                                          | 1540 |
| CAMBERWELL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL founded                                         | 1615 |
| This School was founded by the Rev. Edward Wilson, M.A. by Charter of James I. |      |
| CAMBRIDGE CASTLE, built .....                                                  | 1068 |
| Senate House begun, 1722.                                                      |      |
| CANTERBURY CASTLE, built .....                                                 | 1075 |
| CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.                                                          |      |

The Cathedral of Canterbury, it will be remembered, was the place where the murder, or rather the martyrdom of the celebrated Thomas à Becket took place, December 28, 1170, in consequence of which, it attained considerable sanctity, and attracted great crowds of pilgrims from every country in Europe. The Cathedral, previous to this event, had gone greatly to decay: but in consequence of this transaction, it proved the means of augmenting the funds, so much required, for its restoration, and which soon after poured in abundance, the most distinguished persons of that day eagerly offering their aid, and no one more so than the king, (Henry II.) who contributed most bountifully thereto.

In the Cathedral of Canterbury, is the chapel of the Holy Trinity, erected about 1184 in honour of Thomas à Becket, and which continued, for some time, the principal attraction of this church. Stow, in speaking of the shrine of Becket, says,—“ This shrine was builded about a man’s height, all of stone, then upwards of timber plain, within which was a chest of iron, containing the bones of Thomas Becket, scull and all, with the wound of his death, and the piece cut out of his scull laid in the same wound. The timber-work of this shrine, on the outside, was covered with plates of gold, damasked with gold wire, which ground of gold was again covered with jewels of gold, as rings, ten or twelve cramped with gold wire into the said ground of gold, many of those rings having stones in them, brooches, images, angels, precious stones, and great pearls.” The body of this Saint was removed in 1220 from the crypt underground, where it had been previ-

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, (*continued.*)

ously deposited; and at which the Pope's legate, the Archbishops of Canterbury and Rheims, and a many other Bishops and Abbots, bearing the coffin on their shoulders, amidst a gorgeous display of pomp, at which the king himself was present. Archbishop Langton is said to have been so profuse on this occasion, that a debt was left on the revenues of the see, which was not discharged until the time of his fourth successor: but the whole was in time amply repaid. Erasmus tells us,—“That, under a coffin of wood, inclosing “another of gold, which was drawn up from its place by ropes and pulleys, “he beheld an amount of riches, the value of which he could not estimate. “Gold, was the meanest thing to be seen: the whole place shone and glittered with the rarest and most precious jewels, most of which were of an “extraordinary size, some being larger than the egg of a goose.” At the time of the dissolution, Henry VIII. seized upon the whole of this wealth. Stow also informs us, that “The spoil in gold and precious stones filled two “great chests, one of which, six or seven men could do no more than convey “out of the church at once.” One of the precious stones, named the Regal of France, and which had been presented by Louis VII. on his visit to this church in 1179, Henry wore as a thumb-ring. He at the same time ordered the remains of Becket to be burnt, and his ashes scattered to the winds. It is also believed, that the bones of St. Dunstan, with those of St. Anselm, also deposited in this Cathedral, shared the same fate. The only trace of the shrine of Becket now remaining, is by the pavement around the spot where it stood, which is worn down by the knees of the crowds of worshippers, who for more than three centuries offered up their prayers. This part of the church is on that account styled,—“The Martyrdoms.”

|                                           |      |
|-------------------------------------------|------|
| CARDIGAN CASTLE, built .....              | 1160 |
| CAREW CASTLE, Pembrokeshire, built .....  | 1100 |
| CARISBROOK CASTLE, built .....            | 692  |
| CATHERINE HALL, Cambridge, founded .....  | 1475 |
| CATHERINE HILL CHAPEL, Surrey, built..... | 1230 |
| CHANCERY, COURT OF. (See page 16, ante.)  |      |

## CHARING CROSS.

This place has undergone great alterations within these last few years, not only with respect to the public convenience, but for the display of newly-erected buildings. Charing Cross derives its name from a village detached from London, and called Charing Cross; also from a stately cross erected there, by order of Edward I. in testimony of his affection for his deceased queen, Eleanor, the Cross occupying the last spot on which her remains rested in their progress for entombment in Westminster Abbey.

On the north side of the Cross, the king's falcons were kept; and, at that time, the Hay-market was a country road, having hedges on each side, and running between pastures. St. Martin's-lane was surrounded by the high walls of the Mews; on the other side, by a few houses, and by Old St. Martin's church, where the present church now stands. From this place it was a quiet country lane, leading to St. Giles', then a pleasant village, surrounded by fine trees: and Holborn was a mere road, between open meadow land, with a green hedge on the north. Opposite St. Martin's lane, in the Strand, stood the Hospital and Gardens of St. Mary Rouncival, a religious establishment, and which was founded and endowed by William Earl of Pembroke, in the reign of Henry III.

CHARING CROSS, (*continued.*)

In the middle of the road, leading to the Abbey, and opposite to Charing Cross, stood a Hermitage and Chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine.

Charing Cross was of an octagonal form, built of stone, and contained, (in niches above) eight figures. The Cross was pulled down in 1643, and destroyed by the populace, who entertained great hatred for superstitious edifices, in the same manner that Henry VIII. suppressed the various religious houses of the kingdom, by seizing their estates and revenues for his own use: and in the order of this demolition, fell the Hospital of St. Mary of Rouncival, on the site of which stands the residence of the Duke of Northumberland. It was built in the reign of James I. by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, which, during his life, was called Northampton House. In 1642, it came to Algernon, Earl of Northumberland by marriage, and since then, has been called Northumberland House.

The spot on which this Cross stood, is now occupied by the bronze equestrian statue of Charles I. which was executed by Le Sœur in 1633, for the Earl of Arundel. In the time of the Civil Wars, it was seized by the Parliament, sold, and supposed to have been broken up. The purchaser, (John Rivere, a brazier,) instead of complying with the terms of the Commissioners, deceived them, (and also the loyalists) by producing handles of knives and forks pretended to be made from the statue, when in reality he had buried it unmutilated. At the restoration, however, of Charles II. it was dug up, and sold to the Government: Grinlin Gibbon executed a stone pedestal, 17 feet high, upon which it was placed, and still remains. There is a singular circumstance connected with this statue, and that is, the horse having a saddle, but without a girth. It was formerly customary, on the 29th of May, the anniversary of the Restoration, to dress the statue with oaken boughs.

|                                                               |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| CHARTER HOUSE, THE, founded by Thomas Sutton,<br>Esq. in..... | 1611 |
| CHEAPSIDE CROSS demolished, May 2.....                        | 1643 |
| CHELSEA COLLEGE commenced .....                               | 1609 |

Chelsea Hospital, erected for the reception of wounded and superannuated soldiers, situated on the banks of the River Thames, was completed in 1690. It was begun by Charles II. continued through the short reign of his successor, and completed by William and Mary.

When we survey the noble fabrics at Chelsea and at Greenwich, we cannot but feel grateful that we live in a country which constantly affords asylum to the helpless wanderer, which relieves the wants of the infirm and needy, and allays the sufferings of the sick, to an extent, and with a liberality, unknown throughout the rest of Europe:—

Go with old Thames, view Chelsea's glorious pile,  
And ask the shatter'd hero whence his smile;  
Go view the splendid domes of Greenwich—go,  
And own what raptures from reflection flow.  
Hail! noblest structures imag'd in the wave,  
A nation's grateful tribute to the brave;  
Hail! blest retreats from war and shipwreck, hail!  
That oft arrest the wandering stranger's sail.  
Long have ye heard the narratives of age,  
The battle's havoc, and the tempest's rage;  
Long have ye known reflection's genial ray  
Gild the calm close of valour's various day.

The site of King James's College was purchased in 1681 of the Royal Society, for the purpose of erecting this Hospital; but not being found suffi-

**CHELSEA COLLEGE, (*continued.*)**

cient, the lands lying between the College and the river Thames, and that in front of the present Hospital, were also purchased of Lord Cheyne and Sir Thomas Grosvenor, for about the sum of £1100. The cost of the present building, was £150,000.

**CHELMSFORD BRIDGE**, built ..... 1100  
Prison built, 1777.

**CHERTSEY ABBEY** founded..... 664

**CHESTER CASTLE** re-built ..... 1084  
Cathedral founded, 660. St. John's church founded, 689. Water tower built, 1322.

**CHICHESTER**, built by Cissa, 540; Cathedral built, ..... 1115

**CHILDHAM CASTLE**, Kent, erected before ..... 182

**CHRIST'S HOSPITAL**, London, founded in ..... 1552

Two additions have been made to this noble structure, viz.:—That of a Dining Hall, and the Mathematical and Grammar Schools. The hall was built under the superintendence of Mr. Shaw. It is 157 feet in length by 52 in breadth, and 47 in height. To this hall the public are admitted by Tickets every Sunday evening, from the first Sunday in February, to Easter, to witness the **PUBLIC SUPPERS** as they call them. The tickets are obtained of the Governors. The building was opened for public use, May 19, 1829.

The **MATHEMATICAL** and **GRAMMAR SCHOOLS**, are contained in one building. A statue of Charles II. ornaments the eastern wing. The building was opened for public use, in Easter, 1832. The expense of the new Hall, Schools, and Wards, cost about £30,000.

**CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE**, Oxford, begun ..... 1515  
Completed in 1523.

**CHRIST-CHURCH PRIORY**, Hampshire, built..... 1060

**CHRIST COLLEGE**, Cambridge, founded ..... 1505

**CIRCUS, THE ROYAL**, St. George's Fields, burnt in  
August ..... 1805  
Re-built, in 1806,

**CIRENCESTER ABBEY** founded ..... 1182

**CISBURY FORT**, Wiltshire, built by Cissa ..... 547

**CLAPHAM CHURCH**, built ..... 1777

**CLARE HALL**, Cambridge, founded ..... 1326

**CLARENDON PRESS PRINTING OFFICE**, Oxford,  
founded ..... 1711

The Clarendon Printing Office was erected with the profits arising from the sale of the Earl of Clarendon's "**HISTORY OF THE REBELLION**," the copy-



# CLARENDON PRESS PRINTING OFFICE, Oxford, (continued.)

right being presented to the University by his son. This structure has a Doric portico in front; over which is a fine statue of the noble author. The building is two stories high; and, besides the offices required for printing, there is a handsome apartment, where the Heads of Colleges, and the "Delegates of the Press," hold meetings. Previous to the erection of this building, the printing of the University used to be carried on at the top of the Theatre, an extensive apartment there being appropriated for that purpose: and the under part of the building is still used as a warehouse for books printed at the before-named press. Since that time, a new University Printing Office has been erected at the back of the Observatory, and in the Corinthian Order. The press-room, on the ground-floor, is the largest in the kingdom, being 200 feet in length, and 28 in width. The architect was Vanbrugh.

CLERBURY CASTLE, Shropshire, built,..... 1160

CLERKENWELL MONASTERY, founded..... 1098

Burnt by a mob, 1380. The first stone of the new church laid, December 18, 1788.

CLEVE ABBEY, Somerset, founded ..... 1198

CLITHERO CASTLE, Lancashire, built ..... 1171

CLUN CASTLE, Salop, built ..... 1140

CLUNOKVAUR ABBEY, Caernarvonshire, built ..... 1616

COCKERMOUTH CASTLE, Cumberland, built..... 1069

COCKERSAND ABBEY, Lancashire, built in..... 1200

COCKLEPARK TOWER, Northumberland, built before . 1200

COLCHESTER built..... B.C. 125

Monastery of St. John built, 1097: castle built, 912.

COLD NORTON PRIORY, Oxfordshire, built ..... 1160

COLLEGE OF THE FOUR NATIONS, at Paris, built. 1670

COLOSSEUM, THE, erected in the Regent's Park, in..... 1829

The Colosseum, in the Regent's Park, was erected for the exhibition of a panoramic view of London, and was named after the Colosseum at Rome, though it does not bear the slightest resemblance to that building.

The origin of this design is singular. A Mr. Horner, an artist of great celebrity, undertook, during the time of the repair of the ball and cross of the Cathedral of St. Pauls, in 1823, to complete a series of Panoramic Sketches of the Metropolis from that elevated spot; and in order to accomplish his intentions the more effectually, he commenced his labours as early as possible, in order that the smoke of the city might not interrupt him. On the morning of the commencement of these designs, the clearness of the atmo-

## COLOSSEUM, THE, (*continued.*)

sphere—and the stillness of the streets, were forcibly illustrative of the words of the Poet, (Wordsworth) in one of his beautiful little pieces :

“ Earth has not any thing to show more fair :  
Dull would he be of soul who could pass by  
A sight so touching in its majesty :  
This city now doth lie like a garment wear  
The beauty of the morning ; silent,—bare,—  
Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie  
Open unto the fields, and to the sky ;  
All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.  
Never did sun more beautifully steep  
In his first splendour valley, rock, or hill ;  
Ne’er saw I,—never felt,—a calm so deep !  
The river glideth at his own sweet will :  
Dear God ! the very houses seem asleep :  
And all that mighty heart is lying still.”

- COMBE ABBEY, Warwickshire, built ..... 1150
- COMBERMERE ABBEY, Cheshire, built ..... 1134
- COMMON PLEAS, COURT OF, Westminster Hall, built 1741
- COMMONS, THE OLD HOUSE OF, built ..... 1115  
Repaired in 1348.
- COMPTER OF LONDON, near Newgate, built, 1789 to 1791  
Cost £20,473. building.
- CORFE CASTLE, Dorset, built ..... 970
- CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, Cambridge, founded ... 1351
- CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, Oxford, founded ..... 1516
- COTTONIAN LIBRARY, THE, settled for the Public... 1701  
Was destroyed by fire, and several valuable MSS. burnt, October 25, 1731.
- COVENT GARDEN SQUARE, built ..... 1632  
The New Market commenced to be built, 1828; completed in 1830.
- COVENT GARDEN THEATRE, first built in ..... 1733  
Enlarged in 1792. Destroyed by fire, September 20, 1808.—Re-built in 1809.—  
On the morning of the 20th of September, 1808, at 4 o'clock, this terrible fire took place, and ended in the total destruction of this Theatre, and a great number of the adjoining houses. Covent Garden, and the contiguous streets, as far as Temple Bar and Charing Cross were so illuminated that the smallest print might have been read. Fire was vociferated in every direction, and the astonished inhabitants rushed out of their houses, many of them, almost in a state of nudity, into the street. The engines arrived as speedily as possible, but the supply of water was at first scanty; at six o'clock, it became more plentiful. During that time the flames had made dreadful progress, and had caught three houses in Hart-street, on the one side, and penetrated to the back part of the Piazza Coffee-house on the other. The firemen burst open the doors of the Theatre in Bow-street, and Covent Garden, in order to

# COVENT GARDEN THEATRE, Destruction of, (*continued*,) September 20 ..... 1808

check the progress of the fire, by pulling down walls, to save as much property as they could. The Play had been *Pizarro*: but no one knew how it commenced, the house having, as usual, been examined after the Play was finished.

The firemen had now burst in the Piazza door, (the flames having reached as far) when the archway, leading to the boxes, fell in, when several of them were killed, and others dreadfully mutilated. They were supposed to belong to the Phoenix fire office; lives were also lost in Bow-street. One of the pillars of the Piazza there fell down, and crushed two men. A house in Hart Street also fell down, and buried seven men under its ruins.

A corps of volunteers had now arrived, as well as a detachment of foot and horse-guards, who kept the populace off, (for by this time thousands had collected to view the awful scene,) and to keep the avenues clear, so as to get the engines up, as well as to remove furniture, &c.; but those engines which had been got into play, seemed to have but little power in arresting the flames, defying the whole of them. The main body of the fire was in the Theatre, which was burnt down; nothing remaining but a black mass of smoking ruins of this once admired edifice. The chasm now left between Bow-street, and the Piazzas in Covent Garden, was most dreadful. But the mischief did not rest here, nor did the fire cease with the destruction of the Theatre: it spread out right and left; and had not the wind (which was high) fortunately subsided, and blew gently from the west, instead of the east, its ravages must have extended to the Piazzas, into James-street, and the whole have been consumed. The houses No. 9, 10, and 11, which were attached to the Theatre: and No. 12, 13, 14, and 15, were completely destroyed; the three latter being insured in The Hope, for £2,650.: No. 16 & 17 were also seriously damaged. There was, from four to seven o'clock, an incessant falling of flakes of fire, which spread as far as Clare Market on one side, and St. Martin's lane on the other, but no particular damage was done.

After some time, the rubbish was began to be removed, in order to dig for the unfortunate sufferers, when it was found that two of the Phoenix men, (Higglesworth and Kilby) were both deprived of life: and Sayers, another belonging to the same office, was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in a most dangerous state. Several poor labouring men who were employed in assisting the firemen, were also dug out of the ruins, some of them dead, whilst others were most terribly disfigured. Amongst the killed, were Joseph Holmes, — Jones, and — Crabb; one of the sufferers was recognised in consequence of a nutmeg being found on his person, which his sister had given him on the previous day.

Of those severely injured, and sent to the Hospitals, the following expired in the course of the day:—Richard Bird; John Sayers, (engineer of the Phoenix); Mr. Harris, (an optician); a young man, a member of the Bloomsbury Volunteers; and Mr. James, an attorney, who had only arrived in town from Wales about a week before; he was carried home to his lodging, but had scarcely entered the shop, when he expired.

The number of persons killed is supposed to have been very great: thirty at least having been dug out, and carried to the Covent Garden bone-house, lifeless and shapeless trunks, too horrid to describe, the flesh having literally fell from their bones.

On the following day an inquisition was taken at The Britannia, in Covent Garden, before Anthony Gell, Esq. Coroner for the City and Liberty of Westminster, on the bodies of those persons killed at the fire which destroyed Covent Garden Theatre.

The first witness examined was William Addicott, one of the stage carpenters of the Theatre, who stated that he left the Theatre about half-past eleven o'clock, and went home. About four o'clock, on Tuesday morning, Mr.



# COVENT GARDEN THEATRE, Destruction of, September 20, (*continued.*) ..... 1808

Carmichael, a baker, rung at his bell, and informed him that the Theatre was on fire. He immediately got up, and hastened to the spot, when he found it in a blaze. Shortly after several engines arrived, and but few persons were collected. It was found impracticable to work the engines belonging to the Establishment at first. The Treasury door, and the Piazza door were broke open, and one of the Phoenix fire engines was run up the passage, just within the Piazza door, where there was a large reservoir of water; upwards of twelve persons were working the engine, and just beyond them, further up the passage, were several of the firemen; seeing that the room, called the "Apollo Room," and the inside of the audience part of the Theatre, was on fire, and likely to fall, this witness advised the men of their danger, observing, that they must inevitably be burnt, as the fire was rapidly approaching the Garden: upon which the firemen told witness to mind his own business. To avoid the danger, witness instantly left the place, and went round to the Bow-street door. From what he had since heard, the fire, as it was supposed, began about the centre of the house. He afterwards was told, several men had been killed by the falling of the timber, which happened shortly after he had quitted the Piazza door. This witness also stated, that there was a watchman regularly appointed to watch the interior of the Theatre; but that when the alarm was first given, the people could not make him hear, and it was imagined that he must have fallen asleep; he, however, afterwards escaped.

William Darby, one of the firemen in the Eagle Insurance Office, was present when the unfortunate persons were taken out of the fire. When he first arrived at the Theatre, the engine worked at Bow-street side of the house. This was about six o'clock; afterwards, on coming round to the Piazza side, he heard the crash as of a wall falling; this was near eight o'clock; he immediately ran up to the door which leads to the boxes; the outer great doors were half closed; he assisted in clearing away the heavy wood which had fallen on the engine, and buried both it, and the persons who were working the same in the burning ruins. Water from buckets was thrown on the burning materials. They then set about digging for the dead bodies, when half an hour had elapsed before they could get at them. The first body they drew out, was a man in his shirt. In another quarter of an hour, however, they succeeded in getting two more bodies; and after that, drew out the engine, when they saw Kilby, (the fireman), lying alongside the engine. They then drew out in the whole, (one after another), nine dead bodies, when the witness, from fatigue, was obliged to quit the place. He understood that some more were afterwards taken out.

Here one of the Jury related, that he had witnessed the shocking spectacle which occurred when the ceiling fell in. One man, dreadfully scorched, made his way from under the ruins, shaking his head with agony, and at the instant, he appeared covered with fire; one of the firemen emptied a bucket of water over him, to alleviate his torment. Another unfortunate sufferer rushed out with his arm nearly burnt off; and, impelled by pain, he rubbed the flesh from the bones, which appeared quite bare. These men were conveyed to the Hospital. One of them was a fireman.

The Coroner here summed up, and said, in his opinion, the fire was purely accidental; and the Jury returned a verdict, that the unfortunate persons were killed accidentally, by the falling of the "Apollo Room," at Covent Garden Theatre.

COVENTRY ABBEY, built ..... 1043

COVERHAM ABBEY, Yorkshire, built in ..... 1280



|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| COURTS OF CONSCIENCE, ( REQUESTS), THE, in<br>London, began .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1517 |
| Courts of Conscience also were established in Bristol, Gloucester, and Newcastle,<br>November 30, 1689; extended to the sum of £5. in October, 1800.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |      |
| COWLING CASTLE, Kent, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1481 |
| COWES CASTLE, Isle of Wight, built in.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1540 |
| CRANBOURN PRIORY, Norfolk, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 980  |
| CREAK PRIORY, Norfolk, built, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1206 |
| CRICKHAITH CASTLE, Caernarvonshire, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1206 |
| CRIPPLEGATE, London, pulled down, and sold for £91..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1760 |
| CROXTON ABBEY, Staffordshire, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1180 |
| CROYLAND ABBEY, Lincolnshire, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 718  |
| Destroyed by the Danes, 667:—re-built in 945.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |      |
| CUMMER ABBEY, Merionethshire, built in.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1200 |
| DACRE CASTLE, Cumberland, built before .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 925  |
| DARTINGTON TEMPLE, Devon, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1123 |
| DARTFORD PRIORY, Kent, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1372 |
| DAVID'S, (ST.) CATHEDRAL, built in .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1180 |
| Palace built, 1335.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |      |
| DAVINGTON NUNNERY, Kent, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1153 |
| DEAL CASTLE, Kent, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1539 |
| DENBIGH ABBEY, built,.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1330 |
| Castle built, 1280.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |      |
| DENNIS' ABBEY, in France, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1140 |
| DEVIZES CASTLE built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1136 |
| DIONISIN'S PRIORY, Hampshire, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1124 |
| DOCKS, THE LONDON, first Stone of, laid June 26.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1802 |
| opened January 30, 1805.—West India ditto, in the Isle of Dogs, opened August<br>21, 1802.—East India, ditto, opened August 4, 1806. The New Docks, at<br>Sheerness, opened September 5, 1823.—The New Eastern Dock and Basin,<br>at Lower Shadwell, completing the London Dock, opened with great cere-<br>mony, March 1, 1832.—St. Katherine's Dock, London, opened October 25,<br>1828.—First stone laid May 3, 1827. No work of equal magnitude ever ex-<br>ecuted in this country in so short a time. The number of men daily employed |      |

DOCKS, (*continued.*)

were 2,500. The capital expended, (up to the time of the opening) was £1,200,000. The expense of taking down houses, and other buildings, was £1, 250. Population displaced by, 11,300. Area obtained, about twenty-four acres, of which eleven and a half are devoted to the Docks, and the rest to the buildings and quays. The Engineer, Mr. Telford; builder, Mr. Hardwick.

DOLWYDDELAN CASTLE, Caernarvonshire, built in . 500

DOMITIAN'S PALACE, at Rome, built, in ..... 80

DOMUS DEI HOUSE, at Dover, built ..... 1240

DONNINGTON CASTLE, Berks, built ..... 1260

DORCHESTER CATHEDRAL first built..... 686

DORMITORY, at Westminster School, re-built..... 1719

DOVER CASTLE, built ..... B. C. 50

Built by Julius Caesar. Tower built, 47. St. Mary's church, built, 121. Priory built, 1130. Pier built, 1549.

DRURY LANE THEATRE, built ..... 1662

Destroyed by fire, in 1672, with near sixty houses; re-built in 1674. Pulled down, January, 1791-2; re-built in 1794. Burnt again, February 24, 1809; re-built, and opened to the public, November 10, 1812. The receipts of the four first years of the New Theatre were as follow:—

|                   | £.     | s. | d. |
|-------------------|--------|----|----|
| FIRST YEAR, ..... | 79,925 | 14 | 0  |
| SECOND, .....     | 68,389 | 3  | 0  |
| THIRD, .....      | 61,585 | 8  | 5  |
| FOURTH.....       | 49,586 | 17 | 0  |

DUBLIN CASTLE, Ireland, built ..... 1220

Parliament House began, 1729: cost £40,000. Destroyed by fire, February 27, 1792. Custom House began, 1731.

DUDLEY CASTLE, Staffordshire, built ..... 700

Priory built, 1160.

DUKE'S THEATRE, Lincoln's Inn-fields, destroyed ..... 1809

This Theatre was situated in Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and the site of it is now occupied by Spode and Copeland's China Warehouse. It was built of fine red brick, and had originally an elegant stone front, which faced Clare Market. There were at this time two Companies of Comedians, one called "*The King's Company*," (to which Nell Gwynn at one time belonged, and the other, "*The Duke's Company*," in honour of the Duke of York: and, to distinguish it from the "*King's Company*," at that time performing at the Cock-Pit, Drury-lane. The Theatre was opened under a Patent granted to Sir William Davenant, in the spring of 1662, with the "*Siege of Rhodes*," which had been previously rehearsed at Apothecarie's Hall, and was splendidly got up. On this occasion it was honoured with the presence of king Charles II. and his Court, this being the first time the king had visited a public Theatre. The Duke's Theatre was the first Play-House built after the Reformation: and the first Theatre at which scenes were introduced, and regularly used. The house being of very limited dimensions, Sir William Davenant, shortly after the Plague of London, had one of greater dimensions built in Dorset Gardens.

|                                                                           |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| DULWICH COLLEGE, founded by Edward Alleyn, in...                          | 1619 |
| DUNMOW PRIORY, Essex, built in .....                                      | 1110 |
| DUNOON CASTLE, Scotland, built long before .....                          | 1334 |
| DUNSTABLE PRIORY, founded .....                                           | 1132 |
| DUNSTABURG PRIORY, Northumberland, built in .....                         | 1280 |
| DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE, Scotland, built.....                                 | 1307 |
| DUNSTAN'S, (ST.) THE CHURCH OF, built in the<br>reign of Queen Elizabeth. |      |

In May, 1671, a Mr. Thomas Harrys, clock maker, of Water-lane, Fleet-street, proposed to build a clock with chimes, and also two figures attached to the same, to strike the quarters: at the same time agreeing to keep the said clock in repair for the sum of £80. per annum, (taking the old clock). Instead of £80. Mr. Harrys received but £35. and the old clock. In the October of the same year, the clock being completed, the vestry voted £4. to Mr. Harrys, per annum for the keeping of the same in repair. The clock was fixed in an ornamental case, projecting from the church, and supported by a bracket. The two figures of Saracens, each with a huge club in his hand, attached to the bell of the clock, struck the hours, and daily attracted great crowds of visitors. In 1738 the clock was repaired at an expense of £110. In 1831, the church was taken down. The two figures, with their bells, were purchased by the present Marquis of Hertford for £200.: and now stand in a recess near the entrance to his villa, Regent's Park.

|                                               |      |
|-----------------------------------------------|------|
| DURHAM CASTLE, built .....                    | 1069 |
| DURHAM CATHEDRAL, began to be built, in ..... | 1093 |

The present Cathedral of Durham was began in 1093, by William de Carilipho, who had been Abbot of St. Vincent the Martyr, in Normandy. He presided over the see of Durham from 1080 till 1095. At his decease, he was succeeded by Ralph Flambard, who held the office till 1128. He continued the undertaking, carrying the walls as high as the roof. After that, the see became vacant: during which time the monks applied the principal part of their revenues towards its completion. It was completed about the middle of the 13th century: when Nicholas Farnham became its bishop, and Thomas Welscome, (or Melsonby, or Malsamb) prior of the monastery.

It appears afterwards to have endured great changes, especially during the reign of the three Henries. Cardinal Langley, who was bishop of Durham, at the commencement of the 15th century, contributed largely towards this Cathedral.

It is built in the form of a cross (the usual custom at that time); the central transept is 170 feet in length. A tower ascends from the centre of the building, to the height of 212 feet; and two others, of less height, rise over the western front. The whole of the Cathedral is about 411 feet in length.

|                                         |      |
|-----------------------------------------|------|
| EASTBY ABBEY, Yorkshire, built .....    | 1152 |
| EASTBURN PRIORY, Sussex, built in ..... | 1270 |
| EASTBURN HOUSE, Essex, built .....      | 1572 |

EAST GRINSTEAD, Tower at, fell down, November 12 . 1785

EAST INDIA HOUSE, THE, Leadenhall-street, built ... 1799

In this building the Courts of the Company are held, and their general business transacted. This edifice was preceded by a smaller house, erected in 1726, and was occupied by the east wing of the present building: but proving insufficient in its extent for the general business of the Company, led to the erection of the present fabric, which was executed from the designs of Mr. Jupp, in 1799. A part of the old house was preserved. The front of the present building, composed of stone, is 200 feet in length: its portico consists of six Ionic columns, fluted, which supports an entablature and pediment. The Museum consists of Indian, and other Asiatic curiosities: for an inspection of which, a Director's order is required.

EDGAR TOWER, Worcester, built ..... 975

EDMONSBURY, (ST.) THE MONASTERY OF, Suffolk, built in ..... 633

Re-built, 1028: the arches near the East-gate, 1148. The following account of the Weekly and Annual Expenses of this monastery in the 14th year of Edward I. is given in the Harleian Manuscript, No. 647, in the British Museum, for the necessities required for the support of 80 monks, 111 serving-men, 11 chaplains, the nuns of Thetford, and visitors to the monastery. It commences with an account of the weekly charges of the bakehouse and brewery:

|                                                               |   |    |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|----|
| Sixteen seams, (qrs.) and 2 bushels of wheat, at 6s. the seam | 4 | 3  | 9  |
| Twelve and a half ditto of barley malt, at 4s. seam           | 2 | 10 | 0  |
| Thirty-two of oaten malt, at 3s. ditto                        | 4 | 16 | 0  |
| Wages of servants in the brewery and bakehouse, each week     | 0 | 4  | 4½ |
| Fuel                                                          | 1 | 6  | 8  |

£.13 0 9½

giving a total weekly charge of £13. 0s. 9½d.: and an annual ditto, of £678. 1s. 2d.

Exclusive of this charge, there is a separate account, for the Abbot, in the bakehouse and brewery; which was also the same in all the greater monasteries at that period, the one being detached from the other.

In the kitchen of this monastery, £10. per week was expended on flesh, fish, eggs, cheese, and other minor articles, making a total annual expenditure under this head of £520. exclusive of the purveyance of the cellarer, which consisted of the provision made for Lent, during the continuance of which his expenditure was, herrings, £25: for 4 seams of pulse for gruel, 32s.: for 6 seams of beans, 30s.: honey, 6s. 8d.: nuts, 13s. 4d.: salt, 66s. 8d.: 42 seams of peas, for pottage through the year, £11.: total annual expense in the cellarer's department, £43. 8s. 8d. Here the Abbot's portion comes in again; the weekly expenditure of which was, 6 carcasses and three quarters of oxen, at 4s. the ox, 27s.: 15 porkers and a half, at 3s. the porker, 46s. 6d.: 31 geese, at 2d. each, 5s. 2d.: 155 hens, at 1d. each, 12s. 11d. The weekly expenditure in the Abbot's kitchen amounted to £4. 15s. 7d.: making an annual total, exclusive of fuel, of £568. 4s. 3d. The annual cost of fuel for the kitchen to both Abbot and Convent, was £30. After which there is a charge of £60. for provender for the horses of the prior, cellarer, and hospitaller: there is also another charge for pittances, misericordias, robes, horses, and other expenses of the cellarer. All these accounts make a gross annual total expenditure of the abbey, the refectory, and the convent stables, amount to £1407. 11s. 2d. which sum provided for the maintenance and hospitality of the convent; but, on particular occasions, the expenses became



# EDMONSBURY, (ST.) THE MONASTERY OF, (*continued.*)

greater. The entertainment of Richard II. and his queen at this abbey, in 1383, cost the abbey the sum of 800 marks. In 1433, Henry VI. stayed here from Christmas, to St. George's Day.

## EDINBURGH CASTLE, built ..... 950

Palace of Holyrood House at, built, 1528. First fortified in 1074. Register Office built, 1774. New College at, foundation of laid in 1789. New Bride-well fortified, 1791. Bank, the first stone of laid, June 3, 1801.

## EDDYSTONE LIGHT-HOUSE; (See page 43, ante.)

## EGREMONT CASTLE, Cumberland, built in ..... 1070

## ELIZABETH CASTLE, Jersey, built ..... 1586

## ELTHAM PALACE, built ..... 1290

This was a most magnificent palace, and was granted by the Conqueror to one of his Norman followers: but having again been forfeited to the Crown, it was given by Edward I. to the English baron, John de Vesci: after which it came into the possession of Anthony Bec, the famous military Bishop of Durham, who is said to have obtained it by the violation of his trust as guardian of the rightful heir. King Henry III. accompanied by his queen and all the principal nobility, kept their Christmas here in 1269. Again fell to the Crown, in 1310, on the decease of the Bishop, in the possession of which it still remains. The son of Edward II. (John) was born here in 1315, and was called John of Eltham. Edward IV. kept his Christmas here in 1482. It was afterwards converted to a barn.

The length of the hall in the inside is above 101 feet by  $36\frac{1}{2}$  in width. The main beams of the roof are full 17 inches square, and 23 feet long.

## ELY MONASTERY, built ..... 566

Destroyed by the Danes, 870: re-built, 1109: Bishop's house, in Holborn, built, 1290: pulled down, and converted into buildings, 1780.

## EMANUEL COLLEGE, Cambridge, founded ..... 1584

## ENGLISH COLLEGE, at Rome, built ..... 854

## ESCURIAL, THE, of Spain, built ..... 1562

It was begun in 1557 by Philip II. son of the Emperor Charles V. after the victory which his army obtained over the French at St. Quentin, and finished in 22 years, at an immense expense. It had 15,000 windows, twenty-two courts, and seventeen cloisters or piazzas, besides a church, college, monastery, &c. It is of a quadrangular form, but something longer than broad, with three magnificent portals towards the mountains, adorned with Doric, Corinthian, and Ionic pillars; it has forty chapels, the high altar in one of which, from the ground to the roof, consists of the most beautiful jasper. This chapel is said to have cost upwards of *five millions*! The Escorial has a spacious park, with groves, cascades, grottos, &c. The Pantheon, where the royal family of Spain are interred, is in the above-mentioned chapel, and is a curious and rich structure: it was begun by Charles V. carried on by kings Philip II. and III. and completed by Philip IV.

## ESHER PLACE, Surrey, built ..... 1414

ETHELBERT'S TOWER, in Canterbury, built in ..... 1047

ETON COLLEGE, Windsor, founded ..... 1440

The College of Eton was founded by Henry VI. for the maintenance of a Provost and seven Fellows, one of whom is Vice-provost, and for the instruction of seventy King's Scholars (as those are called who are on the foundation), who, when fit, are elected, on the first Tuesday in August, to King's College, Cambridge, where they are provided for by scholarships and fellowships: but they are not removed till vacancies fall in the College, and then they are called according to seniority. The school is divided into upper and lower, and each into three classes. There is a master to each school, and four assistants to each master, there being seldom less than 300 scholars there, besides those on the foundation, who board at the masters' houses, or elsewhere within the College bounds. In the great court is a fine statue, put up in honour of the founder by a late Provost, Dr. Godolphin, Dean of Paul's. The revenue of this College is about £5000. a year.

EWELM PALACE, Oxfordshire, built ..... 1424

EXCHANGE, (THE ROYAL,) built by Sir Thomas Gresham ..... 1566

The Royal Exchange was originally built by Sir Thomas Gresham, merchant and citizen of London, the ground being selected and purchased by the Lord Mayor and citizens, in 1566. The first brick was laid by Sir Thomas, and the Aldermen, June 7, 1566, each Alderman laying a brick, and a piece of gold for the workmen, who picked up the gold, and left the brick. The building was finished in November, 1567. Devised to the Lord Mayor and Citizens of London, and Company of Mercers, by testament, in 1579. Burnt in the great fire of London, 1666. Re-built, 1669-70. It was erected at the charge of the city and Company of Mercers, and cost £80,000. The building was 203 feet long, 171 feet wide, 56 in height, and had a tower 178 feet high, with a grasshopper for a weathercock. The area within had a portico all round, different portions of the area having different names, viz.—Turkey Walk, Grocer's Walk, Hamburgh Walk, Grocers' and Druggists' Walk, &c.; and within the portico, were Jews' Walk, Spanish Walk, Scotch Walk, &c. It was repaired and beautified, September 28, 1769; the tower re-built, 1821; repaired, 1824.

The following inscription was put on the building after it was re-built:—

“Hoc Greshamii Peristylum Gentilis Commerciis Sacrum Flammi extinctum 1666, augustius e cinere resurrexit 1669. Will: Turnero, Milite, Praetore.”

This elegant building was destroyed by fire in 1838.

EXCISE OFFICE, in Broad-street, London, built ..... 1774

EXETER CASTLE, built ..... 680

Cathedral begun, 1064; completed, 1485: new bridge begun, 1770: country court house built, 1776: royal theatre built, 1773. (For a further account of Exeter, see page 49, ante.)

EXETER COLLEGE, Oxford, built ..... 1316

EXETER CONDUIT, built ..... 1486

EYNSHAM ABBEY, Oxfordshire, built ..... 1005

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| FARLEY CASTLE, Somersetshire, burnt.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1342 |
| FARNHAM CASTLE, Surrey, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1138 |
| FEVERSHAM ABBEY, Kent, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1147 |
| FISHMONGERS' HALL, burnt, February 10.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1761 |
| On the destruction of this Hall, another was built in its stead; a view of which has been given in Mr. Brayley's ' <i>Londiana</i> ,' vol. ii. as it appeared in June, 1827. Shortly after this period, it was taken down, to make room for the approaches to the New London Bridge; and a very splendid new Hall has since been erected a little to the west of the place where the former one stood. |      |
| FLAXLEY ABBEY. See "FIRES," page 292, ante.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |      |
| FLEET MARKET. See page 52, ante.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |      |
| FLINT CASTLE, built, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1185 |
| FORD ABBEY, Devonshire, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1133 |
| FOTHERINGAY CASTLE, Northamptonshire, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1408 |
| In the Castle of Fotheringay, king Richard III. was born; and Mary Queen of Scots beheaded.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |      |
| FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, THE, London, incorporated                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1739 |
| The building began, 1742: opened, 1756: let part of their estate, 1797: which yields £2000. per annum, in addition to their income.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |      |
| FOUNTAINS ABBEY, Yorkshire, built in .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1132 |
| FOUNTAIN DE TREVI, at Rome, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1751 |
| FREEMASONS' HALL, Great Queen-street, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1775 |
| Consecrated May 23, 1776.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |      |
| FRENCH PROTESTANTS' HOSPITAL, London, incorporated .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1718 |
| FRITHELSTOKE PRIORY, Devon, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1222 |
| FULHAM BRIDGE, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1727 |
| FURNESS ABBEY, Lancashire, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1127 |
| GALWAY COLLEGE, Ireland, founded.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1551 |
| It was founded by Edward VI.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |      |
| GATESIDE MONASTERY, Durham, founded .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 653  |
| GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Somerset Place, instituted, February 5.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1813 |

GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, (ST.) Hyde Park Corner, instituted, October 19..... 1733

GEORGE'S CHURCH, (ST.) Bloomsbury, London, built 1730

GEORGE III. Statue of erected in Windsor Park..... 1832

It is raised upon a mass of stones, representing a rock. The total elevation of the statue and its pedestal, is full fifty feet. The statue alone, is twenty-six feet in height.

GEORGE IV<sup>TH</sup>'S. GATE, Hyde Park Corner, erected ... 1827

This gate was completed after a design by Mr. Decimus Burton, and was originally intended for a private entrance to the New Palace; but it has since been devoted to more general use, as a gate for the carriages of those having the privilege of passing through the Park, and also to foot passengers.

GEORGE, FORT, in the East Indies, built ..... 1620

GERMAN'S, (ST.) PRIORY, Cornwall, built..... 937

GERVIS ABBEY, Yorkshire, founded in ..... 1145

GILES'S CHURCH, (ST.) Holborn, re-built ..... 1731

GLASTONBURY ABBEY, Somerset, built..... 690

Re-built, 954.

GLEASTON CASTLE, Lancashire, built ..... 1340

GLOBE THEATRE, THE, destroyed by fire in ..... 1613

The Globe, was converted from a bear garden into a Theatre about the period of 1590, and stood nearly opposite to the end of Queen-street, Cheapside; it was an hexagonal building of wood, partly open at the top, partly thatched with reeds. The performances took place by day-light, and during the time of playing, a flag was hoisted on the roof. About 1596, the proprietors, of whom Shakspeare became subsequently one, had the old edifice pulled down, and a more commodious place erected.

On the 29th of June, the new house was destroyed by fire. The Company were representing Shakspeare's play of Henry VIII. and on the King's entrance in the Masquerade, cannon were discharged, the wadding from which set fire to the thatch. It was re-built in the following year, and with more splendour than the preceding building. Taylor, the poet, alludes to it in the following lines:—

“ As gold is better that's in fire tried,  
 So is the Bankside Globe that late was burned,  
 For where be'ore it had a thatched hide  
 Now to a stately Theatre is turned:  
 Which is an emblem that great things are won  
 By those who dare through greatest dangers run.”

Performances, it is thought, were continued at this Theatre till the year 1642, when an order was issued by Parliament for the suppression of all theatrical representations. Its site is now occupied by Barclay and Perkins brewery, formerly the property of Mr. Thrale.

GLOUCESTER MONASTERY, founded in..... 710



|                                                  |      |
|--------------------------------------------------|------|
| GOODMAN'S FIELDS THEATRE, opened in.....         | 1729 |
| GODALMIN BRIDGE, in Surrey, began, July .....    | 1782 |
| GODSTOW NUNNERY, Oxfordshire, consecrated in ... | 1138 |
| GONVIL and CAIUS COLLEGE, Cambridge, founded ... | 1348 |
| GOLDSMITHS' HALL, the late, taken down in .....  | 1829 |
| GRACE DIEU NUNNERY Leicester, built in .....     | 1151 |
| GRAY'S INN re-built, in.....                     | 1687 |
| GREEN CASTLE, Caernarvonshire, built.....        | 1138 |
| GREENWICH OBSERVATORY, repaired, or re-built .   | 1526 |

This Observatory stands on the site of an old and once fortified tower belonging to the Crown, and repaired, or re-built by Henry VIII. in 1526. It being decided by Charles II. that there should be a new one erected, the foundation stone was laid on the 10th of August, 1675, and Mr. Flamsteed was appointed first superintendent of the establishment, by the title of Astronomer Royal, and commenced his observations in August, in the following year.

This eminent Astronomer resided at the Observatory until his death, which took place December 31, 1719, forty-three years after his appointment. The labours of this scientific individual were made known to the world in 1725, in three folio volumes, entitled,—“ *Historia Celestis* ;” a lasting memorial of his great genius. Mr. Flamsteed was succeeded in the situation by Dr. Halley, who filled it twenty-three years; he died in 1742, at the great age of 85. His successor was Mr. Bradley, the discoverer of the aberration of light. Upon the death of Mr. Bradley, which took place in 1762, Mr. Bliss was appointed to the office, which he held for two years, when he died, and was succeeded by Dr. Maskelyne, who enjoyed the situation nearly half a century, surviving to the year 1810. Mr. Pond was the next successor.

Since the year 1767, the observations made by the Astronomer Royal at Greenwich have been regularly published, under the superintendence of the Royal Society.

|                                        |      |
|----------------------------------------|------|
| GREENWICH HOSPITAL instituted in ..... | 1694 |
|----------------------------------------|------|

King William granted the palace at this place in 1694, with nine acres of ground thereto belonging, to be converted into a Royal Hospital for old and disabled seamen, the widows and children of those who lost their lives in the service, and for the encouragement of navigation. The wing which cost Charles II. £36,000. is now the first wing of the hospital towards London. The chapel was destroyed by an accidental fire, January 2, 1779, which totally consumed the dome, the chapel, the great dining hall, and eight wards, containing the lodgings of near 600 pensioners. The dome was re-built about 1785. First began to receive disabled seamen in 1705. Had the Derwentwater estate given it, 1735: the chapel re-built, and opened for service, September 2, 1789. Began to receive 6*d.* per month from every seaman in the royal navy, and in the service of the merchants, 1695; and 1*s.* from June, 1797.

|                                              |      |
|----------------------------------------------|------|
| GRETHAM HOSPITAL, Durham, built .....        | 1220 |
| GREY COAT SCHOOL, Westminster, founded ..... | 1707 |

**GUILDHALL, London, built ..... 1416**

Council-chamber, 1425: the front and porch, 1431: burnt, 1666: re-built, 1669: beautified, 1762: front re-built, 1789.

**GUILDFORD CASTLE, Surrey, built before ..... 1036**

The tower at fell down, April 23, 1700.

**GUY'S HOSPITAL, Southwark, built in... ..... 1721**

Mr. Guy, the founder of this noble edifice, was born in 1644. He also built and furnished three wards on the north side of the outer court of St. Thomas's Hospital, in Southwark, in 1707; and gave £100. annually to it, for eleven years preceding the erection of his own Hospital, the design for which was formed when in the 70th year of his age; it cost £18,793. building. At his death he left £219,000. to endow it. It was established for 400 sick persons, and twenty incurable lunatics. The building contains twelve Wards, in which are upwards of 400 beds, for as many patients; and the annual number admitted amounts to 2250 patients.

Mr. Guy was also the founder of an alms-house, with a library, at Tamworth, in Staffordshire, which he represented in Parliament. It was erected for the benefit of fourteen poor men and women: to which he bequeathed £125. a year for pensions, and the putting out poor children as apprentices. He also bequeathed £400. a year to Christ's Hospital for ever. The residue of his immense property, amounting to £80,000. he divided amongst those who could prove themselves in any way related to him. In the building of his own hospital, he only lived to see it roofed in. He died December 17, 1724, in the 81st year of his age.

**GYSBURGH PRIORY, Yorkshire, founded..... 1119****HADDON HALL, near Bakewell, Derbyshire.**

This noble mansion is supposed to have been built in the time of Edward III. On the painted glass, in one of the windows of the chapel there, is the date—“*Millesimo ccccxxvii.*” The gallery was erected in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

**HADLEY CASTLE, Essex, built ..... 1306****HAGMON PRIORY, Salop, built ..... 3300****HALL, CROSBY, built in the fifteenth century.**

Crosby Place erected in 1466, on a lease for 99 years, obtained from the Prioress of the convent of St. Helen, by Sir John Crosby, a grocer and woolman, who had attained the dignities of Alderman, Sheriff, and Warden of his Company, and represented the City of London in Parliament. He died in 1745. After his death it became the residence of the Duke of Gloucester, (afterwards king Richard III.)

On the dissolution of the religious houses, this place was confiscated to the crown. In the course of time it was tenanted by various wealthy merchants, amongst whom were, Sir John Langham, (Lord Mayor in the time of the Protectorate) and who was the last person who used it as a dwelling house. It was afterwards used occasionally as a residence for foreign ambassadors, the Duke de Sully occupying it, in 1603, bearing the name of M. de Rosny.

In the latter part of the seventeenth century a great portion of the building was destroyed by an accidental fire; and in 1677, other houses were built on the site of the ruins occasioned by this fire. The Hall was converted into a

**HALL, CROSBY, (*continued.*)**

Presbyterian Meeting House in 1672.. After this, it was let to another congregation of Dissenters, who continued to meet in it till 1778. It afterwards was let as a warehouse: and the lease having expired in 1831, it remained untenanted in 1832.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| HALES-OWEN ABBEY, Shropshire, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1215 |
| HALES ABBEY, Gloucestershire, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1146 |
| HALLING HOUSE, Kent, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1183 |
| HAMPTON COURT PALACE, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1525 |
| An entertainment of great splendour was given here, by order of Henry VIII. at this period, to the French Ambassador. Wolsey, who had previously presented the palace to the king, was commanded by him to preside not only over the preparation, but the solemnization of the festivity. |      |
| HARLACH CASTLE, Merionethshire, built by the Britons,<br>and re-built in .....                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 876  |
| HARROW SCHOOL, Middlesex, founded by John Lyon .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1585 |
| HARWOOD NUNNERY, Bedfordshire, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1150 |
| HAVARD COLLEGE, New England, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1650 |
| Burnt down, and re-built in 1764.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |      |
| HAVERFORDWEST CASTLE, built about .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1700 |
| HAUGMOND ABBEY, Shropshire, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1109 |
| HAWARDEN CASTLE, Flintshire, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1250 |
| Demolished in 1643.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |      |
| HAYMARKET, THE NEW, Regent's Park, opened,<br>January 1 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1831 |
| <b>HAYMARKET THEATRE, (THE LITTLE.)</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |      |
| At this Theatre, there occurred a most dreadful accident, February 3, 1794. Fifteen persons were trod to death, amongst whom was Charles Brook, Esq. Somerset Herald, in endeavouring to get admission to see the performance; several were severely bruised, some of whom died.          |      |
| HENRY VII <sup>TH</sup> 'S. CHAPEL, Westminster, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1502 |
| HENRY VIII <sup>TH</sup> 'S CHAPEL, built, January 18 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1502 |
| HERALD'S COLLEGE, instituted .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1340 |
| House built in 1670.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |      |
| HEREFORD CATHEDRAL, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1107 |
| The western tower fell down in 1786,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |      |
| HEITFORD COLLEGE, Oxford, founded .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1740 |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| HERTLEBURY CASTLE, Worcestershire, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1268 |
| HEVER CASTLE, Kent, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1340 |
| HICKS'S HALL, Clerkenwell, foundation of laid, May 20 .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1779 |
| Finished in 1782.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |      |
| HICKS'S HALL, Smithfield, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1612 |
| It was pulled down in 1782. The foundation of the present one laid, May 20, 1779: was finished in 1782.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |      |
| HIGHAM FERRARS COLLEGE, Northamptonshire, built                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1422 |
| HIGHGATE ARCHWAY, completed .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1813 |
| HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF LONDON, instituted .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1778 |
| Incorporated in 1816.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |      |
| HINCHINBROKE PRIORY, Luncashire, founded .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1320 |
| HOLDENBY HOUSE, Northamptonshire, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1585 |
| HOLM CULTRAM ABBEY, Cumberland, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1115 |
| HOLY CROSS CHURCH, Tipperary, built, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1169 |
| HOLYHEAD CHURCH, Anglesea, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1291 |
| HOLYROOD ABBEY, Edinburgh, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1128 |
| Repaired in 1758.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |      |
| HORSE GUARDS, Westminster, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1758 |
| HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON incor-<br>porated .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1808 |
| HOTEL DE VILLE, finished in.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1442 |
| This handsome structure was commenced in 1400. Its height is 364 feet, and at its summit is a gilded statue of St. Michael trampling a dragon under his feet. The statue itself is 17 feet high, and, as it turns with the wind, serves for a weathercock.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |      |
| HOUSE OF COMMONS, (the Old), Westminster, re-<br>paired .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1347 |
| Enlarged, 1800; outside ornamented, in 1806.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |      |
| HULL, Yorkshire, the Humber Dock at, begun in .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1807 |
| Completed in 1809, at a cost of £220,000. It is on the west side of the town, and the entrance is from the Humber, into which it opens by a lock which will admit a 50-gun ship, and is crossed by an iron bridge. The dock is 914 feet in length, 342 in breadth, and 7 acres in surface. In 1826, a third Dock, named "The Junction," was begun, and completed in 1829. It is 645 feet long, 407 broad, and in extent more than 6 acres; it is situated between the two former, and completes a line of Docks which extends from Hull to the Humber, and divide the old town from the new by water on every side. The |      |



**HULL, (continued.)**

bridges which cross the locks are cast iron, each 24 feet wide, and supposed to be of greater magnitude than any moveable bridge of earlier date. The church named "Trinity church," was built about the year 1312, and occupies a space of 20,056 square feet. The nave is 144 feet long: the breadth of the transept 28, and the length of the chancel 100. St. Mary's church, or Low Church, built a few years later, once a magnificent edifice, of which the existing building formerly constituted the choir, the remaining part having been pulled down by order of Henry VIII.: the present tower was added in 1696. The church of St. John was finished in 1792.

The Free Grammar School, was founded by Alcock, Bishop of Ely, in 1436. The Vicar's School, in 1734, by the Rev. W. Mason, the father of Mason the poet, for sixty scholars. First sent members to Parliament in the thirty-third year of the reign of Edward I.: but regular returns have only been made since the 12th of Edward II. By the operation of the Reform Bill, the elective franchise became extended, the limits for voters previous to that measure taking place, being confined to the parish of St. Mary—the portion of the town surrounded by water, as before stated. The right of voting was vested in the burgesses and freemen, and the greatest number of voters polled at any election within the last thirty years was 2299, in the year 1826. The Reform Bill has greatly increased the extent of the borough, and proportionately multiplied the number of electors. The population of the old borough was 15,996, while that of the town was not less than 46,426. The population of the present borough is 49,727.

**HUNGERFORD MARKET, incorporated ..... 1830**

In 1830, an Act was obtained, incorporating a Company of proprietors for the re-establishment of Hungerford Market. The site of the Old Market was purchased, with the surrounding houses, in order to ensure as convenient a thoroughfare to the New Market as possible. The architect was Mr. C. Fowler.

The New Hungerford Market was opened, August 4, 1832: the first traffic commenced here, was by the sale of oysters.

**HUNTINGDON CASTLE, built ..... 920****HURST CASTLE, Hampshire, built ..... 1539****HURSTMONCEAUX CASTLE, Sussex, built before..... 1066****HYDE ABBEY, Hampshire, built ..... 904****HYDE ABBEY, near Winchester, founded ..... 1130****HYLTON CASTLE, Durham, built ..... 930****IPRES TOWER, at Rye, built, ..... 1160****IPSWICH COLLEGE, built ..... 1524****IRISH SCHOOLS.—Smith's School, incorporated in..... 1669**

Bluecoat Hospital incorporated, 1670. Royal, near Kilmainham, ditto, 1695. Dublin Workhouse established, 1728. Charitable Infirmary opened, 1728. Stephen's Hospital incorporated, 1730. St. Patrick's founded, 1745. Incorporated 1746. Lying-in Hospital established, 1745; incorporated, 1757.

IRISH SCHOOLS, &c. (*continued.*)

Mercer's incorporated, 1750. St. Nicholas's opened, 1753. Lock instituted, 1755. Charitable Loan, 1757. Venereal opened, 1758. Dublin Hospital opened, 1762.

## INSURANCE OFFICES IN LONDON:—

Hand-in-Hand, established in 1696. Amicable, 1706. Sun, 1710. Union, 1714. Westminster, 1717. Royal Exchange, 1719. London, 1719. Phoenix, 1782. Pelican, 1797. British, 1800. Imperial, 1803. Globe, 1803. Albion, 1805. Rock, 1806. Hope, 1807. County, 1807. Eagle, 1807. Atlas, 1808. Insurance Offices in Edinburgh:—Friendly, 1720. Caledonian, 1806. Hercules, 1808. North British, 1808.

## INSTITUTION MECHANICS', formed, August ..... 1817

An Association formed in London by a number of journeymen mechanics under the name of—" *The Mechanical Institution*," for the "mutual instruction of the Members in all subjects connected with the Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Commerce, but more particularly on such matters as lead to any improvement to the Mechanical Arts." The "*Mechanics' Institution*," in Southampton Buildings, founded in 1823, was, for a time, generally supposed to be the first establishment of the kind in the British metropolis: but "*The Mechanical Institution*" is now admitted to have been its precursor by five years. From some unexplained cause, this prior Institution never attained to much distinction, and had completely sunk into oblivion, when the one which now flourishes with the somewhat similar title, and professing the same objects, was started. The fact of its existence is not, however, without its historical importance: since it shows that a considerable time before the Scientific Institution of the working classes began to be cared for, by the higher orders of society, they had formed an association for the purpose among themselves, and of their own accord.

## ISLINGTON CHURCH, Middlesex, re-built ..... 1750

## JAMES'S, ST, built ..... 1530

Converted to a Palace, and the Park made, 1536. One of the wings destroyed by fire, and a servant maid found suffocated in the apartment where it was supposed to have originated, 1809. Repaired, 1823.

## JAUNAY'S HOTEL, Leicester-square, pulled down, Oct. 1840

## JESUS COLLEGE, Cambridge, founded ..... 1496

## JESUS COLLEGE, Oxford, founded ..... 1571

## JOHN'S (ST.) COLLEGE, Cambridge, founded ..... 1508

## JOHN'S, (ST.) CHURCH, Westminster, consecrated, in June ..... 1728

Burnt, September 26, 1742; repaired, 1743.

## JOHN OF GAUNT'S HOUSE, near Lincoln, built ..... 1397

## KATHARINE HALL, Cambridge, founded ..... 1472

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| <b>KENELWORTH PRIORY</b> , Warwickshire, built in .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1106 |
| Castle built, 1120.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |      |
| <b>KEW BRIDGE</b> built of wood .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1759 |
| Of stone, 1783. Opened, September 23, 1789.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |      |
| <b>KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL</b> , Ireland, founded .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1695 |
| This Hospital was founded by Charles II. for the reception of the superannuated and disabled soldiers of the Irish army; and is built on a plan somewhat similar to the Royal Hospital at Chelsea.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |      |
| The ground on which it stands was part of the Phoenix Park, and anciently belonged to the Order of Knights Templar. It is erected on the southern side of the river Liffy, and contains seventy-one acres, Irish measure. In one of the rooms there are whole-length portraits of the founder and his queen, and the succeeding monarchs of Great Britain. The erection and other expenses of this building are stated to have amounted to £23,500. |      |
| <b>KING'S COLLEGE</b> , Somerset House, first Lectures given in, October 17 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1831 |
| <b>KING'S BENCH PRISON</b> , THE, St. George's Fields, Southwark, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1751 |
| Enlarged 1776: burnt by the rioters, June 7, 1780: re-built, 1781: fire at, and fifty apartments burnt, July 14, 1799.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |      |
| <b>KING'S COLLEGE</b> , Aberdeen, founded .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1500 |
| <b>KING'S COLLEGE</b> , Cambridge, founded .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1540 |
| <b>KIRKHAM PRIORY</b> , Yorkshire, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1122 |
| <b>KIRKSTAL ABBEY</b> , Yorkshire, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1153 |
| <b>KIRKSTEAD ABBEY</b> , Lincolnshire, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1139 |
| <b>KNARESBOROUGH CASTLE</b> , Yorkshire, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1100 |
| <b>LACOCK NUNNERY</b> , Wilts, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1133 |
| <b>LAMBETH CHAPEL</b> , founded .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1169 |
| Palace built, 1184.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |      |

### LAMBETH PALACE.

This Palace is of very ancient origin, the manor on which it stands having originally belonged to the see of Rochester, to which it had been granted before the Norman Conquest, by a sister of Edward the Confessor: and was obtained in exchange for other lands, by Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 1189; but it is thought, the Archbishops of Canterbury had a residence here at least a century before.

The great hall of Lambeth Palace was erected by Archbishop Chichely, in the early part of the reign of Henry VI.: but the Palace being afterwards sold by the Parliament, in the time of the Commonwealth, this apartment was

LAMBETH PALACE, (*continued*.)

pulled down, and afterwards re-built in close imitation of, and on the site of the former one after the Restoration, by Archbishop Juxon, at an expense of £10,500. The length of this room is 93 feet, its breadth 38, and its height 50. The Gate-house, which forms the principal entrance to the Palace, was erected by Cardinal Morton, in the year 1490. The library was founded by Archbishop Bancroft, in 1610. Several additions have been made to this Palace, at an expense of £55,000.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| LANARK CASTLE, Scotland, founded .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1314 |
| LANCASTER CASTLE, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 124  |
| Built by Agricola, the Roman General.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |      |
| LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1120 |
| LANECROFT PRIORY, Cumberland, built in .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1169 |
| LANGUARD FORT, Essex, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1618 |
| LATTON PRIORY, built before.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1270 |
| LEADENHALL, London, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1446 |
| LEEDS CASTLE, Kent, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 857  |
| Re-built in 1071.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |      |
| LEEDS PRIORY, Essex, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1306 |
| LEIBURN CASTLE, Kent, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1190 |
| LEICESTER ABBEY, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1143 |
| LEITH BRIDGE, near Edinburgh, first Stone of laid, Sep-<br>tember 23 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1788 |
| A second one built in 1807.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |      |
| LEITH WET DOCKS, founded.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1801 |
| LEWES PRIORY and CASTLE, Sussex, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1078 |
| LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL, built about.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 300  |
| It was originally built by Oswius, king of Northumberland: re-built and enlarged by Offa, king of Mercia, in 766. In 1148 it was re-built, and greatly enlarged in 1296. At the Reformation, Coventry was divided from it. In 1776, a beautiful painted window, by the benefaction of Dr. Adenbrook, was set up at the western end of the Cathedral. It is 450 feet long, of which the choir is 110, and the breadth in the broadest place 80. Its portico is hardly to be paralleled in England. Underwent a general repair in 1789. |      |
| LILLESUL PRIORY, Salop, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1104 |
| LINCLUDEN ABBEY, Scotland, founded .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1165 |



## LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

Tower of blown down by a tempest in 1547. The two western towers of, taken down by the Dean and Chapter, in 1808. The dimensions of the Cathedral are very great, the whole length of the interior being 470 feet. The western front is 174 feet wide: and the length of the great transept is 220 feet in the interior. Its width is 63 feet, and its height 74. The Chapter-house is above 60 feet in diameter, the roof being supported by a single cluster of columns in the centre. The circumference of this room is divided into ten compartments, or sides, one of which is occupied by the door, and the other nine by windows.

Lincoln, it is said, had at one time fifty-two churches, which in the reign of Edward VI. were by Act of Parliament reduced to eighteen. The Cathedral is a stately Gothic pile, being brought by several bishops to such a pitch of magnificence, that the monks used to say, the devil must needs frown at so noble a structure for divine worship; hence the proverb,—“he looks as the devil over Lincoln.” It is so lofty, and the hill it stands on so high, that it may be seen in five or six counties. Here is the bell, called “Great Tom of Lincoln,” which weighs 10,400 lbs.; is twenty-three feet in circumference, and will hold 424 gallons ale measure. This city formerly abounded in monasteries, and other religious houses. The palace was built in 1149.

LINCOLN CASTLE, built by the Romans.

LINCOLN COLLEGE, Oxford, founded ..... 1427

LINCOLN'S INN, built ..... 1229

Converted from the Bishop of Chichester's Palace to an Inn of Court, 1310; chapel finished, 1626; Theatre built, 1695; square inclosed with rails, 1737; new buildings erected, 1782.

LINDISFARNE MONASTERY, Northumberland, founded 651

Re-built in 1014.

LINNEAN SOCIETY, Soho-square, founded in ..... 1788

Incorporated in 1802.

LLANSTEPHEN CASTLE, Caernarvonshire, built..... 1138

LLANTHONY MONASTERY, Monmouthshire, built ... 1110

LOCK HOSPITAL, Knightsbridge, instituted ..... 1746

LONDON BRIDGE; see page 103, ante.

LONDON INSTITUTION, first stone of the New Building in Moorfields, laid, ..... 1815

LONDON UNIVERSITY, instituted..... 1826

For the erection of this building a piece of ground was purchased at the north end of Gower-street, for the sum of £30,000. The contract agreed to was, that it should be finished for £107,000. according to the design at that time furnished, by Mr. Wilkins. The foundation stone was laid April 30, 1827, by His R. H. the Duke of Sussex, and in the presence of the Duke of Norfolk, the late Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Auckland, the Lord Chancellor, the late Sir J. Mackintosh, and other distinguished individuals in this country: and it is not a little singular, that the same mallet was used on this occasion, as on the laying of the foundation of St. Paul's Cathedral by Sir Christopher Wren, it

LONDON UNIVERSITY, (*continued.*)

having been presented by him, previous to his death, to the Masonic Lodge of Antiquity, of which he was a member.

The building having been commenced, it was carried on with great spirit. On its completion, it was opened to the public, October 1, 1828: on this occasion the audience was composed of from 800 to 1000 persons, who were admitted by tickets, and assembled in one of the large theatres of the building, when they were addressed in an introductory Lecture by Mr. Charles (now Sir Charles) Bell, the Professor of Phisiology and Surgery. Among those assembled, were many Members of the Council.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| LONDON DISPENSARY, instituted.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1770     |
| LONDON HOSPITAL, THE, Mile End, instituted in ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1740     |
| Foundation of laid, June 10, 1752: incorporated, 1758: Medical Theatre opened, October, 1785.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |          |
| LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Brownlow Street, instituted .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1749     |
| LONDON STONE, in Cannon-street, first placed there by the Romans .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | B. C. 15 |
| LONDON WALL, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 306      |
| LONDON WORKHOUSE, Bishopsgate-street, instituted                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1611     |
| LOUTH-PARK ABBEY, Lincolnshire, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1139     |
| LOUVRE, THE, at Paris, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1665     |
| The Louvre is distinguished by the Old and New. The Old Louvre was begun by Francis I. in 1528; and the grand gallery, 1362 feet long, and 30 broad, which joins it to the Thuilleries, was begun under Charles IX. and finished by Louis XIV. who likewise built the New Louvre. The front of the New Louvre built, in 1688. |          |
| LUDLOW CASTLE, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1097     |
| LUGGERSHAL CASTLE, Wilts, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1199     |
| LUKE'S, (ST.) HOSPITAL, for Insane Persons, Moorfields, begun, July 31 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1751     |
| Built in the City Road, 1785.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |          |
| LULWORTH CASTLE, Dorset, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1610     |
| LYING-IN HOSPITAL, in Old-street, began to be built .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1770     |
| LYME CASTLE, Kent, built before .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 791      |
| MACLOU, (ST.) CHURCH OF, at Rouen, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1512     |
| This church was erected as late as above described. It has a porch consisting of three arches, and something resembling the great entrance of Peterborough Cathedral. The central tower was formerly surmounted by a spire of extra-                                                                                          |          |

MACLOU, (ST.) CHURCH OF, (*continued.*)

ordinary beauty: but it was greatly damaged by a hurricane in 1705, and taken down about thirty years after. This church was not erected out of the ecclesiastical funds: but by the contributions of the people, in the purchasing of indulgences, or a grant of permission from the Archbishop of Rouen, to sin without penance for forty, and even a hundred days. This sale of indulgences was one of the reasons for the resistance to the Papal power, and which ended in the introduction of the Reformation.

|                                                                                           |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| MAGDALEN COLLEGE, Oxford, founded.....                                                    | 1479 |
| MAGDALEN COLLEGE, Cambridge, founded .....                                                | 1519 |
| MAGDALEN HOSPITAL, instituted .....                                                       | 1758 |
| At that time, in Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields; built in St. George's-fields, in 1772. |      |
| MAISON DIEU HOSPITAL, Dover, built .....                                                  | 1229 |
| MALMESBURY ABBEY, built.....                                                              | 642  |
| Castle of, built, 1134.                                                                   |      |
| MANNORBEER CASTLE, Pembrokeshire, built .....                                             | 1088 |
| MANSION HOUSE, The, built .....                                                           | 1737 |
| Inhabited in 1752.                                                                        |      |
| MARCELLUS'S THEATRE, at Rome, built in .....                                              | 80   |
| MARGARETSCHOOL, Westminster, founded by Charles I.                                        |      |
| MARINE SOCIETY-HOUSE, Bishopsgate-street, London<br>begun, April 30 .....                 | 1773 |
| MARISCHAL COLLEGE, Aberdeen, founded.....                                                 | 1593 |
| MARK'S PALACE, Venice, built .....                                                        | 450  |
| MARK'S, (ST.) CHURCH, at Venice, built.....                                               | 826  |
| MARSH CASTLE, Guernsey, built by the Danes.                                               |      |
| MARY'S, (ST.) PRIORY, Thetford, built .....                                               | 1104 |
| The Old House built in 1075.                                                              |      |
| MARY'S, (ST.) CHURCH, Mary-le-bone, consecrated,<br>January 7 .....                       | 1824 |
| MARY-LE-BONE NEW CHURCH, (ST.) erected .....                                              | 1817 |
| MARY-LE-BONE,—ALL SOULS CHURCH at, first<br>stone of laid, November 18.....               | 1822 |
| Consecrated, November 26, 1824.                                                           |      |
| MARY-LE-BONE,—CHRIST CHURCH at, consecrated                                               | 1825 |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| MAXTOKE CASTLE, Warwickshire, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1346 |
| Priory built in 1337.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |      |
| MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, instituted .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1733 |
| MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, 57, Lincoln's Inn-fields, established in .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1805 |
| MEDICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 32, Sackville-street, instituted .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1821 |
| MELROSE ABBEY, founded .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1136 |
| <p>The Abbey of Melrose was founded by King David I. commonly called St. King David. This monastery was peopled immediately on completion, by Cisterrians from Rival, (or Rivauxk) in Yorkshire, the first of that Order of monks which had been seen in Scotland; from this occurrence, Melrose retained the dignity of the Mother Cistercian Church of that country. It was dedicated to the Virgin in 1146.</p> <p>Gale, in the first volume of his "<i>Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores</i>," compiled by the monks, and known as the 'Chronicle of Melrose,' being a chronological account of Scottish affairs from 785 to 1270. This abbey, from various causes, rose to great wealth, notwithstanding the incursions of the English, when the two countries were at war. In 1651, and almost immediately before the dissolution, the revenues of the abbey amounted to £1,758. in cash, exclusive of great quantities of wheat, oats, poultry, and butter. In later times, the monks varied from about 80 to 100.</p> <p>After the Reformation the Monastery, with its estates, were granted by Queen Mary to Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell. After which they were bestowed upon James Douglas, brother of the Earl of Morton; and afterwards, purchased, (in the last century) by the family of Buccleugh, to whom they belong.</p> <p>The entire length of the abbey is 258 feet, and the transept 137. All that remains of the tower is 75 feet in height: and which appears to have been formerly surmounted by a spire.</p> |      |
| MERCERS' CHAPEL, London, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1187 |
| MERCHANT TAILORS' SCHOOL, founded.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1568 |
| MERLIN'S CAVE, in Richmond Gardens, made .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1735 |
| MERTON COLLEGE, Oxford, founded .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1247 |
| METTINGHAM CASTLE and COLLEGE, Suffolk, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1335 |
| MEWS, THE, Charing Cross, Westminster, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1732 |
| Commenced to be pulled down, 1826.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |      |
| MICHAELHAM PRIORY, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1230 |
| MICHAEL, (ST.), or VALE CASTLE, Guernsey, built, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1100 |
| Church built, 1117.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |      |
| MICHAEL, (ST.) MOUNT MONASTERY, Cornwall, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1030 |



- MIDDLEHAM CASTLE, Yorkshire, built ..... 1190
- MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, instituted ..... 1745  
Built, 1755. House of Correction finished, 1794.
- MIDDLETON ABBEY, Dorset, built ..... 938
- MILBANK, THE NEW BRIDGE at laid, May 9 ..... 1811  
It was named— "The Regent."
- MILITARY ASYLUM, THE, Chelsea, foundation of laid,  
June 19 ..... 1801
- MINERVA'S TEMPLE, at Athens, built ..... B. C. 450
- MINT, THE NEW, on Tower-hill, erected..... 1813  
The Royal Mint was formerly annexed to the Tower, and was established there before the time of Edward I.: at one time there were no less than thirty furnaces employed. From the increased population of the country, and other causes, the Government issued orders for the erection of a new Mint.
- MONTACUTE PRIORY, Somerset, built..... 1070
- MONTGOMERY CASTLE, re-built ..... 1098
- MONT ORGUEIL CASTLE, Jersey, built in ..... 1000
- MONUMENT OF LONDON, THE; see pages 113-14,  
ante.
- MOORGATE; see page 102, ante.
- MOORFIELDS; see page 114, ante.
- MORPETH CASTLE, Northumberland, built about..... 1230
- MOUNT ST. MICHAEL, on the coast of France, built ... 966  
Completed, 1070.
- MUSEUM, (THE BRITISH), purchased by Parliament ... 1788
- NATIONAL GALLERY, or (BRITISH INSTITUTION), Pall-Mall, instituted..... 1805  
In the year 1823, the beautiful Collection of pictures of Mr. Angerstein were, in consequence of his death, offered for sale: upon which, the Government judging the occurrence a fit opportunity for the formation of a National Gallery, a proposition was made to Parliament for the purchasing of the same. The proposition was met by a prompt acquiescence, and a grant of £57,000. (the price demanded for the same, comprising thirty eight pictures, by the most eminent artists) was agreed to. In the Session of 1825, a further sum of £15,000. was voted for the purchase of four pictures, in addition to those of the Angerstein. The management of this Gallery was to be entrusted to the Marquis of Stafford, Lord Farnborough, Sir George Beaumont, Sir

NATIONAL GALLERY, THE, (*continued.*)

Thomas Lawrence, to which list was added the name of the Hon. Agar Ellis, (Lord Dover) all of whom are dead.

The first donation towards the formation of this Gallery, was a picture from Sir George Beaumont, Bart. This example was quickly followed by a bequest of the valuable collection of the Rev. Holwell Carr, (thirty-two pictures in number): to which have been added twenty other paintings, by several individuals, or purchased by the Government. Amongst the contributors to this Collection, are to be added those of His Majesty George IV.: the Marquess of Stafford; the Earl of Liverpool; Lord Farnborough; G. J. Cholmondeley, Esq.; M. M. Zachary, Esq.; the Rev. Mr. Long; and W. Wilkins, Esq.

NAWORTH CASTLE, Cumberland, built ..... 1330

NEATH ABBEY, Glamorganshire, built ..... 1150

Castle built, 1090.

NETHER HALL, Essex, built ..... 1280

NETLEY ABBEY, near southampton, founded ..... 1239

According to an ancient manuscript, the first Charter to this abbey appears to have been granted by Henry III. in 1251. In it the abbey is called,—*Ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ de loco Sancti Edwardi.*” The monks of this abbey were of the Cistercian order, and originally, brought from the neighbouring monastery of Beaulieu. At its dissolution, it consisted of an abbot and twelve monks; and the net revenue of it was returned at only £100; but in the valuation of it by Pope Nicholas IV. towards the end of the 13th century, it appears that its income was only £17. In their library, Leland tells us that he found but one book—a copy of *Cicero’s Treatise on Rhetoric.*

In 1537, Netley was granted by the king to Sir William Paulet, afterwards Marquis of Winchester. After that it became the property of the Earl of Huntingdon. The abbey is now a complete ruin, nothing remaining but the bare walls. In 1833, the remains of the abbey church, or chapel, which appears to have been about 200 feet in length, by 60 in breadth, and crossed at the centre by a transept of 120 feet long. The roof of the abbey fell in about thirty or forty years ago. Near this place is a small building, called Netley Castle, erected by Henry VIII. The Rev. Mr. Bowles has given some beautiful lines on the departed greatness of this once interesting spot:—

Fallen pile! I ask not what has been thy fate;  
But when the weak winds, wafted from the main  
Through each lone arch, like spirits that complain,  
Come hollow to my ear, I meditate  
On this world’s passing pageant, and the lot  
Of those who once might proudly, in their prime,  
Have stood with giant port; till, bowed by time,  
Or injury, their ancient boast forgot,  
They might have sunk, like thee; though thus forlorn,  
They lift their head, with venerable hairs  
Besprent, majestic yet, and as in scorn  
Of mortal vanities and short-lived cares;  
E’en so dost thou, lifting thy forehead grey,  
Smile at the tempest, and time’s sweeping sway.”

NEWARK CASTLE, Nottinghamshire, built ..... 1140

NEWARK PRIORY, Surrey, built ..... 1192

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE CASTLE, built, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1081 |
| Bridge re-built, 1779.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |      |
| NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE CASTLE, built, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1340 |
| NEW CHURCH, THE, Strand, London, opened, Feb. 1.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1720 |
| NEW CHURCH, THE, Berwick-street, first stone of laid,<br>March 15 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1838 |
| The old one pulled down, 1837. New one opened, 1840.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |      |
| NEW COLLEGE, Oxford, founded .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1375 |
| NEW CUT, THE, from the River Lea to Limehouse, open-<br>ed, September 17,.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1770 |
| NEWGATE, in the Old Bailey, London, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1776 |
| Burnt by the rioters, June 6, 1780. Restored, 1781. Sessions House built,<br>1773; enlarged, 1808. Six felons made their escape from, by cutting through<br>the roof of their cells, but were re-taken, October 27, 1816. They were under<br>sentence of transportation. A terrible riot also took place among the convicts<br>here, which was quelled by threats of withholding their allowance of food,<br>August 26, 1816. |      |
| NEW ROAD, THE, from Paddington to Islington, cut ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1757 |
| The New Road from Paddington to Islington, commenced from the Edgeware-<br>road, at the west end of Water-lane, and passed through the estates of the<br>Rev. Mr. Lloyd, at Lisson-grove, Mr. Portman, the Duke of Portland, &c. &c.                                                                                                                                                                                          |      |
| NEWSTEAD ABBEY, Nottinghamshire, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1160 |
| NORHAM CASTLE, Durham, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1100 |
| NORTON PRIORY, Cheshire, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1210 |
| NORWICH CATHEDRAL, begun .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1096 |
| NOTTINGHAM CASTLE, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1068 |
| NOTRE DAME, CATHEDRAL OF.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |      |

The first Christian church which Paris possessed was built nearly on the site of the present Cathedral, and is supposed to have been built about the year 375. It was for some time the only one in the city. In or about the year 522, another was erected close beside it. This Cathedral may be considered as uniting these churches, from the circumstance of its occupying nearly the whole space upon which they had before stood. This edifice is said to have been begun about the year 1010, in the reign of Robert II.; though others assert that it was not erected until 1160. It is probable, however, that it was not commenced till after the accession of Louis's son and successor Philip II. named Philip Augustus, who occupied the throne from 1180 till 1223; and was not quite finished till the latter end of the reign of Philip VI. or the middle of the fourteenth century. The interior is 414 feet in length, by 144 in width. The roof is 102 feet high.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| NUNEATON NUNNERY, Warwickshire, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1170 |
| NUTLY ABBEY, Bucks, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1162 |
| OAKHAM CASTLE, Rutlandshire, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1162 |
| OBELISK, THE, in Blackfriars road, erected .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1761 |
| In the Mayoralty of — Crosby.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |      |
| ODIAM CASTLE, Hants, built, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1190 |
| OKEHAMPTON CASTLE, Devon, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1058 |
| OLD MANOR HOUSE, THE.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |      |
| The Old Manor House, was built in the reign of Henry VIII. This mansion stood at the top of High-street, nearly opposite the Old Church. It was pulled down in 1791.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |      |
| OLVESTON PRIORY, Lincolnshire, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1160 |
| OPERA HOUSE, THE ENGLISH, in the Strand, entirely destroyed by fire, February 16 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1830 |
| OPERA-HOUSE, THE, in the Hay-market, opened .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1704 |
| Burnt 1789, and the foundation of a new one laid, April 3, 1790: used as a play-house, September 22, 1791.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |      |
| OPERA HOUSE, THE NEW, built on the site of the Lyceum, in the Strand.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1816 |
| ORANSEY ABBEY, Scotland, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 567  |
| ORFORD CASTLE, Suffolk, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1066 |
| ORIEL COLLEGE, founded .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1337 |
| ORPHAN'S FUND, in London, began about .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1391 |
| OSYTH'S, (ST.) PRIORY, Essex, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1120 |
| OTTERY PRIORY, Devon, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1060 |
| OUTINIAN SOCIETY, instituted, July 30 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1820 |
| OXFORD CASTLE, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1074 |
| Theatre built, 1169. Library built, 1743. Hospital begun, May 4, 1772. The Town Hall of Oxford was built about the middle of the last century, principally at the expense of Thomas Romney, Esq. formerly High Steward, and representative of the city in Parliament. City Bridewell at, built, 1789, instead of the Old Prison, which was taken down in 1771. Serious disturbance at in 1209, in consequence of some dispute between the Students and the townsmen. University College founded or restored, by William of Durham, Rector of Bishop-Wearmouth, 1223. Sixty-three Students killed at, February 10, 1354, in a quarrel with the townsmen; when the Mayor of |      |



OXFORD CASTLE, (*continued.*)

the city, and Sheriff of the county were prosecuted and fined on account of the same; and in commemoration of which, the Mayor and sixty-two of the townsmen were obliged to attend St. Mary's church on every anniversary of the day, and after prayers to pay each a silver penny to the proctors of the University at the altar. This custom was kept till 1825, when the claim was relinquished. The Observatory at, completed in 1785, by Mr. Wyatt; cost £30,000. defrayed by the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe.

PADDINGTON-STREET, Mary-le-bone, built ..... 1772

PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, Pall-Mall East,  
established..... 1804

PAISLEY MONASTERY, Scotland, founded ..... 1160

PALACE, CARLTON HOUSE, pulled down ..... 1825

PANCRAS NEW CHURCH, (ST.) the first stone of,  
laid, July 1... ..... 1819

The Architect of this beautiful building, was H. Inwood, Esq.; the builder, Mr. Seabrook, who contracted to erect it for the sum of £42,223. It was consecrated on the 7th of May, 1822. The pulpit and reading-desk are formed of a part of the celebrated oak, called the Fairlop Oak.

PANTHEON, THE, at Rome, built ..... B. C. 25

PANTHEON, THE, Oxford-street, first opened, Jannary,  
27 ..... 1772

Converted to an Opera House, March, 1791; burnt down, January 14, 1792; loss estimated at £80,000. Re-built, 1795. Sold pursuant to an order of the Court of Exchequer, January 24, 1832. It was put up at £6,000. and ultimately knocked down to a Mr. Robinson for £16,000. The premises are freehold, except the front entrance, which is leasehold, and held for a term of 49 years, from 1798.

PARK, ST. JAMES'S; see page 127, ante.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, Dublin; see "FIRES," page 294.

PAUL'S, THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. built on the foundation of an old Temple of Diana ..... 6 0

Burnt, 964; re-built, 1250, having been 150 years in building; steeple fired by lightning, 1443; re-built, having been in great part burnt down, 1631; it was totally destroyed by the great fire in 1666; first stone of the present building laid, June 21, by the architect, assisted by Thomas Strong, (the master mason), and the second by Mr. Longland, 1675; finished 1710; and cost the sum of £100,000,000.; first service performed in, December 2, 1697; the ball and cross renewed, 1823. The entire length of St. Pauls, from east to west is 500 feet, and that of the proper transept 285. The breadth of the body of the church is 107 feet, and that of the transept nearly the same, The dial-plate of the clock, is nearly fifty-seven feet in circumference, or nearly twenty in diameter. The minute hand is eight feet long; and the bell which chimes the quarters, between 11 and 12,000 pounds. This bell is only tolled on the death and funeral of any member of the Royal Family, the

**PAUL'S, THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. (*continued.*)**

Bishop of London, and the Lord Mayor. Malcolm informs us, (in 1803) that the bell had been silent ever since 1790, after announcing the death of the Duke of Cumberland, the brother of George III.

The height to the top of the cross is four hundred and six feet, eight inches, and forty parts. The iron balustrade round the church-yard is three furlongs, and one-fifth. The number of rails round, is betwixt two and three thousand: and the cost of the same, above £11,000.

**PAUL'S, (ST.) SCHOOL, founded, ..... 1510**

**PEELE CASTLE, in the Isle of Man, built before ..... 1245**

**PEELE CASTLE, Lancashire, built ..... 1140**

**PEMBROKE COLLEGE, Oxford, founded ..... 620**

**PEMBROKE HALL, Cambridge, founded ..... 1343**

**PENDRAGON CASTLE, Westmoreland, destroyed ..... 1341**

Repaired, 1660.

**PENITENTIARY, THE NEW, built ..... 1816**

The Act for the erection of the New Penitentiary for convicts, at Milbank, was passed in 1812; the quadrangle of completed, and convicts removed to, in June, 1816.

**PENMON PRIORY, Anglesea, built..... 540**

**PERE LA CHAISE, THE NEW, commenced interments  
in, January 31 ..... 1833**

In the year 1832, an Act was passed "for establishing a General Cemetery for the interment of the dead in the vicinity of the Metropolis." This new place of burial is situated, at Kensall Green, on the Harrow-road. The first interment was Margaret, wife of Barnard Gregory, Esq. of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; in consequence of which, no charge was made to the family of the deceased, and they promised to erect a tablet to her memory, recording the event of the opening thereof. The service was read by the Chaplain, in the new chapel. The coffin was then lowered to its destination, by machinery, in the most solemn and impressive manner, bricked up in a vault in the presence of the mourners, and the ground left under the protection of an armed patrol, to be relieved every three hours. The place selected for the purpose of interments, consists of forty-eight acres.

**PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL, built ..... 1200**

The Cathedral of Peterborough was formerly a monastery; many of the stones of which, used in the foundation, were of such an extraordinary size, as to require eight pair of oxen to draw them. The building was reduced to ruin by the Danes in 870; when the abbot Hedda, with eighty-four of his monks were put to death, after a furious attack on the place, by the command of Earl Hubba, who, after plundering the monastery, set it on fire, when it is said to have burnt fifteen days. After this, the monastery remained uninhabited for nearly a century, during which period, part of it was used for the confinement of cattle; but in 966, its restoration was begun, under the patronage of king Edgar, by Athelwold, Bishop of Winchester; when it was again burnt down by accident in 1116. Two years after, a new foundation

**PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL, (*continued.*)**

was laid by Abbot John de Sais, or Seez, when the present structure was erected.

In 1643, the new building was attacked by the Republican soldiery, who committed dreadful excesses, destroying it even to the bare walls. All the ancient records, documents, &c. were either burnt, or torn to pieces.

The Abbey of Peterborough having been surrendered to the king, by the then Abbot, John Chambers, in 1540, was erected into a bishopric in the following year; the residence being ordered to become the Bishop's palace.

**PETER'S, (ST.) at Rome, begun ..... 1503**

St. Peter's, at Rome, began to be built by Julius II. Bramante Lazzari was the architect, and his plan was, to build the church in the form of a Greek cross. After his death, the work of finishing it was committed to Michael Angelo Buonarrotti, who continued the plan of Bramante, with respect to the Greek cross. Buonarrotti continued the work for eighteen years; but he did not live long enough to complete it. On his successor resuming the work, the original plan was departed from, by the adoption of the lengthy latin cross; the reason for this was, because it was considered necessary that the new edifice should include the whole of the site of the ancient church of Constantine! and to this circumstance is attributed the defects in the building.

The first stone of the edifice was laid by its founder in 1506: and the front was completed in 1622, during the pontificate of Pius V. the seventeenth successor of Julius. Though carried on with the greatest energy, it took the reign of eighteen Popes, *and the period of one hundred and fifteen years* to complete the temple alone! the splendid additions, &c. occupying 150 years more. The buildings, up to the year 1622, cost the see of Rome forty millions of crowns, (more than eight millions sterling); and from that date to 1784, nearly ten millions of crowns more were expended. Even to the present time, the cost to the Papal treasury is thirty thousand crowns to keep it in repair.

The whole length of the church in the inside is six hundred and fifteen feet; and the breadth in the transepts, four hundred and forty-eight. The extreme height, from the level of the piazza before the temple to the apex of the cross, is about four hundred and sixty feet, or nearly one-fourth as high again as St. Paul's, London.

In the masonry of this church, &c. &c. several quarries must have been exhausted, vast quantities of stone having been used below the surface of the ground.

**PETERHOUSE COLLEGE, Cambridge, founded ..... 1257**

PEVENSEY, or PEMSEY, Sussex, built by the Romans.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, Blackfriars road, established in ..... 1800

PHYSICIANS' COLLEGE, London, founded..... 1519

PHYSICIANS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF, Pall-Mall, founded ..... 1523

PHYSIC GARDENS, of Cambridge, Chelsea, and Oxford, see page 131, ante.

PIAZZA FOUNTAIN NAVONA, at Rome, built ..... 1680



**PICTON CASTLE**, Pembrokeshire, built before the Conquest.

This castle was entire in 1814.

**PLASHEY CASTLE**, Essex, built by the Romans.**POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, THE**, established ... 1808

This Institution was established for the advancement of Practical Science, &c.

The principal object of the Directors of this Institution, being to demonstrate those sound and important principles, upon which all science is based, and the different processes adopted in the most useful Arts and Manufactures. A building sufficiently capacious has been erected, and its public entrance is at No. 309, Regent-street; the building is 320 feet in depth; and includes the mansion, 5, Cavendish-square. The interior consists of a hall, which is 45 feet long by 40 in width, devoted to manufactures of various descriptions, viz.:—Letter-press Printing,—the business of an Optician,—a glass furnace,—Workshop of an Ivory Turner,—Weaving by Power Looms,—a rolling Steam Engine,—economical Cooking by Gas,—a Forge,—Two Steam Engine Boilers, &c. &c.

**PONTEFRAC**T, or **POMFRET CASTLE**, Yorkshire, built ..... 1069**PORCHESTER CASTLE**, Hampshire, built by the Romans.**POST OFFICE, THE NEW**, St. Martin's-le-Grand, completed..... 1829

In 1815, an Act of Parliament was passed, which authorized certain Commissioners to make choice of a piece of ground for the erection of the New Post Office. It was some time before the ground was sufficiently clear for the laying of the first stone, which did not take place until May, 1824. On the 23rd of September, 1829, fourteen years after the passing of the Act of Parliament, the new building was completed and opened for public business. Over the centre portico is the inscription,—“GEORGE QUARTO REGE, MDCCCXXIX.” The building is 389 feet long, 130 wide, and 64 high.

There is not any regular account in existence, which states the revenue of the Post Office of England, later than 1724. In that year the net income of the institution was £96,339. Its progress since, stated at intervals of five years, has been as follows, viz.:—

|                | £.      |             | £.        |
|----------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| In 1729, ..... | 92,307  | 1784, ..... | 126,513   |
| 1734, .....    | 91,701  | 1789, ..... | 318,610   |
| 1739, .....    | 97,250  | 1794, ..... | 463,003   |
| 1744, .....    | 85,114  | 1799, ..... | 733,150   |
| 1749, .....    | 88,323  | 1804, ..... | 952,893   |
| 1754, .....    | 97,365  | 1809, ..... | 1,213,049 |
| 1759, .....    | 86,095  | 1814, ..... | 1,532,153 |
| 1764, .....    | 116,182 | 1819, ..... | 1,528,538 |
| 1769, .....    | 164,760 | 1824, ..... | 1,588,672 |
| 1774, .....    | 164,077 | 1829, ..... | 1,509,347 |
| 1779, .....    | 139,248 | 1832, ..... | 1,547,132 |

The following is the amount of Postages collected in some of the principal trading cities and towns of the United Kingdom in the years 1831, and 1832, viz.:—

|                  | 1831. | £.      | 1832. | £       |
|------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| In London, ..... |       | 628,641 |       | 637,178 |
| Birmingham ..... |       | 29,864  |       | 28,684  |
| Bristol, .....   |       | 36,670  |       | 33,887  |



POST OFFICE, THE, LONDON. (*continued.*)

|                 | 1831.   | £.    | 1832.  | £. |
|-----------------|---------|-------|--------|----|
| Hull .....      | 15,030  | ..... | 14,603 |    |
| Leeds .....     | 20,963  | ..... | 20,315 |    |
| Liverpool ..... | 70,974  | ..... | 70,018 |    |
| Manchester..... | 52,320  | ..... | 53,449 |    |
| Sheffield.....  | 11,161  | ..... | 11,026 |    |
| Edinburgh ..... | 42,621  | ..... | 42,758 |    |
| Glasgow .....   | 35,641  | ..... | 35,754 |    |
| Dublin .....    | 101,529 | ..... | 80,610 |    |
| Cork .....      | 10,769  | ..... | 11,511 |    |

POWIS CASTLE, Montgomeryshire, built... 1110

POWDERHAM CASTLE, Devonshire, built, ..... 970

PUTNEY BRIDGE, built ..... 1726

PYRAMIDS IN EGYPT, built, ..... B. C. 1430

PYTHAGORAS'S SCHOOL, Cambridge, built ..... 1092

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Oxford, founded ..... 1340

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Cambridge, founded ..... 1448

RABY CASTLE, Durham, built..... 1020

RADCLIFFE LIBRARY, began ..... 1737

This Library was founded by Dr. Radcliffe, a distinguished Physician, who bequeathed £40,000. for the erection of the building, £100. per annum for the purchase of books, and £150. per annum for the Librarian. The building was designed and executed by Gibbs, of Aberdeen. It was opened April 13, 1749.

RAINE'S CHARITY, commenced ..... 1720

RAMSEY ABBEY, Huntingdonshire, built ..... 969

RANZA CASTLE, Arran Isle, Scotland, built before ..... 1380

RATHBONE PLACE, began to be erected in ..... 1720

The erection of Rathbone Place, was commenced by Captain Rathbone, who died in 1721.

RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, Yorkshire, built ..... 1030

READING ABBEY, founded ..... 1130

RECVLVER ABBEY, Kent, built..... 669

RESTORMEL CASTLE, Cornwall, built ..... 1100

RHEIMS CATHEDRAL, built ..... 840

**RHUDLAND CASTLE**, in Wales, built before the Conquest.

Re-built, 1063. Repaired, 1281.

**RIALTO, THE**, at Venice, built ..... 1570

**RICHBOROUGH CASTLE**, Kent, built by the Romans.

**RICHMOND BRIDGE**, Surrey, begun to be built, August 23 ..... 1774

Finished, 1777: Palace built, 1498.

**RICHMOND CASTLE**, Yorkshire.

The town of Richmond dates its origin, shortly after the Norman invasion. The Saxon noble, Earl Edwin, possessed that part of the country in which Richmond is situated; and, on the invasion of William the Conqueror, he became a determined opposer of the invaders of his country. He made two unsuccessful attempts to recover it; on the failure of the first, he received a pardon: but on the suppression of the second, he was betrayed by those in whom he confided, and slain. The assassins, in the hope of obtaining a reward for this exploit, cut off his head, and bore it in triumph to William, who, instead of bestowing any mark of approbation of the transaction, burst into tears, and commanded the banishment of the perpetrators from the kingdom. The domains of the Earl were afterwards bestowed on one of the Conqueror's followers, Alan, Count of Bretagne, to whom he also some time after gave his daughter in marriage. By this gift, the Count became the possessor of two hundred manors and townships; and in order to protect himself and his property from the enraged population around, he built the Castle of Richmond.

After the death of Alan, the property descended to his son-in-law, having no children by his wife. After been inherited by various families, it was erected into a Dukedom by Henry VIII. in favour of his natural son, by the daughter of Sir John Blount, who died in 1535, at the age of seventeen. The Dukedom came to the present family, in the reign of Charles II. and also the Castle of Richmond.

Leland, who saw it in 1534, mentions it in his 'Itinerary,' as having greatly fallen to decay. It had not been inhabited from the year 1485, when it came into the possession of the Crown, by the accession of Henry VII. who was previously Earl of Richmond. This noble building occupies about six acres of ground. [Ruined and desolate as it now appears, Richmond Castle was, when seen by the Compiler, in 1817, still majestic and imposing.]

**RIPPON MONASTERY**, Yorkshire, built ..... 677

**RIVAULX ABBEY**, Yorkshire, built ..... 1132

**ROCHE ABBEY**, Yorkshire, built ....., ..... 1147

**ROCHESTER BRIDGE**, built ..... 1392

Repaired, 1744, and palisadoed with new iron rails. Cathedral built, 610. Repaired, 1080. Castle built, 1070.

**ROCKINGHAM CASTLE**, Northamptonshire, built ..... 1070

**ROLL'S CHAPEL**, Chancery-lane, London, built..... 1232

Master's house built, 1717,

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| ROMAN HIGHWAYS made in Britain .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 415  |
| ROTHSAY CASTLE, Isle of Bute, Scotland, built before .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1263 |
| ROUND TOWERS, in Ireland, built about .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 838  |
| They were called Clochtheach, or House of the Bell, and were built by the Danes, or Ostmen.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |      |
| ROYAL SOCIETY, Somerset Place, incorporated .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1663 |
| ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Somerset Place .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1768 |
| ROYAL INSTITUTION, 21, Albemarle Street, incorporated .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1800 |
| Enlarged by Act of Parliament, 1810.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |      |
| ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Tenterden-street, instituted .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1822 |
| ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, 2, Parliament-street .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1823 |
| RUMSEY ABBEY, Hants, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 972  |
| RUSSELL INSTITUTION, Great Coram-street, Russell-square, instituted .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1808 |
| SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, the foundation of laid, April 28 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1220 |
| The founder died in 1229; when the building was carried on by his successors in the see—Bingham, de Yorke, and Giles de Bridport, by the last of whom it was brought to a close about the year 1260. The upper part of the tower, with the spire, were added afterwards; and, (adds Mr. Button), probably in the time of Bishop Robert de Wyvile, who occupied the see from 1329 to 1375. After the Cathedral had been begun, and the Bishop, Clergy, and tenantry had built houses, Henry III. granted them a Charter, which declared New Salisbury, (or Sarisbury) a free city; giving them permission to enclose it with walls and ditches, from the incursions of robbers, and all other hostile attacks. |      |
| SALTWOOD CASTLE, Kent, built by the Romans.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |      |
| SAMPSON'S, (ST.) CHURCH, Guernsey, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1111 |
| SANDAL CASTLE, Yorkshire, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1317 |
| SANFORD CASTLE, Dorset, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1540 |
| SANDOWN CASTLE, Kent, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1539 |
| SANDGATE CASTLE, Kent, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1540 |
| SANDWICH BRIDGE, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1756 |

- SAVIOUR'S, (ST.) CHURCH**, Southwark, built ..... 1098
- SAVOY PALACE, THE**, in the Strand, London, built ... 1245  
It was converted to an Hospital in 1549. Burnt down, March 2, 1776. The ruins of, pulled down for the erection of the Waterloo Bridge.
- SAWLEY ABBEY**, Yorkshire, built ..... 1147
- SCARBOROUGH CASTLE**, built ..... 1140  
It was built by William Earl of Albemarle and Holderness. King Henry II. with a view of curbing the power of his nobility, ordered the demolition of most of the places of strength which had previously been built in all parts of the kingdom; but the uncommon strength and position of Scarborough Castle, instead of being destroyed, was ordered by him to be preserved as the property of the crown; and it has ever since remained one of the royal castles, being occupied by a small garrison, consisting of a few invalids, but who are accommodated in barracks of modern erection. This castle was afterwards considerably enlarged by Richard II.
- SCHOOL, THE EASTERN NATIONAL**, St. Mary-le-bone, instituted..... 1824  
This School will hold 500 children.
- SCONE ABBEY**, near Perth, founded..... 1114  
Burnt by the populace at the Reformation, 1599, and afterwards re-built; Charles II. was the last king crowned in the Kirk; all the Scottish monarchs having been crowned in this Abbey. Made the residence of the Count de Artois, of France, in 1798.
- SEVERUS'S WALL**, built in the North of England..... 203
- SEWDLEY CASTLE**, Gloucestershire, built..... 1442
- SHADWELL POLICE OFFICE**, removed to High-street, Mary-le-bone ..... 1821  
It was removed by Act of Parliament, from Shadwell to High-street, Lord Sidmouth being Secretary of State at the time; it was opened for the transacting of business, July 16, 1821.
- SHAKSPEARE'S MONUMENT**, in Westminster Abbey, erected ..... 1741
- SHAP MONASTERY**, Westmorland, founded..... 1189
- SHERBORNE CASTLE**, Dorset, built ..... 1107
- SHREWSBURY-ABBAY**, Salop, built ..... 1033  
Castle built, 1084.
- SION ABBEY**, Middlesex, built ..... 1414
- SION COLLEGE**, London Wall, built ..... 1624
- SIMPSON'S HOSPITAL**, Dublin, for Blind and Gouty Men, established, and built, ..... 1780



- SIX-CLERK'S OFFICE, Chancery-lane, London, built ... 1776
- SKIPTON CASTLE, Yorkshire, built about ..... 1070
- SMALL-POX HOSPITAL, St. Pancras, instituted, September 26 ..... 1746
- SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES. and COMMERCE, Adelphi, instituted ... 1753
- SOCIETY FOR THE HOUSELESS POOR, in London, founded, January 14..... 1820
- SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, London, built ..... 1549  
 Pulled down, 1776, and began to be re-built in its present state:—first Exhibition at, May 1, 1780:—the Navy Office, Pipe Office, Victualling Office, and other Public Offices, removed into it in 1788:—the terrace fell down, December 26, 1788:—had £306,134. and 9½*d.* granted by Parliament to defray the expense of its erection to the year 1788:—£1,500 in addition, in 1798: and £2,550. in 1801.
- SOMERTON CASTLE, near Newark, Lincolnshire, built . 1305
- SORBONNE, THE, at Paris, founded ..... 1250
- SOUTHWARK BRIDGE, first stone of laid, May 23 ..... 1815  
 Opened, March 25, 1819.
- SOUTHWARK LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, founded ..... 1840  
 The foundation stone of a new building for the accommodation of this body was laid in the borough road in the presence of a numerous company. Mr. H. Kemble, M. P. for Surrey, performed the masonic office, and delivered a suitable address. Alderman Humphrey, M. P., Dr. Southwood Smith, and the Rev. Mr. Horton, Rector of the parish, also attended and took part in the proceedings.
- SOUTHWELL PALACE, Newark, Nottinghamshire, built 1518
- STADTHOUSE; see page 315, ante.
- STAFFORD CASTLE, built ..... 1070
- STAINES, NEW BRIDGE at, opened April 23 ..... 1832  
 William IV. and Queen Adelaide, were present at the ceremony.
- STATUE, THE, OF WM. DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, erected in Cavendish-square, by Chew, ..... 1770  
 Erected at the expense of General Sir William Strobe. In 1783, it was re-gilt, at the expense of the Princess Amelia.  
 General Strobe also erected, in 1799, a handsome Corinthian pillar and pedestal, upwards of 20 feet high, commemorative of the Naval Victories of

# STATUE OF WM. DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, (*continued.*)

Great Britain: and supporting a statue of George III. with the following inscription on the front:—

“ Sacred to British Glory, and the heroes  
of its Empire;  
Who aided by the Almighty  
have carried their victorious arms  
throughout every region  
of the earth;  
liberating mankind  
from the Atheistical principles,  
unjust usurpations,  
and tyrannical subjugation  
of rapacious France,  
restoring due subordination, felicity, and  
civilization throughout  
Europe.”

---

*On the right-hand Square.*

“ In this memorable year,  
on the 4th of May, 1799,  
Seringapatam was taken by storm,  
and the perfidious Tippoo Saib  
slain in his capital,  
by the English forces under General Harris;  
the territory of Mysore,  
and port of Mangalore,  
annexed to the Eastern dominions  
of Great Britain;  
and quiet and security restored  
to that quarter of the  
Globe.”

---

*On the left-hand Square.*

“ In memory  
of the achievements of Admirals  
Lords Hawke, Rodney, Howe, Hood,  
Bridport, St. Vincent, Nelson, Duncan,  
Sir John Borlase Warren,  
Sir Sidney Smith, and Mitchell,  
who in different actions with the  
Spanish, French, and Dutch,  
took the Admirals of each nation;  
captured, sunk, and destroyed,  
above one thousand of their ships  
annihilating their fleets and commerce,  
and ascertained and maintained  
under the Divine Providence,  
the Empire of Great Britain over the  
Globe.”

---

*On the Back Square.*

“ Stet columna  
in secula stet  
magis floreant res Britannicæ;

STATUE OF W<sup>M</sup>. DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, (*continued.*)

sic sperat precat  
 Edw. Aug. Stratford,  
 Comes de Aldborough, de Ormond super,  
 Vicecomes Amiens,  
 Baro de Battinglass, &c. &c. &c.  
 Qui  
 regnante Georgio Tertio,  
 sub auspiciis Dei Omnipotentis  
 annque Salustis, 1799,  
 posuit."

The foundation of the pillar having given way, the whole was taken down about 1805.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD CHAPEL consecrated ..... 1814

ST. MARY-LE-BONE GENERAL DISPENSARY, in-  
 stituted ..... 1785

## ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS, CHURCH OF.

St. Martin's parish was formerly of very great extent, and comprehended the whole space, (the parishes of St. John's and St. Margaret's excepted) from the banks of the river, to St. Giles's, and from Somerset House, in the east, and to Hyde Park and Chelsea, in the west. Various alterations have taken place:—viz. the erection of St. Paul, Covent Garden, in 1645: that of St. Anne's, Westminster, in 1678: that of St. James's, in 1685: and that of St. George's, Hanover-square in 1724. The parish of St. Martin is now comparatively a small district, consisting of some streets in the immediate neighbourhood of the church; from Waterloo bridge to Charing Cross, and a continuation of the same line to the West-end of Pall-Mall. It also includes the Green Park, with part of St. James's, being the only fields within the boundaries of the same remaining.

Little is known of this district, than that it contained a chapel so early as the beginning of the thirteenth century, and that in the middle of the fourteenth, it was erected into a parish. The church had long before gone to ruin, and re-built in the reign of Henry VIII.; was greatly enlarged in 1607, by the addition of a chancel, at the expense of Prince Henry, son of James I. and several of the nobility. This building too went to decay, was taken down in 1721, and the foundation stone of the present structure laid, March 19th, 1722, by the Bishop of Salisbury, with great ceremony, on the site of the former one. According to the Latin inscription over the front portico, it is described as being finished in 1726; and that it was consecrated October 20, in the same year. The expense was nearly £37,000.; of which, £33,450. was raised, by Act of Parliament, by rates, and voluntary contributions. The King gave 100 guineas to be distributed among the workmen, and £1,500. for the purchasing an organ; but the original instrument has long since given place to another. The steeple has an excellent peal of bells, and the cost for re-casting the same, amounted to £1,264. The celebrated Nell Gwynn was interred in the burial ground of this parish; and it is said, left a sum of money for a weekly entertainment to the ringers, which they still enjoy.

"The newspapers of 1724," according to Malcolm, in his "Londinum Redivivum," mentions the refusal of £500. from a lady who would have given that sum towards enriching the altar-piece."

In grandeur, St. Martin's church is accounted next to St. Paul's Cathedral. It was erected by Gibbs, a native of Scotland. The spire is also reckoned one of the most beautiful in London. The length of the church is 140 feet, its breadth 60, and its height 45.

The Palace of St. James's being accounted within the bounds of this parish,

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, (*concluded*.)

it is, consequently, the proper parish church of the Royal Family, their seats being provided accordingly for them and their household on each side of the altar: and George III. used to attend here occasionally. The admiralty is also in this parish: and on that account it is customary for naval victories to be first announced by the bells of this church. On the day of the consecration of this church, "the Lords of the Admiralty," says Malcolm, "presented to the parish a grand Standard of England, thirty feet long, and fourteen broad, to be displayed on the steeple, during the public rejoicings; but it was blown to rags on the first day it was hoisted, August 1, 1726, the anniversary of the accession of George I.

The late burial ground of St. Martin's Church was removed, 1830. The present Catacombs of erected, 1831. Consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London.

STONE, the first, of the OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,  
Charing-Cross, laid,..... 1831

The first stone of this building was laid, June 29, 1831, by His Grace the Duke of Richmond, Post-Master General.

STRAND BRIDGE, THE, first stone of, laid, October 11 1815

Opened to the public by a grand procession, the name having been changed to Waterloo Bridge, in honour of the Duke of Wellington, June 18, 1817.

STRASBURGH CATHEDRAL, begun in the viiith. century.

The present Cathedral was begun by the French king, Pepin le Bref, and finished by his son and successor, Charlemagne. Destroyed in the war which followed the death of the Emperor Otho III. in 1002. Their restoration commenced in 1015, by Bishop Werinnaire, or Werner, by whom the work was continued with great spirit till his death, in 1028, 100,000 men being employed; the body was not completed till 1275. The first stone of the present spire laid, May 25, 1277, by Bishop Conrad de Lichtenberg. Steinbach, the master builder, died 1318. Succeeded by his son John, who superintended the work till his death in 1339. Spire finished, 1438, having been in hand 161 years. Brought to a conclusion by John Hülz, who survived its completion till 1449. Clock of begun, 1571; finished June 24, 1574.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON MONASTERY, built ..... 1075

STRATFORD PLACE, St. Mary-le-bone, built ..... 1774

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, built ..... 1110

SUNDAY SCHOOL, THE, at Camberwell, established ... 1800

SURGEONS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF, Lincoln's Inn-  
fields, Chartered in ..... 1800

SYDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE, Cambridge, founded ... 1113

TAMWORTH CASTLE, Warwickshire, built,..... 914

TAVISTOKE MONASTERY, Devon, built ..... 961



# TEMPLE, THE, London, founded by the Knights Templars ..... 1185

The Middle Temple hall built, 1572; their present church built, 1240. (For a further account of "The Templars," see page 186, ante,

The Temple Church fittings were sold by auction, by Mr. Hammond, by order of the Honourable the Benchers of the Inner and Middle Temples. The various articles put up for sale attracted the attention of the collectors of rare and curious articles: the fittings consisted of magnificent carvings and decorations in oak, in the style of the celebrated Gibbons. The matchless ornaments of the noble organ, and the splendidly carved altar, executed according to the Corinthian and Tuscan orders, were objects of peculiar attraction. The sale took place in the dining-hall of the Inner Temple.

# TEMPLE BAR, built ..... 1672

Temple Bar is now the only remaining city gate; after the great fire of London, two strong gates were erected, of the Corinthian Order, which used, formerly, to be shut at night, and guarded by watchmen. Over the gateway, fronting the city, in niches, are the effigies in stone, of Queen Elizabeth, and king James I. with the king's arms over the key-stone of the gate. On the west side, fronting the city of Westminster, in niches, are the figures of Charles I. and II. Formerly the heads of those executed for rebellion used to be fixed over the same. The gate was built by Sir C. Wren. The shutting the gate every night is now done away, excepting on the visit of a King or Queen to the city, who are not admitted therein until a pursuivant has knocked, and permission granted by the Lord Mayor. In 1795, the propriety of taking down this gate was strongly urged; the intended demolition, however, was abandoned. The State has now ceased the exhibitions at Temple Bar. The last heads placed there, were those of some of the individuals who suffered after the Rebellion of 1745. Horace Walpole, in one of his letters, dated August 16, 1746, says,—“I have been this morning at the Tower, and passed under the new heads at Temple Bar, where people “make a trade of letting spy-glasses at a halfpenny a look.” These heads were removed at the commencement of the present century. They were sometimes allowed to bleach for years in the sun and rain, when at last the wind would blow one down into the street. Mention is also made, that the head of Counsellor Laver, as he used to be called, who was executed for High Treason at Tyburn, May 17, 1723, was the same. It was picked up by Mr. John Pearce, an attorney, a gentleman who resided in the neighbourhood.

# TENBY CASTLE, Pembrokeshire, built ..... 1079

# TETBURY CHURCH, Gloucestershire, re-built ..... 1781

This church was rebuilt at the expense of £3,658. 16s.: and the pavement and pews cost £1000. 17s. additional. Opened, October, 1781.

# TEWKESBURY ABBEY, Gloucestershire, built..... 1102

# THEOBALD'S HOUSE, Herts, pulled down ..... 1765

# THESEUS' TEMPLE, at Athens, built ..... B. C. 428

# THETFORD MONASTERY, founded ..... 1103

# THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, (ST.) Southwark, founded ..... 1553

# THORNBURY CASTLE, Gloucestershire, built ..... 1510

# THORNEY ABBEY, Cambridgeshire, built ..... 972

THORNTON COLLEGE, Lincolnshire, built ..... 1174

TILBURY FORT; see page 190, ante.

TILTEY ABBEY, Essex, built ..... 1152

TINTERN ABBEY, Monmouthshire, built ..... 1131

Founded by Walter de Clare, grand-son of Walter Fitzosbert, Earl of Ew. It was filled by a colony of Cistercians, or White Monks. These Cistercians made their first appearance in England about 1128, and established themselves at Waverley, in Surrey, when, having obtained a footing, they spread rapidly, so much so, that, in the 26th of Henry VIII. the number of abbies of that order alone, amounted to seventy-five, thirty-six of which were included amongst the greater monasteries. There were also twenty-six nunneries of the same. This abbey is supposed to have been the oldest of that Order. At its dissolution, it contained but thirteen monks: and its rental, according to Dugdale, amounted to no more than £132 1s. 4d.; but Speed says it was £256 11s. 6d. After the Reformation, it was granted by the Crown to Henry, second Earl of Worcester, ancestor of the present Duke of Beaufort.

The church was erected some time after the monastery. According to William of Worcester, the monks celebrated their first mass in the new church in 1268; but it has been conjectured, that at that time, only part of the building could have been erected. Tintern Abbey has been the theme of several poetical effusions.

TOWER OF LONDON, THE, built by WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

The foundation of the Tower of London, according to record, was marked out, and that part of the building, called "The White Tower," erected by William the Conqueror, in the year 1076, with a view, no doubt, to secure to himself and his followers, a safe retreat, in case of any surprise from the English while he was employed in settling the government of his new conquests. The death of the Conqueror in 1088, about twelve years after this fortress was begun, put a stop to the progress of the work for a while, and left the completion of it to William Rufus, son to William the Conqueror, who in 1096, surrounded it with walls, and fortified it with a broad and deep ditch; since his time, indeed, the number of buildings within the walls has been gradually and greatly increased, so that it seems now rather a town, than a fortress.

TIVERTON CASTLE, Devonshire, built ..... 1110

TRAJAN'S PILLAR, erected in Rome... ..... 114

It is built of white marble, and was formerly surmounted by a statue of the Emperor: in the place of which, that of the Apostle Peter has been substituted. The height, including the statue, is 124 English feet, and consists only of thirty-three blocks of marble. It is ascended by a staircase: and there are forty-three loop-holes for the admission of light.

TRAJAN'S PIAZZA, built at Rome, in..... 100

TREMATON CASTLE, Cornwall, built before the Conquest; it was entire, in ..... 1817

TRINITY HOUSE, London, founded..... 1515

Incorporated, 1685. Built on Tower-hill, 1795.

|                                                               |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| TRINITY COLLEGE, Cambridge, founded .....                     | 1536 |
| The bust of Sir Isaac Newton erected in, July 5, 1755.        |      |
| TRINITY COLLEGE, Oxford, founded .....                        | 1555 |
| TRINITY HALL, Cambridge, founded .....                        | 1350 |
| TUILLERIES, in Paris, built .....                             | 1577 |
| TUNBRIDGE CASTLE, built .....                                 | 1090 |
| Priory built, 1094.                                           |      |
| TUPHOLME PRIORY, near Lincoln, built .....                    | 1160 |
| TYCHFELD ABBEY, Hampshire, built .....                        | 1232 |
| TYNEMOUTH CASTLE and PRIORY, Northumber-<br>land, built ..... | 700  |
| VAL DE GRACE, in Paris, built .....                           | 1666 |
| VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY, Denbighshire, built .....                 | 1200 |
| VAUXHALL BRIDGE, first stone of laid, May 9 .....             | 1811 |
| Completed, 1815; opened July 25, 1817.                        |      |
| VERSAILLES PALACE, France, began .....                        | 1687 |
| Finished in 1708.                                             |      |
| ULVERSCROFT PRIORY, Leicestershire, built.....                | 1167 |

## UPNOR CASTLE.

Built by Queen Elizabeth, in the third year of her reign, for the defence of the river. In the reign of Charles II. in June, 1677, the Dutch, under the famous Admiral De Ruyter, suddenly appeared at the mouth of the Thames during a protracted negotiation, and detached his Vice-Admiral, Van Ghent, with seventeen of his lighter ships, and eight fire-ships, to sail up the Medway. Van Ghent took the fort of Sheerness with little difficulty, and having destroyed the stores, made dispositions to proceed up the river. Monk, Duke of Albemarle, made every effort which the sudden surprise would admit of. He sunk several ships in the Channel of the river, and drew a chain across, behind which he placed the Unity, the Matthias, and Charles the Fifth, three large men of war that had just been taken from the Dutch, who were advancing very fast, and having the advantage of wind and tide, passed through the sunken ships and broke the chain. The ships that guarded it were in a moment in a blaze; and Van Ghent continued to advance with six men of war, and fire ships until he came opposite Upnor Castle; but he met with so warm a reception from Major Scott, the Commandant of the Castle, and Sir Edward Spragge, who directed the battery on the opposite shore, that he was obliged to sheer off; but on their return, they burnt the Royal Oak, the Great James, and the Loyal London.

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| WADHAM COLLEGE, Oxford, founded .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1613 |
| WALMER CASTLE, Kent, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1539 |
| WALSINGHAM PRIORY, Norfolk, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1070 |
| WALTHAM ABBEY, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1062 |
| WALTHAM CROSS, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1292 |
| This Cross was another of the fifteen erected by Edward I. in memory of his affectionate wife, Eleanor of Castile, in the places where her corpse rested for the night, on its way for interment in Westminster Abbey, where it was buried, in the chapel of king Edward the Confessor.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |      |
| WALTON BRIDGE, erected .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1747 |
| Re-built, 1786.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |      |
| WARDEN MONASTERY, Bedfordshire, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1136 |
| WARWICK CASTLE, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 912  |
| Re-built, 1072.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |      |
| WELCH HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn-lane, London, erected .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1772 |
| WELLS CATHEDRAL, built.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 704  |
| WELNOCK ABBEY, Salop, built .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1081 |
| Monastery built, 680.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |      |
| WESTERN NATIONAL SCHOOL, THE, Mary-le-bone, erected .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1824 |
| The School-rooms of this Institution are capable of accommodating 600 children, viz:—350 boys, and 250 girls.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |      |
| WESTHAM ABBEY, Essex, founded .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1154 |
| WESTMALLING ABBEY, Kent, founded .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 944  |
| WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, began, September 13 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1738 |
| First stone of laid, January 29, 1738: centre arch finished, March 3, 1741: last arch, August, 1746: pier sunk and repaired, September 1, 1747: opened for passengers, November 17, 1750, and cost £426,650.: it was defrayed by Parliament.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |      |
| WESTMINSTER COLLEGE, founded by Queen Elizabeth .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1590 |
| WESTMINSTER ABBEY, built by Ethelbert of Kent ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 914  |
| Built on the spot where stood the Temple of Apollo.—Repaired by king Edgar, 969. Raised to its present pre-eminence by Edward the Confessor, 1065. William the Conqueror crowned in, 1066; and in this abbey, with the exception of Edward V. every Prince who has reigned in England, during the nearly eight centuries that have since elapsed. It is supposed to have been the first built in the form of a cross, and received no addition till the reign of Henry III, when the eastern portion of the edifice was taken down, and re- |      |



WESTMINSTER ABBEY, (*continued.*)

built in a style of greater magnificence, succeeding monarchs continuing it. Here is preserved the famous stone, brought from Scone, in Scotland, by Edward I. in 1296, and upon which our kings have since been crowned. Constituted a Cathedral, December 17, 1540, with a Bishop, Dean, twelve prebendaries, and other inferior officers. The new Bishop was Thomas Thirleby, then Dean of the Chapel Royal. The annual revenue was £4000. at that period. Bishop Thirleby surrendered the new bishopric to Edward VI. March 29, 1550, when it was soon afterwards united to London. Part of the possessions of St. Peter's Cathedral (the real title of Westminster Abbey) were taken for the repairs of St. Paul's Cathedral, and hence arose the proverb of—"robbing Peter to pay Paul." The rose window re-built, 1722, and forms a circle of thirty-two feet in diameter. [The corresponding circular window, in the south transept, was newly built in 1814]; towers built, 1732; and north porch repaired, 1750.

Laurence, abbot of Westminster, applied to Pope Alexander III. for permission to use the mitre, ring, and gloves, distinguishing marks of the episcopal dignity. He died before the consent was obtained; and his successor, Walter, enjoyed the first fruits of the request; upon which, mitred Abbots came to sit in Parliament, as well as Bishops, and enjoyed every honour to which Bishops, as lords of Parliament, were entitled. The last Abbot who sat in Parliament was John Fackenheim, the only ecclesiastic of his rank, and who appeared in the first Parliament of Queen Elizabeth in 1558, he taking the lowest place on the Bishops' bench; but the most famous of these Abbots was John Islip. King Henry VIth's. treasury here, was robbed to the amount of £100,000. which had been laid up for the service of the Scottish wars, in 1303. The abbot, and forty-eight monks, were committed to the Tower on suspicion; and although they protested their innocence, twelve of them were kept two years in prison, being discharged in 1305.

In 1643, in the month of July, says Dr. Ryves, in his '*Mercurius Rusticus*,'—some soldiers of the Parliamentary army, *quartered* in the abbey-church, broke the rail about the altar, burnt it, pulled down the organ, pawned the pipes at several alehouses, ate, drank, and smoked tobacco round the communion table, and committed various beastly atrocities!

A grand selection of sacred music was performed here, in commemoration of Handel, May 26, and four following days, in 1784, the instrumental band amounting to 513, and, on the third day, it was increased to 535; the number present on each day, was estimated at from three to four thousand, and the receipts amounted to £12,736. 12s. 10d.

Another of these Festivals took place in 1785, under the same patronage and direction as before; the band was on this occasion increased, by the addition of more than 100 performers; but the receipts were less, although the expenses were diminished. In 1786, the festival was again repeated, when the band amounted to 741 individuals. The receipts on this occasion came within £400. of those of 1784. Another Grand Festival took place in 1787, when the band amounted to 825, including the principal singers, 25 in number. On this occasion the receipts were £14,042. In the two succeeding years, there was no renewal, on account of the state of health of George III. In 1790, and 1791, they were renewed, and the number of performers increased to 1667; and though tolerably well attended, the demand for tickets was nothing near so great as on former occasions. At the last of these Festivals, Haydn, the celebrated composer, was present, being his first visit to this country.

The Abbey of Westminster was very much Damaged by fire, July 7, 1803.—Complete repair of begun, 1810.—Westminster Hall, built by William Rufus, 1098.—Re-built, 1399, by Richard II.—Repaired, 1748.—Slated, 1750.—Beautified and repaired, 1782.—Went through a general repair in 1802, at the expense of £13,000.—Infirmary instituted, 1720.—Lying-in Hospital instituted, 1765.—Palace built, 1098.—Burnt, 1298.—Again, 1540. School founded, 1070. Again by Queen Elizabeth, 1560.

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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| WETHERHALL PRIORY, Cumberland, built .....                                                                        | 1086 |
| WEVERLEY ABREY, in Surrey, built .....                                                                            | 1128 |
| WERMOUTH CASTLE, built .....                                                                                      | 1539 |
| WHALLEY ABBEY, Lancashire, built .....                                                                            | 1178 |
| WHIGMORE CASTLE, Herefordshire, built .....                                                                       | 1075 |
| WHITECROSS STREET PRISON, first stone of laid,<br>July 5 .....                                                    | 1813 |
| Completed, 1815.                                                                                                  |      |
| WHITEHALL PALACE, Westminster, built.....                                                                         | 1545 |
| Whitehall was built by Cardinal Wolsey. Damaged by fire, 1690. Gateway pulled down, and carried to Windsor, 1746. |      |
| WHITBY MONASTERY, Yorkshire, founded .....                                                                        | 1075 |
| WHOREWELL NUNNERY, built .....                                                                                    | 979  |
| WINCHCOMB MONASTERY, Gloucestershire, founded                                                                     | 800  |
| WINCHELSEA MONASTERY, built.....                                                                                  | 1310 |
| Castle built, 1543.                                                                                               |      |
| WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL, completed.....                                                                              | 1093 |
| WINDSOR CASTLE, built .....                                                                                       | 1365 |

This magnificent Castle which crowns the eminence on which it stands, is associated with some of the most interesting occurrences and persons in the history of this country. Here has been witnessed the pomp of chivalry, and its courts have rang with the feasts and tournaments of the Edwards and Henries. Kings were born here,—and here they are buried; and after every change of fashion and opinion, it still remains the residence of the sovereign of England. Sir John Denham, in his Poem of ‘Cooper’s Hill,’ thus speaks of Windsor Castle in his time:—

“Such seems thy gentle height, made only proud  
To be the basis of that pompous load,  
Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears  
But Atlas only which supports the spheres.”

It is doubtful whether in the time of William the Conqueror, or his son Rufus, it was used as a residence; but it was certainly a military post. In 1105 and 1107, Henry I. held his court there; and, according to the Saxon Chronicle, kept the festival of Whitsuntide there in 1110. In the time of king Stephen, as stated in Holingshed’s Chronicle, the Castle was esteemed the second fortress in the kingdom. Henry II. and his son held two Parliaments there. Upon the news of his brother Richard’s imprisonment in the Holy Land, John took possession of this Castle; and after his accession to the throne remained there, as a place of security, during his contests with the barons. Holingshed says, that the barons, having refused to obey the summons of the King to attend him in his castle, he gave them the meeting at Runnemede, which ended in the signature of Magna Charta. (See Magna Charta, page 107, ante.)

The chapel in Windsor Castle, built, 1473; College founded, 1543; terrace made, 1587. The north side of the terrace is constantly open to the public. Chapel thoroughly repaired, and opened, October 17, 1790.

|                                                       |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------|
| WINGFIELD CASTLE, Suffolk, built before the Conquest. |      |
| WINIFRED'S WELL CHAPEL, built.....                    | 1490 |
| WITHAM PRIORY, Essex, built .....                     | 913  |
| WOLSEY COLLEGE, Ipswich, founded .....                | 1529 |
| WOLVERHAMPTON CATHEDRAL, founded.....                 | 996  |
| WOBURN ABBEY, Bedfordshire, founded .....             | 1145 |
| WOOLWICH CHURCH, re-built.....                        | 1732 |
| Academy finished, 1741.                               |      |
| WORCESTER COLLEGE, Oxford, founded .....              | 1713 |
| Incorporated, 1744.                                   |      |
| WORCESTER CATHEDRAL, built .....                      | 1055 |
| WORKSOP ABBEY, Nottinghamshire, built .....           | 1103 |
| WYMONDHAM MONASTERY, founded .....                    | 1105 |
| YARROW MONASTERY, Durham, built .....                 | 674  |
| YORK MINSTER, built .....                             | 628  |

This majestic fabric was erected at different periods, and on the site of former buildings, which have again and again been destroyed by fire. The first Christian Church erected here, which, however appears to have been preceded by a Roman temple, was built by Edwin, King of Northumbria, about the year 630. It was damaged by fire in 741, and re-built by Archbishop Albert about 780. It was again destroyed by fire in 1069, and re-built by Archbishop Thomas. It was again burnt down in 1137, with St. Mary's Abbey and 39 churches in York. Archbishop Roger began to build the choir in 1171; Walter Gray added the south transept in 1227; John de Romaine, the treasurer of the Cathedral, built the north transept in 1260. His son, the Archbishop, laid the foundation of the nave in 1291. In 1330, William de Melton built the two western towers which, however were finished by John de Birmingham in 1402. Archbishop Thoresby, in 1361, began to re-build the choir, in accordance with the magnificence of the nave, and he also re-built the lantern tower. And thus, by many hands, and with the contributions of many of the first families in Yorkshire, and also of multitudes who were promised indulgences for their liberality, this elegant fabric was completed; of which it is said, in an inscription in the Chapter House:—

“ Ut rosa phlos phlorum,  
Sic est domus ista domorum.”

“ As the rose is the flower of flowers,  
So is this the house of houses.”

Which has been most elegantly, but less literally rendered:—

“ The chief of houses, as the rose of flowers.”

On the 2nd of February, 1829, this Cathedral received very considerable

YORK MINSTER, (*continued.*)

injury by fire, by the maniac, Jonathan Martin, for which he was tried at the York March Assizes, (1829) and acquitted, on the ground of insanity, caused by religious fanaticism. He was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, and died in Bethlem Hospital, London, June 3, 1838. His death was very sudden, and it appeared from a *post mortem* examination of his body that it was occasioned by a disease of the heart. For the last two or three years of his confinement he was very quiet in his demeanour, and spent a great deal of his time in reading *Fox's Book of Martyrs*, a work to which he was particularly partial. When he was first admitted into the Hospital he was allowed the use of paper and pencil, but the governors finding that whenever this indulgence was extended to him he invariably occupied his time in drawing sketches of York Minster, and that his doing so threw him into a state of very considerable excitement, they prohibited his being supplied with those articles in future, of which prohibition he frequently and bitterly complained. Although very quiet when in his cell, yet whenever he was allowed to walk in the garden it was almost always found necessary to handcuff him, he being very mischievous when allowed his liberty. He was between 50 and 60 years of age.

The subscriptions towards the restoration of the Minster amounted to £50,000. Six hundred pounds were raised in the city, exclusive of the vicinity, and £5,000. from the Clergy connected with the Cathedral. Earl Fitzwilliam subscribed £3,000.; the Duke of Devonshire, £500.; Lord Dundas, £500.; Archbishop of Canterbury, £500.; Lord Durham, £500.; Earl of Carlisle, £400.; &c. &c.

Another dreadful fire took place at this Cathedral in May, 1840. It appeared, on an inquiry as to the cause, that Mr. W Groves, church clock-maker, of Kirkgate, Leeds, had been employed to repair the clock-works, and set the quarters going. In the procedure of these operations, he acknowledged that, having left his lantern elsewhere, he inadvertently threw the snuff of his candle on the floor of the clock-chamber, which being covered with dry straw, sticks, &c. that fall from birds' nests, (a vast number of jack-daws having built in the tower) together with the oakum worn off the bell-ropes, it is supposed that the burning snuff, falling under these light materials, were fanned into a flame by the current of air, and produced this disastrous result. The damage done to the south-western tower, is estimated at little short of £10,000.; and from £18,000. to £20,000. to repair the nave. Two or three days after the fire, there was a very high wind, and great fears were entertained by many that the south-western tower, which was reduced to a mere shell, would be blown down: but in the evening, the wind abated.

## YORK MONASTERY, founded ..... 1072

York Castle built, by William the Conqueror; re-built, in 1701. Mansion House at, built, 1728.

## ZECCA, at Venice, built ..... 1570



## SECTION IV.

BATTLES, SIEGES, SHIPWRECKS, &amp;c. &amp;c.

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| <b>ABENSBERG</b> , Austrians defeated by the French, Ap. 20                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1809 |
| <b>ACRE</b> , siege of, by Bonaparte, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1798 |
| Taken by Richard I. and other Crusaders, July 12, 1191, after a siege of two years, with the loss of 6 Archbishops, 12 Bishops, 10 Earls, 500 Barons, and 300 soldiers. Attacked by the French under Bonaparte, July 1, 1798, and relieved by Sir Sidney Smith, March 6, 1799, when the French were totally routed. This place was bombarded by the English, under Admiral Stopford, and Commodore Napier, and taken in the short space of THREE HOURS AND A HALF, 1840. |      |
| <b>ADRIANOPLE</b> , taken by the Ottomans .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1360 |
| <b>AFZULGUR</b> , under Smith, against the Mahrattas, March 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1805 |
| <b>AGINCOURT</b> , under Henry V. of England, October 25 ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1415 |
| With only 9,000 English, he defeated 15,000 French, and took more prisoners than he had men in his army. Near Harfleur, 15,000 French were defeated by 1,500 English.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |      |
| <b>AGRA</b> , the fortress of, in Hindostan, taken by the English, October 17 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1803 |
| <b>AIX</b> , sea-fight, under Hawke, against the French, April 4...<br>Again, under Gambier, against the French, April 11, 1809.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1758 |
| <b>ALBANS</b> , (ST.) Battle of, May 22 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1455 |
| Again, on Shrove Tuesday, 1461.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |      |
| <b>ALBANY</b> , battle of, North America, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1777 |
| <b>ALBERSTADT</b> , French division defeated at, by the Russian General, Czernicheff, May 7 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1813 |
| <b>ALDEM</b> , battle of, May 15 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1645 |
| <b>ALDENHOVEN</b> , battle of, Austrians and French, Feb. 28                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1793 |
| <b>ALEXANDRIA</b> , battle of, in Egypt, March 21.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1801 |
| <b>ALFORD</b> , battle of, July 2 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1645 |
| <b>ALGEZIRAS</b> , ship-fight, under Saumarez, against the Spaniards and French, July 12 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1801 |
| <b>ALGIERS</b> , reduced by Blake .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1655 |
| Bombarded by the French, 1761. (For a further account of the bombardment of Algiers, see page 314, ante.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |      |

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| ALMEYDA, in Portugal, taken by the Spaniards, Aug. 25                                                                | 1762 |
| Again by the French, August 27, 1810. Blown up by the French, May 10, 1811.                                          |      |
| ALMORA, in the East Indies, height and town of, carried<br>by assault by the Company's forces, April 25              | 1815 |
| ALNWICK, battle of.....                                                                                              | 1092 |
| ALRESFORD, battle of, March 29                                                                                       | 1644 |
| ALSENTZ, battle of, and defeat of the French, December 8                                                             | 1795 |
| ALTENHEIM, battle of, July 28                                                                                        | 1675 |
| AMAND, (ST.) and MAULDE, English against the French,<br>May 10                                                       | 1793 |
| AMAZON, THE, a French frigate, destroyed by the Eng-<br>lish squadron, off Cape Barfleur, March 25                   | 1811 |
| AMSTERDAM, taken possession of by the French, Jan. 18                                                                | 1795 |
| ANDERLECHT, battle of, Austrians and French, Nov. 13,                                                                | 1792 |
| ANCONA, taken possession of by the French, July, .....                                                               | 1796 |
| Surrendered to the Imperialists, November 13, 1799.                                                                  |      |
| ANGRIA, taken by Watson, from the Mahrattas, Feb. 12...                                                              | 1756 |
| ANJAR, the fortress of, in the province of Cutch, captured<br>by the troops of the East India Company, February..... | 1816 |
| ANHOLT, (see page 4, ante.)                                                                                          |      |
| ANTWERP. (See page 5).                                                                                               |      |
| AOST, battle of, Sardinians and French, May 2                                                                        | 1794 |
| ARAZUA, Valley of, battle of, June 18                                                                                | 1814 |
| ARCIS-SUR-AUBE, defeat of the French there, by the<br>Prince of Wurtemberg, March 21                                 | 1814 |
| ARCOS, evacuated by the French, August 28                                                                            | 1802 |
| ARCOT, battle of, under Coote, against the French, Feb. 9,                                                           | 1760 |
| ARGOS, battle of                                                                                                     | 1683 |
| ARLEUX, battle of, Allies and French                                                                                 | 1711 |
| ARLON, sanguinary battle near, where the Austrians were<br>defeated, June 9                                          | 1793 |
| Again, Allies and French, April 17, 1794.                                                                            |      |
| ARMENIA, conquered by the Turks                                                                                      | 1522 |
| ARNEE, battle of, in the East Indies, .....                                                                          | 1781 |

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| ARNHEIM, taken by General Bulow, and the garrison put<br>to the sword, November 30 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1813 |
| ARQUES, in Normandy, September 21 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1589 |
| ARRAS, battle of, June.....<br>Again in 1644.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1640 |
| ARZILLA, in Morocco, seized by the Portuguese .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1470 |
| ASSAYE, battle of, fought, September 23 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1803 |
| In the battles of Delhi, Assaye, and Laswarrah, there were taken from the enemy<br>268 pieces of ordnance, 5000 stand of arms, 215 tumbrels, and 51 stand of<br>colours, with a large quantity of stores, baggage, camp equipage, and ammuni-<br>tion; in the field: and the captures in the different forts amounted to 445<br>pieces of ordnance, making the total number 713. |      |
| ASSENDEN, battle of, when the Danes were defeated by<br>Alfred and Ethelred ; again defeated at Merton .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 871  |
| ASCALON, battle of, September 16 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1191 |
| In Judæa, in which Richard, king of England, defeated Saladine's army, consist-<br>ing of 300,000 combatants.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |      |
| ASHDEN, in Essex, battle of, between Canute and Edmund .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1016 |
| ASTORGA, taken by the French, April 12.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1810 |
| Quitted by them, June 12, 1811; capitulated to the Spaniards, August 18, 1812.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |      |
| ASTRACAN, in Tartary, taken by the Ruſſians .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1554 |
| ATHENS taken by the Greeks, June 22.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1822 |
| AVIGNON, taken from the Pope by the French.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1769 |
| Restored, on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773; declared to belong to France<br>by the National Assembly, 1791; continued to France by the Congress of<br>Sovereigns, 1815.                                                                                                                                                                                                   |      |
| AUBEROCHE, in France, battle of.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1344 |
| AUBIN, (ST.), in France, battle of.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1488 |
| AUERSTADT, French and Prussians, latter beaten, Oct. 3 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1806 |
| AUGHRIM, battle of, July 22.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1691 |
| AURAY, in Brittany, battle of .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1363 |
| AURORA FRIGATE, THE; see page 6.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |      |
| AUSTERLITZ, battle of, in which the Austrians and<br>Russians were totally defeated by the French, Dec. 2 ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1805 |
| AUSTRIANS and TURKS, battle of .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1788 |
| AUSTRIANS, THE, defeated the French in Italy, near<br>Cremona, April 9, and 30 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1799 |

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| AUSTRIANS defeated near Coire, by General Massena ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1799 |
| Captain d'Ausanberg, and 700 men were taken prisoners, May 7.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |      |
| AUSTRIANS, THE, defeated by Eugene Beauharnois,<br>near Leoben, May 26 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1809 |
| AYLESFORD, battle of .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 455  |
| ADMIRAL'S, (The Turkish), ship, burnt off Scio, by<br>Greek fire-ships, July .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1822 |
| BAHAMA ISLANDS, taken by the Spaniards, May 8.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1782 |
| Re-taken by the English, July 16, 1783.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |      |
| BAJAZET defeated by Tamerlane, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1402 |
| BALAGUER, battle of, under Prevost, against the French,<br>June 6 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1813 |
| BAMBERG, taken by the French, August 4.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1796 |
| BANBURY, battle of, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1452 |
| Another July 26, 1469.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |      |
| BANCOOTE, taken by James, against the Mahrattas, Ap. 9                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1755 |
| BANDA ISLES, seized by the Dutch.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1621 |
| Taken by the English, August, 1810.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |      |
| BANNOCKBURN, battle of, June 25.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1314 |
| Fought between Edward II. king of England, and Robert Bruce, in which the<br>English were completely routed, and the latter established on the throne of<br>Scotland.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |      |
| BARBADOES, the Island of, surrendered to Admiral<br>Watson, January 18 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1807 |
| BARBARY conquered from the Greek Empire .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 640  |
| First conquest there, by Spain, was Melilla, 1497.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |      |
| BARCELONA besieged by the French .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1697 |
| It was besieged for fifty-six days, and taken by the French, but restored the same<br>year to the Spaniards, by the treaty of Ryswick. In 1700 the French possess-<br>ing themselves of this city and the rest of the Spanish monarchy, king Charles<br>III. and the Earl of Peterborough, took it October 4, 1705, after a siege of only<br>three weeks, with a handful of men, not much more numerous than the garrison<br>that defended it. In April, 1706, Philip Duke of Anjou invested it with a large<br>train of artillery and a numerous army; but the city, animated by the presence<br>of king Charles III. held out thirty-five days, though in the midst of extreme<br>difficulties, till it was relieved by Lord Peterborough and Sir John Leake, who<br>coming up with the English fleet, the French and Spaniards raised the siege<br>with precipitation, and left behind them all their cannon, ammunition, tents,<br>baggage, and wounded men. The city remained in the possession of Charles III.<br>till 1712, when the citizens, erecting a sort of Commonwealth, set up for an<br>independent state; but after a very long siege it was reduced to the obedience<br>of Philip V. of Spain, by the Duke of Berwick, in 1714. |      |
| BARHAM MOOR, battle of, March 29 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1643 |



- BARNET**, battle of, ..... 1468  
 Again April 14, 1471, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the Earl of Warwick, (named the king-maker) with many of the nobility, and 10,000 men, were killed. The field of battle is said to be a little before the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads meet, where a stone column was erected in 1740, with an inscription perpetuating that action, by Sir Jeremy Sambroke, Bart.
- BARROSSA**, battle of, March 5 ..... 1811  
 The French were commanded by General Victor, and the English by General Graham.
- BAR-SUR-AUBE**, taken by General Wrede, February 26 . 1814  
 Re-taken by the French the same day: and taken again by the Prince of Wurtemberg, March, 1814.
- BASQUE ROADS**, four sail of the line destroyed in, by the English, under Lord Cochrane, April 11 ..... 1809
- BATAVIA** surrendered to the British, August 8..... 1811
- BATH**, battle of,..... 1520
- BAUTZEN**, battle of, May 20 ..... 1813
- BEAUGE**, when the Duke of Clarence, and 1500 English were killed, April 3 ..... 1421
- BEDFORD**, battle of..... 571
- BEJAR**, in Spain, when the French were defeated by General Hill, and the allied Spaniards, February 20 ..... 1813
- BELGRADE**, battle of, Austrians and Turks, July 16 ..... 1717  
 It was also taken by Prince Eugene, August 22, 1717, who kept possession of it till 1739, when it was obliged to be delivered up to the Turks: but previous to doing so, they demolished all the outward fortifications, and left none standing but its old walls, and the defences inseparably connected therewith. It was again taken by the combined army of Russians and Austrians, under Marshal Laudohn, October 8, 1789.
- BELLISLE**, taken by Hodgson, from the French, June 7... 1761  
 It was restored at the Peace.
- BENBURB**, battle of, Ireland ..... 1646
- BENGALORE**, taken by Abercrombie, from Tippoo Saib, February 21 ..... 1791
- BERGEM**, battle of, under Ferdinand, against the French, April 13..... 1759
- BEREZINA**, battle of, November 28 ..... 1812  
 This battle terminated in the capture of a French division of 8,800, by General Witgenstein.
- BERLIN**, evacuated by the French troops, February 2 ..... 1813

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| BERMESE, severe contest with, and capture of Rangoon and Gorhatty.....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1824 |
| BLACKHEATH, battle of, June 22.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1497 |
| On this heath, the Kentish rebel, Wat Tyler, mustered 100,000 men, in the reign of king Richard II.                                                                                                                                                       |      |
| BLACK ROCK, the American General Hull, defeated by the British General Riall, December 30, .....                                                                                                                                                          | 1813 |
| BLACKWATER, battle of, Ireland.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1517 |
| BLLENHEIM, battle of, August 1.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1704 |
| French and allies: when the former lost 27,000 killed, and 12,000 prisoners taken.                                                                                                                                                                        |      |
| BLOREHEATH, battle of, September 22 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1459 |
| BERWICK, battle near .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1378 |
| BOG, battle of, Russians and Turks.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1738 |
| BOIS-LE-DUC, taken by the French, October .....                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1794 |
| BOLOGNA, in Italy, seized by the French, June 18.....                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1798 |
| Taken by the Austrians, June 12, 1799; evacuated by Murat, and entered by the Austrian army, April 16, 1815.                                                                                                                                              |      |
| BOMBAY yielded to the English, by Portugal.....                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1661 |
| BORISSON, battle of, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1812 |
| The Russians, under Count Lambert, defeated Dombrowski's Polish division, November 21, 1812.                                                                                                                                                              |      |
| BOROUGHBRIDGE, in Yorkshire, battle of.....                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1322 |
| BOSWORTH, battle of, August 22.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1485 |
| This place is famed for a most sanguinary battle fought between Richard III. and Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards king Henry VII. wherein Richard lost his life and crown, and also put an end to the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster. |      |
| BOTHWELL BRIDGE, battle of, June 22 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1651 |
| BOURBON, ISLE OF, taken by Keating, against the French, July .....                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1810 |
| BOURDEAUX, taken by Beresford, March 12 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1814 |
| BOYNE, battle of the, July 1 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1690 |
| Between king William III. and James II. when the latter was defeated.                                                                                                                                                                                     |      |
| BOZZOLO, on the Mincio, when the Austrians were defeated by the French, under Beauharnois, January 7 and 8, ...                                                                                                                                           | 1814 |
| BRANDY WINE CREEK, North America, battle of.....                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1777 |
| BRANNAU, battle of, Austrians and Bavarians .....                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1743 |

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| BRAZIL seized by Portugal, from Holland .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1654       |
| BREECHES, battle of, in Italy .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1734       |
| BRENTFORD, battle of, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1642       |
| BRESLAU, taken by the Austrians,.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1758, 1761 |
| Entered by the French, June 1, 1813.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |            |
| BREST surrendered to Neale by the French, March 9 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1797       |
| Invaded by Julius Cæsar, 54; possessed by the English, 1378: re-delivered to the Duke of Bretagne, 1391.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |            |
| BREST, sea-fight under Howard, against the French, Ap. 15                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1513       |
| Again, under Howe, against the French, June 15, 1794.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |            |
| BRETON, CAPE, taken by the English, June 17.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1745       |
| Given up to the French, 1749; retaken by Boscawen, Amherst, and Wolfe, July 27.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |            |
| BRIEL, &c. seized by the Hollanders, which began that Republic.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1570       |
| Seized by the French, January, 1795.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |            |
| BROAD RIVER, battle of, by Tarleton, against the Americans, January 17 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1781       |
| BUENOS AYRES, taken by Sir Home Popham, against the Spaniards, June 24.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1806       |
| Retaken by the inhabitants, 1807. Entered into a Treaty with Monte Video to acknowledge no sovereign but Ferdinand VII. October 21, 1811. Monte Video surrendered to, by capitulation, June 20, 1814. Declaration of independence by the " Representatives of the United Provinces of South America in General Congress," published at, July 19, 1816. |            |
| BUFFALO TOWN, North America, taken by the British, and burnt, December 30 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1813       |
| BURDEROCK, battle of, under Prevost, against the Americans, March 3.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1779       |
| BUNKER'S HILL, America, battle of .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1775       |
| BURLINGTON, battle of, under Vincent, against the Americans, June 5 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1813       |
| BURY, battle of, in Suffolk, between Edward the Elder, and his cousin, Ethelred .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 905        |
| BUSACO, French defeated at, September 24 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1810       |
| BYZANTIUM, taken by the Romans .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 73         |
| Destroyed by Severus, 196; re-built by Constantine, 330; taken by the Turks, in 1453.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |            |
| CADIZ, sea-fight under Collingwood, against the French, June 4, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1794       |

- CADIZ**, in Spain, taken by the English, ..... 1596  
 Bombarded July 14, after it had been blocked up, with the Spanish fleet, by Earl St. Vincent, from 1797 to 1798. Siege of by the French, raised August 25, 1812. Expedition from, for the reduction of the insurgents of South America, arrived at Porto Cabello, April 1815.
- CAIRO** taken by Hutchinson, against the French, July 9 ... 1801
- CALAIS**, taken by the English, August 4 ..... 1347  
 Retaken by the French, January 10, 1558.
- CALDER**, SIR R. engaged the French and Spanish Fleets, July 22 ..... 1805
- CALVI**, in Corsica, surrenders to the English forces, Aug. 10 1794  
 This place surrendered to the British forces after a siege of fifty-nine days, August 10, 1794; abandoned by the British, 1795.
- CAMBRAI**, taken by Colville, against the French, June 25 1815  
 The town of Cambrai was taken by the English, and the citadel surrendered the next day, and was occupied by Louis XVIII. and his court, from Ghent.
- CAMDEN**, battle of, in America, August 16..... 1780
- CAMELFORD**, battle of ..... 549, and 908
- CANDY**, massacre at..... 1803  
 In the island of Ceylon, in an expedition against, a whole British detachment were massacred, or imprisoned. The war renewed against, October, 1814: king of defeated, and made prisoner, by General Brownrigg, February 18, 1815. Deposed, and the sovereignty vested in Great Britain, March 2, 1815.
- CAPE SALOMAN**, taken by General Maitland, from the French, January 30 ..... 1809
- CAPE HENRY**, surrendered to Arbuthnot, by the French, March 17 ..... 1780
- CAPE FINISTERRE**, sea-fight, under Ducie, against the French, May 26 ..... 1779
- CAPE NICHOLAS**, taken by Ford, from the French, July, 1793
- CAPE BRETON**, taken by the English, 1745; again, ..... 1758
- CAPE OF GOOD HOPE**, taken by the English, June ... 1795  
 Again, January 8, 1806.
- CARACAS**, city of, capitulated to the Spanish Royalists, July 28 ..... 1812  
 Taken again by the Royalists, July 7, 1814.
- CARTHAGENA**, taken by Sir Francis Drake, ..... 1585  
 Also taken by M. de Pontis, the French Admiral, in 1697. Sea-fight, under Wager, against the Spaniards, May 27, 1708; sea-fight, under Dixon, against the Spaniards, July 15, 1798.



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| CASSEL taken by the French .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1760 |
| Besieged without effect, 1761; surrendered, 1762; capitulated to the Russian General, Czernicheff, September 30, 1813.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |      |
| CASTEL NUOVA, French and Russians, latter defeated, September 29 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1806 |
| CASTINE, Fort of, in the Penobscot, taken by the British, September 1 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1814 |
| CEYLON, Isle of, taken by the Portuguese, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1505 |
| Again by the Hollanders, 1603; attempted by Denmark, 1620; by the Portuguese, 1621; by the Dutch, 1658; a great part by the East India Company's troops, 1782; restored to the Dutch, 1783; taken again by the English, September 16, 1793; ceded to England, 1801; complete sovereignty assumed by England in 1815.                        |      |
| CHALEUR BAY, ship-fight, under Byron, against the French, July 8 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1760 |
| CHAMP UBERT, attack of the French at, February 12 ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1814 |
| A division of Blucher's army, under Generals Sacken and D'Yorck, attacked by the French, under Napoleon, in whose favour it terminated.                                                                                                                                                                                                     |      |
| CHARLESTOWN, under Clinton, taken from the Americans, May 12 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1780 |
| CHARLOTTE, THE QUEEN, burnt; see "FIRES."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |      |
| CHERBURG, sea-fight at, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1692 |
| Cherburg is remarkable for the sea-fight between the English and French fleets in 1692, when the latter were beat, and upwards of twenty of their ships of war burnt near Cape la Hogue. The English landed here in August, 1758, and took the town, with the ships in the bason, demolished the fortification, and ruined the other works. |      |
| CHESAPEAK, Island of, sea-fight, under Cochrane, against the French, May 17, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1795 |
| CHIAPAWA, battle of, under Drummond, against the Americans, July 25 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1814 |
| CHIAPAWA, battle of, when the British, under General Rial, were defeated by the Americans, under General Brown, July 5 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1814 |
| CHILLAPET, surrendered by the French to Coote, Jan. 29                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1760 |
| CHRISTOPHER, the Island of, surrendered by the French to Sir Samuel Hood, January 26.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1782 |
| Sea-fight, under Harmann, against the French, May 10, 1667.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |      |
| CIVITA VECCHIA taken by the French, February.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1799 |
| Evacuated in the September following.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |      |
| CIUDAD REAL, taken by the French, March 27 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1809 |

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| CIUDAD RODRIGO, surrendered to the French, May 10                                                                                                                                                                     | 1810 |
| Surrender of to the Duke of Wellington, by the French, January 19, 1812.                                                                                                                                              |      |
| COIMBRA taken by the English, .....                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1810 |
| COLBERG besieged in vain from 1758, to 1761; taken in...                                                                                                                                                              | 1762 |
| COLUMBO, in Ceylon, surrendered to the English, June 12                                                                                                                                                               | 1796 |
| CONDE, battle of, Austrians and French, October 2.....                                                                                                                                                                | 1792 |
| CONDE, surrendered to the French, with 161 pieces of<br>cannon, August 30 .....                                                                                                                                       | 1794 |
| CONNAUGHT, battle of, September 7 .....                                                                                                                                                                               | 1798 |
| The French having aided the Irish rebels, were all taken prisoners.                                                                                                                                                   |      |
| CONI, surrendered to the Austrians, December 3 .....                                                                                                                                                                  | 1799 |
| CONSTANCE seized by the French, August 2 .....                                                                                                                                                                        | 1796 |
| Again October, 1799.                                                                                                                                                                                                  |      |
| CORDOVA taken by the French, November.....                                                                                                                                                                            | 1809 |
| CORFU seized by the French, .....                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1797 |
| Taken by the Russians, March 3, 1799.                                                                                                                                                                                 |      |
| CORFU, ship-fight, under Otway, against the French, Ap. .                                                                                                                                                             | 1811 |
| COROMANDEL, sea-fight under Pocock, against the<br>French, April 28 .....                                                                                                                                             | 1758 |
| CORON, battle of, in European Turkey, allies and Turks ...                                                                                                                                                            | 1685 |
| COURTAS, in Flanders, battle of .....                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1302 |
| CRENANT, battle of, English and French, June .....                                                                                                                                                                    | 1423 |
| CRESSY, or CRECY, battle of, .....                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1346 |
| The battle of Cressy was fought between Edward III. king of England, and the<br>French, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 30,000 men, and the<br>kings of Bohemia and Majorca were slain, August 28. |      |
| CREVELT, battle of, French and Allies, June 23.....                                                                                                                                                                   | 1758 |
| CROPEDY BRIDGE, Oxfordshire, battle of, June 6 .....                                                                                                                                                                  | 1644 |
| CROSSFORD, battle of, with the Welsh .....                                                                                                                                                                            | 1038 |
| CROWN POINT taken by the English .....                                                                                                                                                                                | 1746 |
| Again by General Amherst, July 7, 1759. By the Provincials, May 14, 1775.                                                                                                                                             |      |
| CUBA, Isle of, taken by the Spaniards, in .....                                                                                                                                                                       | 1511 |
| Taken from the Spaniards, under Knowles, May 8, 1748; again by the English,<br>in 1762.                                                                                                                               |      |
| CURACOA, the island of, seized by Holland .....                                                                                                                                                                       | 1634 |
| Taken by the English, September 14, 1800; and again January 1, 1807, under<br>Admiral Brisbane.                                                                                                                       |      |

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| CULLODEN, battle of, April 17 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1746 |
| CYPRUS taken from the Venetians, by the Turks.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1570 |
| CZASLAW, battle of, between the Prussians and Austrians,<br>in which the latter were worsted, though both claimed<br>the victory.....                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1742 |
| CZENSTOCHOWA, battle of.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1665 |
| This battle was fought between the royal army of Poland and Lubomirski, to the<br>disadvantage of the former.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |      |
| DALMATIA occupied by the Russians, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1806 |
| DANTZIC taken by the Russians.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1734 |
| By the Prussians, 1773. Abridged of its privileges by the king of Prussia,<br>1775; taken by the French after a long siege, May 20, 1807; evacuated by the<br>French, by capitulation, January 2, 1814.                                                                                                                                      |      |
| DAVID, King of Scotland, taken prisoner by the English ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1346 |
| Ransomed for 100,000 marks, in 1357.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |      |
| DELHI, battle of, September .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1803 |
| DEMERARY taken by White, from the Dutch, April 12 ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1796 |
| DEMERARY, BERBICE, &c. see page 31.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |      |
| DENAIN, battle of, French and Allies .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1712 |
| DETTINGEN, battle of, June 16.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1743 |
| The English, Hessians, and Hanoverians, as auxiliaries to the Queen of Hungary,<br>and commanded by the king of Great Britain, were attacked in their march<br>from Asschaffenburg to Hanau, by the best troops of France, under Marshal<br>Noailles, who passed the Maine for that purpose, but was defeated with the<br>loss of 8,000 men. |      |
| DETROIT, the fort of, capitulated to the British, August 16                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1812 |
| DOGGER BANK, sea-fight, Admiral Parker and the Dutch,<br>August 5 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1781 |
| DOMINICA taken by the English .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1761 |
| Again by the French, September 7, 1778. Restored to the English, 1783, 1785.<br>The 8th West India regiment mutinied at, April, 1802. Again taken by the<br>French, February 9, 1805. Abandoned by them, February 28, 1805. French<br>pillaged it, and St. Christopher's, February, 1805.                                                    |      |
| DOMINICA, sea-fight under Rodney, against the French,<br>April 12 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1782 |
| DONAWERT, battle of under Marlborough, against the<br>French and Bavarians, July 2 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1704 |
| DORT taken possession of by the French, January 10.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1795 |

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| <b>DRESDEN</b> taken by the Prussians .....                                                                                                                                                                     | 1756 |
| By the Imperialists, 1759; Prussians, 1760; Austrians, 1809; the allied army of Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, made a grand attack on, August 27, 1813; surrendered to the allied army, November 12, 1813. |      |
| <b>DRISSA</b> , the Russians defeated by the French, August ...                                                                                                                                                 | 1812 |
| <b>DUMBLAIN</b> , battle of, when the Rebels were defeated in Scotland, November 13 .....                                                                                                                       | 1715 |
| <b>DUNA</b> , between the Russians and French, August 16 & 17                                                                                                                                                   | 1812 |
| Several severe actions took place on the banks of the Duna, between the Russians and French, in which success was nearly balanced.                                                                              |      |
| <b>DUNBAR</b> , battle of, April 27 .....                                                                                                                                                                       | 1296 |
| Again September 3, 1650.                                                                                                                                                                                        |      |
| <b>DUNKIRK</b> taken by the English, from Spain, and delivered to France, June 24 .....                                                                                                                         | 1658 |
| Sold to France for £200,000. November 17, 1662. Battle of, English and French, September 7, 1793; the English raise the siege of, September 12, in the same year.                                               |      |
| <b>DUNSINANE</b> , in Scotland, between Siward and Macbeth,                                                                                                                                                     | 1054 |
| <b>DUPONT</b> , General, and his whole army, made prisoners, July 19 .....                                                                                                                                      | 1808 |
| Also General Wedel's division, forced to surrender to the Patriots, under General Castanos.                                                                                                                     |      |
| <b>DUSSELDORF</b> surrendered to the French, September 6 ...                                                                                                                                                    | 1795 |
| <b>DUTCH</b> , the, attack the French near Lisle; and the Prince de Waldeck is killed there, June 12 .....                                                                                                      | 1793 |
| <b>DUTCH</b> , the, defeat of, at Merian, September 12 .....                                                                                                                                                    | 1793 |
| <b>DUTCH FLEET</b> , at the Texel, surrendered, April 30 .....                                                                                                                                                  | 1799 |
| <b>ECKMUHL</b> , Austrians defeated by the French, May 22 ...                                                                                                                                                   | 1809 |
| <b>EDGEHILL</b> , battle of, October 23 .....                                                                                                                                                                   | 1642 |
| <b>EDINBURGH</b> taken by the English .....                                                                                                                                                                     | 1296 |
| By the Pretender's forces, 1745.                                                                                                                                                                                |      |
| <b>ELAU</b> , battle of, February 7.....                                                                                                                                                                        | 1807 |
| In this battle the Russians were defeated with the loss of 20,000 men, and 15,000 on the part of Bonaparte.                                                                                                     |      |
| <b>ELBA</b> , Isle of, near Leghorn, taken possession of by the English, July 6, 1796; relinquished, in.....                                                                                                    | 1797 |
| <b>ELBING</b> , taken possession of by the French, April .....                                                                                                                                                  | 1812 |
| By the Russians, January 12, 1813.                                                                                                                                                                              |      |
| <b>ENGLISH</b> repulsed at New Orleans, January 7.....                                                                                                                                                          | 1815 |



- ERIE, FORT**, taken by the American General, Brown,  
July 3 ..... 1814  
Fort Erie was attacked unsuccessfully by the British, with the loss of 962 men,  
August 15, 1814. Sortie from, repulsed by the British, but with great loss,  
September 17, 1814. Abandoned by the English; evacuated by the Americans,  
November 5, 1814.
- ETIENNE, (ST.)** battle of, under Hope, against the  
French, April 14 ..... 1814
- EUSTATIA**, the Island of, taken by the French, from  
Holland ..... 1681  
The island of Eustatia was also taken by the English in 1690 and 1781; when it  
was retaken by the French the same year. Restored to Holland, 1783; when it  
was again captured by the English in 1801, and 1810.
- EXETER**, taken by Sweyn, king of Denmark, and destroyed 1003  
City rebelled, 1067, and reduced by king William the Conqueror; again by  
Henry VII.
- FALMOUTH**, in New England, destroyed by the British  
forces, October 18 ..... 1775
- FAMARS**, battle of, under His R. H. the Duke of York,  
against the French, May 24 ..... 1793
- FERRARA**, Neapolitans under Murat, defeated by the  
Austrians, April 12 ..... 1815  
It was also taken from the French in 1799.
- FERE CHAMPENOISE**, March 25 ..... 1814  
The corps of General Marmont, Mortier, and Arrighi, surprised and defeated by  
General Schwartzberg, and a convoy taken.
- FEROE and ICELAND**, Islands of, taken under British  
protection, February 12 ..... 1810
- FERROL** surrendered to the French, January 26, 1809, and  
evacuated by them, June 21 ..... 1809
- FIGUERAS**, battle of, Spaniards defeated at, April, 5 ..... 1795  
The fortress of, surprised by the Spaniards, April 10, 1811; re-taken by the  
French, August 19, 1811.
- FINLAND**, battle of, between the Russians and Swedes ... 1789
- FINISTERRE**, the Island of Cape, surrendered by the  
French to Barton, January 27 ..... 1801
- FLANDERS** dismembered from France ..... 866  
In the year 1792 and 1794, Flanders was overrun by the French, and declared  
part of that Republic; taken from them, and made part of the kingdom of the  
Netherlands, 1814.
- FLEURUS**, in Flanders, July 12 ..... 1690

- FLODDEN FIELD**, battle of, September 9 ..... 1513  
 James IV. king of Scotland, invading England with a great army, when Henry VIII. was engaged abroad in the siege of Tournay, was met by the gallant Earl of Surry, in which, after a bloody battle, the Scots were totally defeated, and their king, fighting valiantly at the head of his nobility, was slain.
- FLORENCE** taken possession of by the French, July ..... 1796  
 Again March 20, 1799; evacuated July 18 following. It was afterwards taken by the Austrians, evacuated by them, and entered by the Neapolitans, April 6, 1815.
- FLORIDA** taken by the English, ..... 1759  
 By the Spaniards, 1781.
- FLORIDA** ceded to the United States, February 22 ..... 1820  
 Many new-settled States have also been admitted into the Confederation of the United States.
- FLUSHING** surrendered to the English, August 15 ..... 1809
- FONTAINBLEAU** reduced by the Austrians and Cossacks, February 16, and entered by them the next day ..... 1814
- FONTENOY**, Heights of, Romanville, and Belleville, action of, March 30 ..... 1814  
 The French army out of Paris, under Joseph Bonaparte, Marmont, and Mortier, defeated by the allied Austrians, Russians, and Prussians.
- FONTENOY**, battle of, April 30 ..... 1745  
 The battle of Fontenoy was fought by the French against the allies, commanded by His R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, in which the latter being deserted by the Dutch, while the British troops, the Austrians, Hessians, and Hanoverians, stood to be hewn down by the French batteries, were at last obliged to retreat after considerable loss.
- FORMOSA** seized by the Dutch, ..... 1635  
 The Dutch inhabitants expelled by the Chinese, 1662.
- FORT DU QUESNE**, battle of ..... 1755
- FORT BOYER**, taken from the Americans, by Lambert, February 11 ..... 1815
- FRANCE** conquered by the English..... 1170  
 Again 1358; recovered by the French, 1447; declared a Republic, 1789; erected into an Empire, of which Bonaparte was proclaimed Emperor, May 30, 1804.
- FRANCE**, the Isle of, taken from the French, December 2, 1810
- FRANCFORT** seized by the French, July ..... 1796
- FRANCISCO**, (ST.) taken by Harcourt, January 14 ..... 1812
- FRANKENDAL** taken by the French, October 17..... 1794  
 Re-taken November 12, 1795.
- FREDBURGH**, between the Prussians and Austrians, October 29..... 1762

- FRENCH, the, defeated by the Austrians at Milan, and lost 11,000 men, April 27 ..... 1799
- FRENCH defeated near the Adda, March 26 and 31, and May 5 ..... 1799
- FRENCH defeated near Alexandria, under Moreau, May 17 1799
- FRENCH defeted near Manheim, August 12 ..... 1799
- Defeated near Cassano, April 27, 1799; at Zurich, and lost 4000 men, June 4, 1799; at Naples, by Cardinal Ruffo, June 5, 1799; near Tranto, June 19, 1799; at Mondovi, November 6, 1799; at Phillipsburg, with the loss of 4000 men, December 3, 1799; near Wetzlaer, June 4, 1796; near Kupers, under Jordan, by General Kray, June 20, 1796; near Nieuwied and Amberg, by the Austrians, August 24, 1796; near Verona, March 5, 25, and 26, with great loss: and again March 30, and April 5, 1799.
- FRENCH TOWN, taken by the American General, Winchester, January 12 ..... 1812  
Re-taken by Colonel Proctor, January 22, in the same year.
- FRENCH, the, capture Ratisbon, April 28..... 1809
- FRENCH ARMY, cross the Rhine, at Dusseldorf, Jan. 6 . 1796
- FRENCH ARMY, defeated the Archduke Charles, June 15 1796
- FRENCH enter Rome, and depose the Pope, February 11... 1798
- FRENCH make an irruption into Holland, and take Fort St. Michael, February 17..... 1793
- FRENCH SHIPS, four taken by Sir R. Strachan, Nov. 4 . 1805
- FRENCH possess themselves of Pampeluña, by treachery, February 15 ..... 1808
- FRENCH FLEET, The, in Cadiz harbour, surrendered to the Patriots, June 14 ..... 1808
- FRIEDLAND, battle of, in which the Russians were defeated with terrible slaughter, June 14... 1807
- FRIEDBURGH, in Suabia, battle of ..... 1744  
Again, Prussians and Austrians, June 4, 1745; again, January 17, 1746; again, Prussians and Austrians, October 29, 1762.
- GADESBUSH, battle of, Swedes and Danes ..... 1712
- GAETA surrendered to the French, July ..... 1806  
Submitted to the English, August 8, 1815.
- GARRIS, battle of, when the French were defeated by the allied Spaniards under Gen. Morillo, and Gen. Stewart . 1814

- GAVILGAR, in the East Indies, taken by the English, Dec. 15 1803
- GAZA, near Malta, surrendered to the French, June 11 ... 1796  
Taken by the English for the Neapolitans, in November following.
- GEMAPPE, battle of, and taking of Mons, November 7 ... 1792
- GENEVA entered by the allied army, December 30 ..... 1813  
Entered by the allied army under General Eubna, by capitulation, which permitted the French Governor to retire with his garrison.
- GENOA taken by the Austrians, December 8..... 1746  
In 1798 Genoa was seized by the French, and repulsed, August 17, 1799. Taken by the English and Austrians in May, 1800; surrendered to the French in the July following; surrendered to the combined English and Sicilian army, April 18, 1814; transferred to the king of Sardinia, 1816.
- GEORGE, (ST.) the Island of, surrendered to Talbot, by the Spaniards, February 22 ..... 1812
- GEORGE, THE ROYAL; see page 155, ante.
- GEORGIA surrendered to the British forces, and relinquished obedience to the Congress of America, Dec. 29 1778  
Abandoned by the British forces, 1783.
- GERONA capitulated to the French, December 10 ..... 1810  
Regained by the Spaniards, February, 1814.
- GERIAH, Plains of, battle at, in the East Indies ..... 1763
- GERMANTOWN, battle of, America, October 14..... 1777
- GIBRALTAR; see page 60, ante.
- GLISSA, in Poland, battle of, Swedes and Saxons ..... 1702
- GOLDSBERG, battle of, Prussians under Blucher defeated by the French, August 22 ..... 1813
- GOREE, the Island of, taken by the English ..... 1758  
Again, 1779; restored to the French, 1783; taken by the French, January 18, 1804; retaken by the English March 9, following.
- GOZA, an Island dependant on Malta, surrendered to the English, October ..... 1798
- GRAND PRE, battle of, when the French were defeated, September 10 ..... 1792
- GRAVELINES, in Flanders, battle of..... 1558
- GREENLAND seized by England from the Dutch..... 1610
- GRENADA ISLE taken by the French, July 6..... 1799  
Restored to the English, 1783; insurrection in, 1795.
- GRISONS, revolt from Germany to the Swiss..... 1741



- GUADALOUPE taken by the English, 1759, and..... 1779  
Again, in 1794.
- GUILDFORD, battle of, America, March 16 ..... 1781
- GUN-BOATS destroyed before Gibraltar, September 13..... 1782
- HALLIDON HILL, battle of, near Berwick, July 19 ..... 1333  
In this battle 20,200 of the Scots were slain, and only fifteen English. Another, August 26, 1346.
- HAMBURGH sacked by the Pagans, ..... 1012, and 1066  
Hamburgh was also sacked by the Danes, 1216; by the Norwegians, 1244: entered by the Russian advanced guard, under General Tettenborn, March 18, 1813; re-taken by the French, May 30, 1813; surrendered by the French, May 16, 1814.
- HANAU, battle of, Austrians and French, October 27 ..... 1792  
At the battle of Hanau, the French were defeated by the combined Austrian and Bavarian army, under General Wrede, October 29, 1813. Another severe engagement between the same armies, in which Wrede was wounded, and the allies driven from the place, October 30, 1813.
- HANOVER desolated by the French ..... 1758  
Seized by the king of Prussia, April 3, 1801; the French army, under General Mortier, took possession of the city and Electorate, June 5, 1803. The celebrated boring machine in the iron foundry at, valued at 2,000,000 crowns, carried away by the French, January, 1804; annexed to Jerome Bonaparte's kingdom of Westphalia, March 1, 1810; entered by the Crown Prince of Sweden, in favour of England, November 6, 1813; declared to be a kingdom, 1813; Recovered November 6, 1813; George III. the first king of, 1814; George IV. declared king of, January 29, 1820.
- HARFLEUR taken by the English, September 18..... 1415
- HASTENBECK, battle of, French and Allies, July 25..... 1757
- HASTINGS, battle of, October 14 ..... 1066  
The decisive battle of Hastings was fought between William of Normandy, (who afterwards assumed the title of Conqueror), and Harold. The army of each, consisted of 60,000 men. During the moment of Harold's leading on his men, he was wounded in the head by an arrow, and instantly fell. In consequence of the death of their leader, his followers began to fly, which William quickly observing, a most dreadful slaughter took place in the pursuit. After the battle, the royal corpse was found, covered by heaps of slain.
- HAVRE-DE-GRACE successfully bombarded ..... 1759
- HELDER POINT, in Holland, surrendered to the British forces, August 27, 1799; relinquished, Oct. 19, following.
- HELIGOLAND taken by the English, September 5 ..... 1807
- HELVOETSLUYS, deserted by the French, December 5... 1813
- HEXHAM, battle of, May 15 ..... 1463

- HOBKIRK'S HILL, battle of, North America ..... 1781
- HOCHSTADT, the battle of, fought ..... 1704  
At the battle of Hochstadt, the French had 12,000 men killed, 5000 wounded, and more than 30,000 taken prisoners.
- HOHENLINDEN, battle of, French and Austrians, Nov.... 1800
- HOLKAR'S army defeated by the British, near Deeg, Nov. 15 1804  
Joined by the Rajah of Bhurpore, November, 1804. Defeated at Bhurnnore, by the English, April 2, 1805. Peace with, April 10, 1805.
- HOLSTEIN, possession of, obtained by the allied Russians and Prussians, December 16 ..... 1813
- HOMELDON, battle of, between the English and Scotch, when 10,000 of the latter were slain, May 7 ..... 1402
- HOPTON HEATH, Staffordshire, battle of, March 19..... 1642
- HUNINGEN, the French fortress of, surrendered to the Austrians, and its works destroyed, June 28 ..... 1815
- INSURRECTION at Amsterdam, against the French ..... 1813  
———, at Velore, July 10..... 1806  
———, (Great) in Holland and Germany ..... 1717
- INVASIONS of England.—By the Romans, under Julius Cæsar, ..... B. C. 55  
Again under Plautius, A. D. 43; by the Saxons, 447; by the Danes, in 787, 832, 851, 866, 979, and 1012. From the death of Edward the Confessor, the following Invasions have taken place, viz.:—William of Normandy, successful, 1066:—by the Irish, unsuccessful, 1069:—by the Scots, unsuccessful, 1071: by the Scots, when their king, (Malcolm) was killed, unsuccessful, 1093:—by Robert of Normandy, unsuccessful, 1101:—by the Scots, unsuccessful, 1136: by Maud, unsuccessful, 1139:—by Isabel, Queen of Edward II. unsuccessful, Sept. 23, 1326:—by the Duke of Lancaster, successful, July, 1399:—by the French, unsuccessful, 1416:—by the Queen of Henry VI. unsuccessful, 1462: by the Earl of Warwick, successful, July, 1470:—by Edward IV. successful, 1471:—by the Queen of Henry VI. unsuccessful, 1471:—by the Earl of Richmond, unsuccessful, 1484:—again by the Earl of Richmond, successful, August 6, 1485:—by Lambert Simnell, unsuccessful, 1487:—by Perkin Warbeck, unsuccessful, 1495:—ditto, unsuccessful, 1497:—by Philip of Spain, unsuccessful, 1588:—by Charles II. unsuccessful, 1650:—by the Duke of Monmouth, unsuccessful, May 25, 1685:—by the Prince of Orange, successful, October 19, 1688:—by James II. unsuccessful, March 12, 1683:—by the Pretender, unsuccessful, March 17, 1708:—again, unsuccessful, 1715:—again, unsuccessful, July 14, 1745:—by the French, in Wales, February 22, 1797.
- IRISH REBELS, battle of, and the King's forces, at Kilkullen, May 22 ..... 1798  
Again at Naas, May 23, 1798.
- JANVILLIERS, Blucher's army attacked at by the French, and driven back to Chalons, February 14 ..... 1814

- JAVA**, Island of, capitulated to the British, September 18 . 1811  
The Sultan of Djojocarta, in the island of Java, dethroned by the British, and the hereditary Prince raised to the throne in his stead, June 22, 1813.
- JENA**, defeat of the Prussians at, with immense slaughter, by the French..... 1806
- JERSEY** attempted by the French, May 1 ..... 1779  
Their shipping was destroyed in Cancale Bay.
- JERSEY**, Island of, taken by Pierson, from the French, ... 1781  
Major Pierson was killed about the close of the action.
- JERUSALEM** taken by David from the Jebusites ..... B. C. 1048  
By Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 18 months, B. C. 587; destroyed by Titus, 70; taken by the Saracens, 637; taken by Robert, Duke of Normandy, 1100.
- JOPPA** re-taken from Bonaparte by the Allies, under Sir Sidney Smith, June 22, ..... 1799
- KALITCH**, battle of ..... 1813  
At Kalitch, the Saxons, under the French General Regnier, were defeated by the Russian General Winzingerode, with the loss of many officers, and two hundred privates, February, 1813.
- KEHL** surrendered to the Austrians, after 49 days' siege, January ..... 1797
- KILLICRANKIE**, battle of, in Scotland ..... 1689
- KILRUSH**, Ireland, battle of ..... 1642
- KINGSTON**, in Surrey, battle of ..... 1647
- KNOCKTOW**, battle of, Ireland ..... 1491
- KNOCKONESS**, in Ireland, ..... 1647
- KOWNO**, battle of, December 14 ..... 1812  
At the battle of Kowno the French were defeated by the Russians, with the loss of 6000 prisoners, and twenty-one pieces of cannon.
- KONIGSWERDEN**, battle of, May 19 ..... 1813  
At the battle of Konigsweiden, the French were defeated by the allied army of Russians and Prussians under Generals Barclay de Tolly and D'Yorck. A second battle took place, which ended in the falling back of the Allies, May 20, 1813.
- KRASNOI**, battle of ..... 1812  
The French army, under Davoust, were completely destroyed or dispersed, by Kutusoff, November 16.
- LAKES**, battle of the, in America, July 5 ..... 1777
- LEFEVRE**, General, defeated by the Arragonese, August . 1808

- LEGHORN** taken possession of, July 29 ..... 1796  
 Again by the French, under Bonaparte, April 15, 1799; abandoned by them, June 19. Attacked again by the British and Italian forces, without success, December 14, 1814.
- LEIPSIC**, engagement before, and French defeated, Oct. 18 1813  
 This engagement was attended by a loss to the French of 40,000 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, sixty-five pieces of artillery, and the desertion of seventeen German battalions.
- LERIDA**, the fortress of, taken by the French, May 14..... 1810  
 Capitulated to the Spaniards, February 18, 1814.
- LEXINGTON**; see America, page 3, ante.
- LIEGE**, the City of, taken by the English ..... 1702  
 By the French, in 1792; again, 1795; by the Austrians, 1798.
- LIGNY**, battle of, June 16 ..... 1815  
 Prince Blucher lost the battle of Ligny, and fifteen pieces of cannon; but retreated in good order, and joined the Duke of Wellington in the action of the 18th of June, 1815.
- LONDONDERRY** besieged, April 20..... 1689
- LONG ISLAND**, ditto, see page 4, ante.
- LUBEC** entered by the Prussians, March..... 1801  
 Taken by the French, June, 1803; taken by storm by the French, November 6, 1806; capitulated to the allied Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, December 5, 1813.
- LUCIA**, (ST.) taken by the English, January 17, 1779, and 1794  
 Again May 21, 1796. Again June 22, 1803.
- LUCIE**, (ST.) battle of,..... 1778
- LUNENBURG**, battle of, April 2 ..... 1813  
 At the battle of Lunenburg the French were defeated by the united army of Russians and Prussians, with the loss of General Morand, 100 officers, 2200 privates, and nine pieces of cannon.
- LUTZEN**, battle of, May 2 ..... 1813  
 The battle of Lutzen, between the Russians and Prussians, was attended with great slaughter on both sides, and victory claimed by each.
- LUTZEN**, battle of, September 7 ..... 1632  
 Here the Swedes obtained a victory over the Germans, but lost their king, Gustavus Adolphus, who was killed in the field of battle.
- LUXEMBOURG** taken and pillaged by the French ..... 1543  
 Re-taken by the Spaniards, 1544. Taken by the French, June 4, 1684; but restored to Spain, 1697. Again taken by the French, 1701. Belonged to the Emperor, 1715, and was surrendered to the French, after a severe siege, June 7, 1795.
- LYONS** capitulated to the Austrians, March 23, ..... 1814  
 Again July 12, 1815.



- MADEIRA**, occupied by the English, July 25..... 1801  
Surrendered, December 24, 1801.
- MAIDA**, battle of, in Sicily, July 4 ..... 1806  
The battle of Maida was fought between the English and French; the English were commanded by Sir John Stuart, and the French by Marshal Regnier. The French, who were greatly superior in number, were completely defeated at the point of the bayonet. Sir John Stuart took the island of Ischia, in Naples, June 25, 1809.
- MALACCA** seized by the Dutch ..... 1640  
Surrendered to the English, August 17, 1795.
- MALAGA** taken by the French, February 5 ..... 1810  
Evacuated by them, March 17, 1810.
- MALO**, (ST.) reduced to ashes by the English ..... 1695
- MALPLAQUET**, battle of, French and Allies, September 11 1709  
The English and allies, were commanded by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene; the French by Marshals Villars and Boufflers. The French being encamped in the woods of Sart and Sansart, cut down trees and threw up a triple entrenchment, so that it cost the confederates several thousand men before they could drive them from thence. The army on each side consisted of 120,000 men, of which at least 20,000 were killed. The French made a regular retreat. Marshal Villars was wounded early in the engagement, and disabled. This battle is also frequently called the battle of Teniers, or Blanges, villages at that time near the scene of action.
- MALTA** ; see page 108, ante.
- MARENGO**, battle of, June 14 ..... 1800  
In this battle the Austrians lost 6000 killed, 8000 prisoners, and forty-five pieces of cannon.
- MARSTON MOOR**, July 2 ..... 1644
- MARTINIQUE** captured by the English, February 24 ..... 1809
- MARC**, (ST.) West Indies, taken by the English, October 31 1803
- MARCIAL, SAN**, Soult defeated by the Spaniards, July 31 1813  
Defeated again, August 4, and driven from the Pyrenees, 1813.
- MAURITIUS** surrendered to the British, December 3 ..... 1810
- MAURA**, (ST.) the Island of, taken by the British, July 23 1810
- MEDINA** taken by the French, March 28 ..... 1809
- MEMEL** taken by the Russians, December 27 ..... 1812
- MEMINGEN** surrendered to the French, October 14..... 1805
- MEQUINENZA**, fortress of, taken by the French, June 8 . 1810  
Capitulated to the Spaniards, February 18, 1814.
- MIAMI**, the Americans defeated at, by Col. Proctor, May . 1813

- MINDEN, WARBURG, &c. battle of** ..... 1759  
 At the battle of Minden the French army, under Marshal Broglio, were defeated by the allied army under Prince Ferdinand.
- MINORCA, the Island of, taken by General Stanhope, Aug.** 1708  
 Surrendered to the French, June 29, 1756; restored to the English, 1763; was besieged by the Spaniards, and taken February 5, 1782; surrendered to the English, November 14, 1796; after which, it was given up to Spain.
- MIRAVETE, taken by Hill, against the French, May 18** ... 1812
- MOCKERN, Beauharnois defeated with great loss by the Russians and Prussians, April 5**..... 1813
- MOCKERN, battle of, October 14** ..... 1813  
 The battle of Mockern was fought between the French, and the allied army of Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, a desperate conflict, the place having been taken and re-taken five times, which ended in the defeat of the French. A general engagement, between the same armies, took place before Leipsic, in which no ground was gained by either, October 18, 1813.
- MOHILON, battle of, July 23** ..... 1812  
 The Russians, under Prince Bagration, defeated by the French, under General Davoust.
- MOLDAVIA and WALLACHIA invaded by the Russians, November 23** ..... 1806
- MOLEHEAD, taken by Freemantle, against the French** ... 1813
- MONCEY, General, defeated by the Patriots of Valencia, July 1** ..... 1808
- MONMOUTH, battle of, America** ..... 1778
- MONMOUTH, battle of, and defeat of the Welsh, March 11, and May 11** ..... 1405
- MONTE VIDEO taken from the Spaniards, by Sir S. Auchmuty, February 3** ..... 1807
- MONTEBELLO, battle of, June 9** ..... 1800  
 The French, by this battle, became possessed of Italy, from Milan to Placentia.
- MONTMORENCI, battle of, French and English, Aug. 10** 1759
- MONTREAL, taken by the English** ..... 1760  
 By the Provincials, November 12, 1775; and re-taken by the English, June 15, 1776.
- MONTSERRAT, Isle of, taken by the French, February 18** 1782  
 Restored to England, 1783.
- MORTIMER CROSS, battle of** ..... 1461
- MOSCOW entered by the French, September 14** ..... 1812  
 Moscow was, in consequence of the entry of the French, set on fire in 500 places

at once, by order of the Russian Governor, and three-fourths of the city destroyed two days after; evacuated by the French, and re-entered by the Russians, October 22, 1812.

MOSELLE, French defeated at, November 28 ..... 1795

MUNICH taken by the French, August 25 ..... 1796

Again June 28, 1800.

NAMUR, the Siege of, under king William III. .... 1695

This place was thought impregnable, and yet taken from a complete army within, headed by a Marshal of France, in the sight of 100,000 men that came to relieve it, under the command of Marshals Boufflers and Villeroy. Lord Cutts commanded the English at the general assault of the Castle, and by his undaunted resolution acquired the name of the "English Salamander." Scarcely an officer or soldier came off unhurt; the greatest part fell in the action, than which no one was ever more desperate. Again taken by the French, July 18, 1794.

NASEBY, battle of, June ..... 1645

NEPAUL, East India Company's War with the State of, terminated, April 27 ..... 1815

A Treaty of Peace was signed between the parties, December 2, 1815. War was again renewed by an infraction of the Treaty by the Nepaulese, January, 1816. After several contests unfavourable to the Nepaulese, the former Treaty was again ratified, March 15, 1816.

NEW-YORK surrendered to the British troops, Sep. 15 ... 1776

It was afterwards surrendered to the Americans.

NIAGARA, in North America, taken by the English, July 24 1759

Fort taken by the British, December 19, 1813.

NORFOLK, in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, January 1 ..... 1776

NOVA SCOTIA taken by the English, from the French ... 1681

Restored 1731; taken again, 1745, and 1758; confirmed to England, 1760; divided into two provinces, 1784; had a bishop appointed by the king of England, August 11, 1787.

NOVI, battle of, Austrians and French, ..... 1800

NUREMBERG seized by the French, July 9 ..... 1796

By the Austrians in the August following.

ODOUR, battle of, by Hope, against the French, Feb. 23... 1814

OGDENBURGH, river St. Lawrence, taken by the British, 1813

OLIVA, the Fort of, taken by stratagem by the French, with 900 Spanish prisoners, June 29 ..... 1811

OLIVENZA, surrender of to the French, June 22 ..... 1810

Surrender of, to the allied army under Lord Wellington, April 15, 1811.

- OMOA, in the Bay of Honduras, taken by the British forces,  
October 20 ..... 1779
- OPORTO taken by the French, March 29 ..... 1809  
Evacuated by them May 12, following.
- ORANGE GROVE, battle of, English and Americans, ... 1815
- ORLEANS, NEW, unsuccessful attack on, by the British  
June 8 ..... 1815  
Lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 2000 men; Generals Pakenham and  
Gibbs were killed, and General Keane, wounded.
- OSTEND, the Works and Floodgates at, destroyed by the  
English, May 19 ..... 1798
- OSTEND taken by the French ..... 1745
- OSTEND, battle of, Allies and French, May 5 ..... 1794
- OSWEGO taken by the English, under Fisher, against the  
Americans ..... 1756  
Again May 15, 1814.
- OTTERBURN, Northumberland, battle of ..... 1388  
Otterburn, near Ellesdon, was the field of battle, between the English and Scots  
at the above period, wherein Henry Percy, called Hotspur, was taken prisoner,  
and Douglas, the Scots general, was killed. On this battle was founded the  
old ballad of '*Chery Chace*,' the village being situated by the river Rhead, on  
the south side of the Cheviot hills.
- OUDENARD, battle of..... 1708
- PAMPELUNA, battle of, Spaniards and French, Oct. 28 . 1794  
Again, when the French were defeated, July 2, 1795.
- PARIS occupied by the Allied Army, July 3 ..... 1813
- PARMA, battle of, June 29... ..... 1734
- PATAY, battle of, under Joan of Arc, June 10 ..... 1429
- PHILIPSBURG taken by the French ..... 1734
- PIEDMONT, battle of, Sardinians and French, April 6 ... 1794  
Again, Allies and French, September 23, 1794. Again, when the Piedmontese  
were defeated, April 12, 1795. Again, when the French were defeated, June  
14, 1795. Again, June 27, 1795. Again, July 1, 1795. Again, when the  
Austrians were defeated, August 30, 1795. Again, when the French were de-  
feated, October 1, 1795. Again, when the Sardinians were totally defeated by  
the French, April 14, 1796. Piedmont surrendered to the French, December  
6, 1798; recovered, 1799.
- PLASSY, the battle of, in the East Indies, February 5 ..... 1757



- PLATTSBURGH, Lake Champlaine, expedition against,  
by Sir George Prevost; abandoned after a naval defeat,  
September 11 ..... 1814
- POICTIERS, the battle of, ..... 1356  
[In this battle king John of France, and his son, were taken prisoners, by Edward  
the Black Prince.
- POLES, defeated, and the Polish General, Kosciusko, taken  
prisoner by the Russians, October 10..... 1794
- POLOTSK, French under Marshal Oudinot, defeated by the  
Russians under Count Witgenstein, July 30 and 31 ... 1812  
Again defeated by the Russians, and the piace taken by storm, October 20,  
1812.
- PONDICHERRY taken from the French ..... 1761
- PONZA, the Island of, taken by a British detachment from  
Palermo, February 29 ..... 1813
- PORTO NOVO, battle of, in the East Indies, in ..... 1781
- PORTO BELLO taken by Admiral Vernon, November 22 . 1739
- PORTSMOUTH, in Virginia, destroyed by the British  
forces, January 1 ..... 1776
- PORTUGAL, revolution attempted in, by Don Miguel,  
against his Father, April 30 ..... 1824  
An attempt to depose the king of Portugal defeated by the spirited conduct of the  
English and French Ambassadors, supported by the whole diplomatic corps.  
His Portuguese Majesty escaped from his palace, and accompanied by his two  
infants, finds an asylum on board His Britannic Majesty's ship, *The Windsor  
Castle*, in the Tagus, May 9. The king landed, and resumed his royal func-  
tions, after holding Courts, and transacting Affairs of State during six days, on  
board a British ship of war, May 14. The Queen and Miguel, the chief con-  
spirators were sent, the former to a state prison, and the latter upon his travels.
- PORTUGAL, invasion of by the French, June 28 ..... 1810
- PRESIDENT, The American ship of 60 guns taken, Jan. 15 1815
- PRESTON PANS, battle of, September 21 ..... 1745
- PRESTON, battle of, and defeat of the Rebels, Nov. 13 ... 1715
- PULTOWA, battle of, Russians and Swedes, June 8 ..... 1709  
Again in 1713.
- PULTUSK, battle of, Poles and Swedes ..... 1703
- QUEBEC besieged in vain by the English in ..... 1711  
Taken from the French, September 13, 1759; besieged in vain by the Provin-  
cials, December 6, 1775. (See a further account of Quebec, page 140, ante.)

|                                                                                                                                                                    |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| QUESNE, FORT DU, North America, battle of, July 9 .                                                                                                                | 1755 |
| QUESNOY, taken by the confederate army in .....                                                                                                                    | 1711 |
| QUIBERON, destruction of the Emigrant Army at, July 21                                                                                                             | 1795 |
| RAGOSENZA, 18 vessels brought out of the creek of, and<br>10 destroyed, by the British, July 27 .....                                                              | 1811 |
| RAMILLIES, battle of, under Marlborough, May 12 .....                                                                                                              | 1706 |
| RATHMINES, in Ireland, battle of.....                                                                                                                              | 1649 |
| RATISBON taken by the French, April 23.....                                                                                                                        | 1809 |
| REGGIO, French defeated at, by the king of Naples,<br>March 5 .....                                                                                                | 1814 |
| RHODE ISLAND taken from the Americans by the British,<br>December 6... ..                                                                                          | 1776 |
| RHODE ISLAND, battle of, America .....                                                                                                                             | 1778 |
| ROSBACH, battle of, French and Prussians, November 5...                                                                                                            | 1757 |
| ROSETTA, battle of, under Hutchinson, against the French,<br>April 8 .....                                                                                         | 1801 |
| Rosetta surrendered to the Turks and British, April 19, in the same year. The<br>Turks defeated at, 1807.                                                          |      |
| ROSS, battle of, in Ireland, March .....                                                                                                                           | 1643 |
| ROTHIERE, battle of, February 1 .....                                                                                                                              | 1814 |
| In this action the French under Napoleon, were defeated by the allied Russians<br>and Prussians, with the loss of 2000 prisoners, and thirty-six pieces of cannon. |      |
| ROUND-A-WAY-DOWN, battle of, July 13 .....                                                                                                                         | 1643 |
| SALAMANCA, battle of .....                                                                                                                                         | 1812 |
| SANTA CRUZ, and ST. THOMAS, surrender to the Eng-<br>lish, December 23 .....                                                                                       | 1807 |
| SARAGOSSA, battle of, in Spain, August 9 .....                                                                                                                     | 1710 |
| SARAGOSSA taken by the French, February 21 .....                                                                                                                   | 1809 |
| SARAGOSSA, battle of, .....                                                                                                                                        | 1813 |
| SEBASTIAN, (ST.) taken by Storm, by General Graham,<br>July 31... ..                                                                                               | 1813 |
| SERINGAPATAM, taken by Storm, under General Harris,<br>May 4 .....                                                                                                 | 1799 |
| In 1791, the confederated forces, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, defeat-<br>ed Tippoo Saib near this place, and would probably have taken the city, had not |      |

the monsoons set in, which obliged them to retreat. In the month of February 1792, the allied army again appeared before Seringapatam; and having crossed the river and taken some of the outworks, Tippoo was obliged to sue for peace, which he at last obtained, at a loss of one-half of his dominions, and about £3,000,000. in specie. Two of Tippoo's sons were sent to the British camp as hostages for his fulfilment of the Treaty, which was soon after ratified.

STOCKACH, battle of, Austrians defeated, May 1 ..... 1800

## SEA-FIGHTS.

|                                                                                                                                                                                         |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Between the English and French .....                                                                                                                                                    | 1217 |
| English and Flemmings near Sluys, when 400 ships and 30,000 men<br>were taken .....                                                                                                     | 1304 |
| English and Flemmings .....                                                                                                                                                             | 1371 |
| Eighty French ships taken by the English .....                                                                                                                                          | 1389 |
| Off Milford Haven, when 31 French ships were taken or destroyed, .....                                                                                                                  | 1405 |
| Off Barfleure, when 500 French, and 3 Genoese vessels were taken, .....                                                                                                                 | 1416 |
| Off Sandwich, when the French fleet was taken by the Earl of<br>Warwick, November .....                                                                                                 | 1449 |
| English and French, when the latter were defeated .....                                                                                                                                 | 1454 |
| Ditto, when 1000 French were killed .....                                                                                                                                               | 1549 |
| Near Lepanto, when the Turks lost 235 ships, 25,000 killed, and<br>4000 prisoners, October 7 .....                                                                                      | 1571 |
| Between the English, and the Spanish Armada; see Armada, p. 168.                                                                                                                        |      |
| Between the Spaniards and Dutch .....                                                                                                                                                   | 1639 |
| Ditto English and Dutch in the Downs; English successful, Oct. 28 .....                                                                                                                 | 1652 |
| Ditto, when the Dutch were victorious, November 29 .....                                                                                                                                | —    |
| Ditto, under Admiral Blake, Feb. 18, 19, 20; English victorious ..                                                                                                                      | 1653 |
| English and Dutch; the Dutch lost 30 men of war, and their Admi-<br>ral Van Tromp, July 29 .....                                                                                        | —    |
| At Cadiz, when the English destroyed the galleons, September ....                                                                                                                       | 1656 |
| At the Canaries, when Blake destroyed the galleons, April .....                                                                                                                         | 1657 |
| Off Harwich, when 18 Dutch ships were taken, and 14 destroyed ..                                                                                                                        | 1665 |
| Earl of Sandwich took 12 men of war, and 2 Indiamen, September 4 ..                                                                                                                     | —    |
| The Dutch totally defeated, with the loss of 24 men of war, 4 Ad-<br>mirals, and 4000 Officers and seamen, July 25 and 26 .....                                                         | 1666 |
| Five of the Dutch Smyrna fleet, and 4 East Indiamen, taken by the<br>English, March 14 .....                                                                                            | 1667 |
| Southwold Bay, Dutch defeated, May 28 .....                                                                                                                                             | 1672 |
| Again by Prince Rupert, May 28. June 4, and Aug. 11, and com-<br>pelled to salute the British flag in future, the French remaining<br>neutral in place of assisting the English .....   | 1673 |
| At Tripoli, where the English burnt 4 Dutch men of war, Mar 4 ..                                                                                                                        | 1675 |
| Off Beachy Head, when the English and Dutch were defeated by the<br>French, June 30 .....                                                                                               | 1690 |
| Off La Hogue; see page 375.                                                                                                                                                             |      |
| Off St. Vincent, when the English and Dutch were defeated by the<br>French, June 16 .....                                                                                               | 1693 |
| The Vigo fleet taken by the English and Dutch, October 12 .....                                                                                                                         | 1702 |
| French and English, when the French relinquished the sea to the<br>English, August 24 .....                                                                                             | 1704 |
| Off the Lizard, when the English were defeated, October 9 .....                                                                                                                         | 1707 |
| Sixty vessels, laden with provisions, taken by Adm. Lake, May 22, ..                                                                                                                    | 1708 |
| Commodore Wager, with 4 men of war, engaged 17 Spanish galleons,<br>blew up the Admiral's ship with 30 millions of dollars; the<br>Commodore's share amounted to £100,000, May 28 ..... | —    |
| Sir George Byng destroyed the French Fleet, July 31 .....                                                                                                                               | 1718 |
| Off Toulon, February 9 .....                                                                                                                                                            | 1744 |



SEA-FIGHTS, (*continued.*)

|                                                                                                                                         |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| East Indies, when the French retired to Pondicherry .....                                                                               | 1747 |
| Off Cape Finisterre, when Adm. Anson took the French fleet, May 3 .....                                                                 | —    |
| Off Ushant, when Adm. Hawke took 7 French men of war, Oct. 14 .....                                                                     | —    |
| Off Belleisle, when 14 sail of victuallers were taken by Hawke, July 14 .....                                                           | 1756 |
| Off Cape François, when 3 British ships defeated 7 French, Oct. 21 .....                                                                | 1757 |
| Off Cape Lagos, when Admiral Boscawen beat the French, August 18 .....                                                                  | 1759 |
| Off Quiberon Bay, when Hawke defeated the French, November 20 .....                                                                     | 1759 |
| Admiral Keppel took 3 French frigates, and a fleet of merchantmen .....                                                                 | 1762 |
| Off Ushant, between Keppel and Dorvilliers, a drawn battle, July 17 .....                                                               | 1778 |
| Off St. Vincent, between Rodney and Don Juan de Langara, Jan. 8 .....                                                                   | 1780 |
| Off Cadiz, when Adm. Rodney again defeated the Spaniards, Jan. 16 .....                                                                 | —    |
| Off the Dogger Bank, between Adm. Parker and the Dutch, Aug. 5 .....                                                                    | 1781 |
| Off Cape Virginia, between Admiral Arbuthnot and the French....                                                                         | —    |
| Admiral Rodney took the Comte de Grasse and 5 ships, April 12....                                                                       | 1782 |
| Admiral Hughes destroyed the French fleet under Suffrein, April 12 .....                                                                | —    |
| Earl Howe defeated the French fleet, and took 6 ships, June 1....                                                                       | 1794 |
| Sir Edward Pellew took 15, and burnt 7 sail of merchantmen, Mar. 8 .....                                                                | 1795 |
| Lord Hotham defeated the French fleet, and took 2 ships, March 14 .....                                                                 | —    |
| Eleven Dutch Indiamen taken, June 19 .....                                                                                              | —    |
| Lord Bridport defeated the French fleet at l'Orient, June 25.....                                                                       | —    |
| Lord Keith took 5 ships & several frigates in Saldanna Bay, Aug. 19 .....                                                               | 1796 |
| Lord Duncan took or destroyed 15 ships off Camperdown, October 11 .....                                                                 | 1797 |
| Lord Nelson defeated 17 French ships and took 9, with only 13 ships,<br>in the Entrance of the Nile in Egypt, August 1 .....            | 1798 |
| Sir J. B. Warren defeated the French off the Coast of Ireland, Oct. 12 .....                                                            | —    |
| The Dutch surrendered to Admiral Mitchell at the Helder, Aug. 29 .....                                                                  | 1799 |
| Lord Nelson took 18 Danish ships off Copenhagen, April 2.....                                                                           | 1801 |
| Sir James Saumarez blew up 2 ships of 112 guns, and took 1 of 74,<br>July 12 .....                                                      | —    |
| Boulogne, an attack made by Lord Nelson on the gun-boats collected<br>there for the invasion of England, August 4.....                  | 1801 |
| Sir Robert Calder; see page 374.                                                                                                        |      |
| At Trafalgar, after a conflict of four hours, when 19 of the enemy's<br>line struck their colours, and a 74-gun-ship blew up, Oct. 21.. | 1805 |
| Near St. Domingo, where Admiral Duckworth burnt 2 ships, and<br>captured 3 frigates, two escaping, February 6 .....                     | 1806 |
| Near the bay of Rosas, where Admiral Martin destroyed 2 French<br>line of battle ships and several frigates, October 25.....            | 1809 |
| Basque Roads, 4 sail of the line destroyed in, by the English, under<br>Lord Cochrane, April 11.....                                    | 1809 |
| By the Chesapeake and Shannon; see page 17, ante.                                                                                       |      |

## SHIPWRECK OF

|                                                                                                                                                                                                       |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| The Aurora frigate .....                                                                                                                                                                              | 1771 |
| Amphion frigate; see page 4, ante.                                                                                                                                                                    |      |
| Antelope Packet; see page 129, ante.                                                                                                                                                                  |      |
| Apollo frigate; see page 5, ante.                                                                                                                                                                     |      |
| Atheniense, a 64, wrecked in the Mediterranean .....                                                                                                                                                  | 1811 |
| Boyne; see page 11, ante.                                                                                                                                                                             |      |
| Centaur, a 74, lost in the West Indies, September 23 .....                                                                                                                                            | 1782 |
| Degrave Indiaman, which was lost near Madagascar, in .....                                                                                                                                            | 1701 |
| Doddington Indiaman, wrecked on a rock, in the open sea, near the<br>Cape of Good Hope, July.....                                                                                                     | 1755 |
| Dover frigate, and Chichester sloop of war, lost in Madras Roads,<br>May 2, 1811, during a violent gale of wind; about seventy other<br>vessels of different descriptions went down at the same time. |      |



SHIPWRECKS, (*continued.*)

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Droits and De L'Homme, French 74's, driven on shore, Jan. 14 ..                                                                                                                                                             | 1797 |
| Emulous sloop of war, lost near Cape Sable, August 2 .....                                                                                                                                                                  | 1812 |
| Fazy Allum, lost near Cape Orfoy, June 7 .....                                                                                                                                                                              | 1801 |
| Ferret gun-brig wrecked off the coast of Yorkshire, Jan. ....                                                                                                                                                               | 1813 |
| Flora, and three other transports lost on the Hank Sands, near the<br>Texel, December 24 .....                                                                                                                              | 1811 |
| Fly Packet, from Newry, lost near Liverpool, when 300 persons were<br>lost, March 4, .....                                                                                                                                  | 1812 |
| Grasshopper, of 16 guns, wrecked off the Texel, December 18 ....                                                                                                                                                            | 1811 |
| Grosvenor Indiaman, wrecked on the coast of Caffraria, August 4 ..                                                                                                                                                          | 1782 |
| Guardian frigate nearly wrecked on an island of ice, December,<br>1789, and arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, February 21 ....                                                                                              | 1790 |
| Halsewell Indiaman, wrecked off the Isle of Purbeck, Dorsetshire,<br>January 6 .....                                                                                                                                        | 1786 |
| Hero, a 74, wrecked off the Texel, December 23 .....                                                                                                                                                                        | 1812 |
| Hector frigate, lost in the Atlantic, October 5 .....                                                                                                                                                                       | 1782 |
| Hindustan East Indiaman, lost off Margate, January 11 .....                                                                                                                                                                 | 1803 |
| Hugh de Beauvois, with 40,000 foreigners, coming to the aid of<br>king John, were lost in a storm .....                                                                                                                     | 1115 |
| Invincible, a 74, wrecked off Winterton, March 16 .....                                                                                                                                                                     | 1801 |
| Lady Hobart Packet, struck on an island of ice in the Atlantic<br>Ocean, June 23 .....                                                                                                                                      | 1803 |
| La Tribune frigate, lost off Halifax, Nova Scotia, November 17 ..                                                                                                                                                           | 1793 |
| London East Indiaman; see page 102, ante.                                                                                                                                                                                   |      |
| New Hoorn, a Dutch East Indiaman, destroyed by fire near the<br>Straits of Sunda .....                                                                                                                                      | 1619 |
| Nottingham galley, of London, wrecked on Boon Island, New Eng-<br>land, December 11 .....                                                                                                                                   | 171  |
| Occum Chamnan, a Siamese Mandarin, wrecked at the Cape of the<br>Needles, south of Africa, .....                                                                                                                            | 1686 |
| Pallas and Nymphe frigates, wrecked off Dunbar, December 18 ..                                                                                                                                                              | 1810 |
| Pandora sloop, lost off the Scaw, February 13 .....                                                                                                                                                                         | 1811 |
| Phoenix, 44 guns, lost in a hurricane off Cuba, June .....                                                                                                                                                                  | 1780 |
| In the same hurricane were destroyed the Thunderer, a 74;<br>the Stirling Castle, 64; La Blanche, 42; Laurel and Andro-<br>meda, 28; Deal Castle, 24; Scarborough, 20; Barbadoes and<br>Endeavour, 14; and Victor, 10 guns. |      |
| Pomone frigate, lost at the Needles, Portsmouth, October 14 .....                                                                                                                                                           | 1811 |
| Prince, French Indiaman, burnt near L'Orient, July 29 .....                                                                                                                                                                 | 1752 |
| Prince George man of war; see page 136.                                                                                                                                                                                     |      |
| Prince William, eldest son of Henry I. with two of his sisters, and<br>180 of the nobility shipwrecked and lost in coming from Nor-<br>mandy, in .....                                                                      | 1120 |
| Proserpine frigate, lost in the Elbe, February 1 .....                                                                                                                                                                      | 1799 |
| Ramillies, of 74 guns, lost in the Atlantic Ocean, September 21 ....                                                                                                                                                        | 1758 |
| Ramillies, of 74 guns, Admiral Sir T. Trowbridge, foundered near<br>the Cape of Good Hope .....                                                                                                                             | 1809 |
| Resistance man of war, blown up in the Straits of Banda, July 24, ..                                                                                                                                                        | 1793 |
| Royal Charlotte, of 100 guns, burnt by accident near Leghorn,<br>March 16, and only 150 persons were saved .....                                                                                                            | 1800 |
| Royal George; see pages 156-7-8, ante.                                                                                                                                                                                      |      |
| Sceptre, 64 guns, wrecked in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 6                                                                                                                                                           | 1799 |
| Seagull sloop of war, lost in the English Channel, Sept. ....                                                                                                                                                               | 1811 |
| St. George, 98 guns, (Admiral Reynolds), two 74's, several frigates,                                                                                                                                                        |      |

SHIPWRECKS, (*continued.*)

|                                                                                                                                                                            |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| and a number of merchantmen, lost in a dreadful storm in the North Seas, December 24, .....                                                                                | 1811 |
| Swan sloop of war lost off Waterford, when 130 persons perished, August .....                                                                                              | 1782 |
| Tartar frigate lost in the Baltic, August 18 .....                                                                                                                         | 1812 |
| Union Packet of Dover, was lost off Calais, January 28 .....                                                                                                               | 1792 |
| A similar accident had not happened for 105 years before.                                                                                                                  |      |
| Victory man of war lost in a storm, October.....                                                                                                                           | 1744 |
| Vryheid, Dutch Indiaman, wrecked off Dymchurch Wall, near Dover, November 23 .....                                                                                         | 1822 |
| Wager store-ship, wrecked at Chili .....                                                                                                                                   | 1740 |
| Winterton Indiaman, wrecked off Madagascar, August 20 .....                                                                                                                | 1794 |
| York Indiaman, lost going into Limerick, November .....                                                                                                                    | 1758 |
| <hr/>                                                                                                                                                                      |      |
| TALavera, battle of,.....                                                                                                                                                  | 1811 |
| In this battle the allied army, of 20,000 men, engaged and defeated the French, with 45,000, July 27 and 28.                                                               |      |
| TEWKESBURY, battle of, May 4 .....                                                                                                                                         | 1471 |
| TICONDERAGO, Canada, taken by the English from the French .....                                                                                                            | 1759 |
| TILSIT, battle of, Russians and Prussians, defeated by the French .....                                                                                                    | 1807 |
| TIRLEMONT, battle of, Austrians and French, Nov. 17... ..                                                                                                                  | 1792 |
| Again, Austrians and French, March 19, 1793.                                                                                                                               |      |
| TIRLEMONT, battle of, under Marlborough, against the French and Bavarians, July 18 .....                                                                                   | 1705 |
| TOBAGO, the Island of, taken by the English, April 15 ...                                                                                                                  | 1793 |
| TOLENTINO, battle of, May 2 and 3.....                                                                                                                                     | 1815 |
| The battle of Tolentino was fought between the Austrians under General Biarrichi, and the Neapolitans under Murat, ending, after two engagements, in the retreat of Murat. |      |
| TOPLITZ, French defeated by the allied Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, August 30.....                                                                                  | 1813 |
| TOULON surrendered to the French, November 19 .....                                                                                                                        | 1793 |
| TOULOUSE, battle of, and defeat of Soult, April 11.....                                                                                                                    | 1811 |
| TOURNAY, battle of, Austrians and English against the French, May 8.....                                                                                                   | 1793 |
| Again, May 10, 1794; again May 18, 1794; a battle near, which continued for sixteen hours; the French lost 12,000 men, the allies 3000, May 22, 1794.                      |      |
| TOWTON, battle of, March 29 .....                                                                                                                                          | 1461 |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| TREATY OF PEACE between the King of Prussia,<br>the Queen of Hungary, and the Elector of<br>Saxony, February 15 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1762 |
| — Definitive, between Great Britain, France, Spain,<br>and Portugal, concluded at Paris, Feb. 10 ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1763 |
| This Treaty confirmed to Great Britain the extensive Provinces<br>of Canada, East and West Florida, and part of Louisiana, in<br>North America; also the Islands of Grenada, St. Vincent, Do-<br>minica, and Tobago, in the West Indies.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |      |
| — Between His Britannic Majesty, and the Kings<br>of France and Spain, January 20 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1783 |
| Signed at Versailles. Ratified September 3, 1783.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |      |
| — Between England, France, Spain, Holland, and<br>America, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1783 |
| — Between Great Britain and Holland, May 25 ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1784 |
| — Between England and Prussia, April 5 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1795 |
| — Proposal on the part of Great Britain to open a<br>Congress for a general Peace .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1796 |
| M. Barthelemy, resident at Berne, received from Mr. Wickham,<br>the British Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons, a note expres-<br>sive of the disposition of Great Britain to open a Congress for<br>the purpose of settling a general Peace, which Barthelemy<br>transmitted to the Directory; and on the 26th, the French<br>Minister returned his answer, declining a Congress, and at the<br>same time expressing a doubt of the sincerity of the British<br>Cabinet, and declaring a determination to retain all the coun-<br>tries which had been united to France, March 8, 1796. |      |
| — Between Austria and France, signed at Leoben,<br>May 4 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1797 |
| — Between Austria and France, signed at Udina,<br>October 19 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1797 |
| — Between Austria and France, February 9 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1801 |
| Signed at Luneville. The Rhine made the boundary of the<br>French Republic.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |      |
| — Between France and Naples, March .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1801 |
| — Between Spain and Portugal, June 6 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1801 |
| — Between France and Portugal, September 29 ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1801 |
| — Between France and Spain, September 30 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1801 |
| — Between England and France, October 1 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1801 |
| — Between France and Austria .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1805 |

TREATIES OF PEACE, (*continued.*)

|                                                   |      |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| — Between France and Russia, July 20.....         | 1806 |
| — Between Prussia and France, July 9 .....        | 1807 |
| — Between England and Spain, June 6 .....         | 1808 |
| — Between England and France, signed at Paris ... | 1814 |

VALENCIENNES, battle of, May 23 .....

1793

Bombardment of commenced by General Ferraris, June 17, 1793; surrendered to the Duke of York, by capitulation, July 28, 1793; surrendered again to the French, with 227 pieces of cannon, August 29, 1794.

VIGO, galleons taken there, October 12.....

1702

VIMEIRA, the French army defeated at.....

1808

The French army, under Marshal Junot was beaten, and the Russian fleet taken, August 17 and 21; but these advantages were shamefully thrown away by the convention of Cintra, August 30, 1808.

VITTORIA, battle of, in which the Duke of Wellington completely defeats Joseph Bonaparte, June 21 .....

1813

ULM, surrender of.....

1805

Austrians defeated by the French; and General Mack and his Staff taken prisoners. It has been generally supposed, that the surrender of this place was the effect of great treachery on the part of Mack, and his officers.

WAR declared against Spain .....

1739

— declared against France .....

1744

— against Spain, January 4 .....

1762

— by the king of Portugal, against France and Spain, May 23 .....

1762

— between England and America, .....

1775

— between England and France .....

1778

— between England and Spain .....

1779

— between England and Holland .....

1780

— declaration of, by Spain against England, Oct. 18 ...

1796

— between Naples, Sardinia, and France, December 20

1798

— with the Batavian Republic, June 17 .....

1803

— declared with Spain, January 24 .....

1805



WAR, DECLARATIONS OF, (*continued.*)

|                                                                                                                                                                                              |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| — between France, Russia, and Austria, September 8 .                                                                                                                                         | 1805 |
| — declared against Prussia, May 23 .....                                                                                                                                                     | 1806 |
| — between England and Russia, November 1 .....                                                                                                                                               | 1807 |
| — with Doondia Khan, March 9 .....                                                                                                                                                           | 1808 |
| — declared by Austria against France, April 6.....                                                                                                                                           | 1809 |
| — declared by Great Britain against America .....                                                                                                                                            | 1812 |
| WAGRAM, battle of, Austrians and French, July 5.....                                                                                                                                         | 1809 |
| WALDORE, battle of, under Gordon, against the French .                                                                                                                                       | 1760 |
| WANDIWASH, battle of, East Indies, January 10 .....                                                                                                                                          | 1760 |
| WARSAW occupied by the Russians, January 8 .....                                                                                                                                             | 1813 |
| WARSAW, battle of, Russians and Poles, April 21 .....                                                                                                                                        | 1794 |
| WASHINGTON, the City of, captured by the British<br>forces, August 24.....                                                                                                                   | 1814 |
| WATERLOO, battle of, Allies and French, January 23 ...                                                                                                                                       | 1794 |
| WATERLOO, battle of, June 18.....                                                                                                                                                            | 1815 |
| WERNICK, surrendered with 15,000 men to Murat, Oc-<br>tober 20.....                                                                                                                          | 1805 |
| WILNA, battle of, when a column of French troops was de-<br>stroyed near that town by Count Platoff, and a General,<br>and 1000 prisoners taken, December 11 .....                           | 1812 |
| WILTON, battle of, in Oxfordshire, where the English were<br>defeated by the Danes .....                                                                                                     | 872  |
| WITOPSK, the French under General Victor, defeated by<br>the Russians under Gen. Witgenstein, with the loss of<br>3000 men, November 14 .....                                                | 1812 |
| WORCESTER, battle of, September 3, .....                                                                                                                                                     | 1651 |
| WORCESTER, battle of, September 23 .....                                                                                                                                                     | 1642 |
| WORMS, battle of, and defeat of the French, November 28                                                                                                                                      | 1795 |
| WURTZSCHEN, battle of, May 21.....                                                                                                                                                           | 1813 |
| The battle of Wurtzschen, between the allied army of Russians and Prussians,<br>and the French army under Napoleon, was fought with dreadful carnage on both<br>sides; the allies retreated. |      |

XIMENA, a division of Soult's army at, defeated by General -  
Ballasteros, September 18 ..... 1811

YORK TOWN, battle of, October 29 ..... 1781  
Earl Cornwallis surrendered to the Americans.

ZORNDORF, battle of, Russians and Prussians, August 25 1758

ZULICHAU, battle of, in Silesia, Prussians and Russians,  
July 27 ..... 1750

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CORUNNA, battle of, January 16 ..... 1809

PRAGUE, battle of, Prussians and Austrians, May 22 ..... 1757

## SECTION V.

## REMARKABLE PERSONS.

**ABELL, JOHN**, the Musician, died about the end of Queen Anne's reign.

**ABEL, CHARLES FREDERICK**, death of ..... 1787

This celebrated composer served some years in the band of the Electoral King of Poland, at Dresden; but his abilities not being rewarded as they deserved, he quitted that country in 1758, and arrived in England in the following year. He soon met with encouragement, by being appointed chamber musician to the queen of George III. on the completion of her establishment, at a salary of £200. per annum. His fondness for spirituous liquors soon led to his death.

**ABELARD, PETER**, died ..... 1142

He was the celebrated lover of the no less celebrated Heloise, the niece of a canon named Fulbert, who engaged him to teach her philosophy. Instead of teaching her abstruse learning, he taught her love; and their passion for each other was fatal to the peace of both. Fulbert, enraged at the deception practised by Abelard, demanded the immediate marriage of his niece, to which Abelard, (although ordained, and dissuaded from it by Heloise, in a letter full of the most eloquent persuasion) acceded, and it was agreed that it should take place at Paris. Heloise feeling convinced that the future advancement of her husband depended upon secrecy, denied her marriage in the strongest terms. The uncle, highly enraged at the obstinacy of his niece, in which he suspected she was encouraged by Abelard, vowed to be revenged on her, as she still continued to reside with him. Abelard being in the mean time informed of the harsh treatment she received from her uncle, took her away, and placed her in the convent of Argenteuil, near Paris. Fulbert imagining that Abelard intended to make a nun of her, vowed a cruel vengeance; having bribed the valet of Abelard, he admitted two miscreants into the bed-room of his master at midnight, who mutilated him in a most horrid manner. They were punished for it after the fashion of that time; and the instigator was condemned to lose all his fortune, and banished from Paris. Heloise took the veil; and Abelard hid his grief and shame under the monastic garb of the abbey of St. Denis. But the monks of that convent soon despised him, on account of his severe reproof of their dissolute habits. Upon this he made his escape, and took refuge near Troyes; when, having encountered great persecution, the monks of the abbey of Bruis, near Vannes, in Brittany, elected him their superior. But, as at St. Dennis, his endeavours to suppress the licentiousness of the monks, drew on him the hatred of that Order; Heloise also had her share of trouble: being expelled with the rest of the nuns from the convent of Argenteuil, on account of the disorders which prevailed there, although she had conducted herself with strict propriety.

After this, Abelard gave her the offertory of Paraclet. Having endured a separation of eleven years, he saw her there at the consecration of the commu-

**ABELARD, PETER, (*continued.*)**

nity. Being once more accused of heresy by his inveterate enemies, he defended himself in full council, at Sens. Louis VII. was desirous of being present to hear the defence of this distinguished individual; but with all his eloquence, he was condemned. He desired to appeal to the Pope; and, when on his way to the Pontiff, he was stopped at Cluni, near Maçon, by Peter the Venerable, who did all he could to soothe his grief: he became reconciled to St. Bernard: and consigning himself for the remainder of his life to the closest retirement, he died two years after (1142), at the priory of St. Marcel, having by his resignation and good conduct, procured the admiration of the monks and the clergy of France. He was interred at Paraclet, and the remains of Heloise, in the same tomb, twenty-one years after. This beautiful gothic tomb was removed to Paris in the year 1800, and placed in the cemetery of Père la Chaise in 1817, where it is now to be seen.

**ABERCROMBY, SIR RALPH, death of, March 21 ..... 1801**

Born, 1738, at Tillibodie, in Clackmannanshire: entered the army as a cornet in the third regiment of dragoon guards, 1756: became a lieutenant in the same regiment, 1760: major in the third regiment of horse, 1770: Lieut.-gen. of a regiment, 1793: created a Knight of the Bath, and appointed Commander-in-Chief of an expedition against the French power in the West Indies, 1795: arrived off the island of Grenada, March, 1795: commenced operations, which terminated, after some difficulty, in the capture of that island, and was followed by those of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and the Spanish isle of Trinidad: together with the settlements of Demerara, and Esequibo, on the continent of South America; appointed Commander-in-Chief for Scotland, 1799: commanded the troops destined to drive the French from Egypt: arrived at Malta, with 15,000 men, Nov. 30, 1799: landed at Aboukir, March 8, 1801, after a severe contest, and fought the battle of Alexandria, March 21, 1801: in which the veteran, disarmed his antagonist, whose sword he presented to Sir Sidney Smith: expired March 28, 1801, and his body interred beneath the ramparts of the castle of St. Elmo, where an inscription, recording his name, was placed.

**ABERNETHY, JOHN, the divine born, 1680; died ..... 1740****ABERNETHY, DR. JOHN, died April 20 ..... 1831**

Dr. Abernethy succeeded Mr. Pott as assistant surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1786; and afterwards took the place of that gentleman as Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery; and on the death of Sir Charles Blick, his former master, he was elected surgeon in his room. He died at Enfield, after a protracted illness, in the 67th year of his age.

**ABINGDON, EARL OF, committed to prison, Feb. 9 ... 1795**

The Earl of Abingdon was committed to the King's Bench prison, for having uttered and published a libel on Mr. Serman, an attorney.

**ABBOT, GEORGE, Archbishop of Canterbury, died ..... 1633**

During the period of his being Archbishop of Canterbury, an unfortunate accident happened, which greatly tended to lessen his future happiness. Hunting one day in the Park of Lord Zouch, at Bramshill, he let fly an arrow at one of the deer, but which unfortunately wounded Lord Zouch's keeper in the arm, of which he soon died. The Bishops in consequence refused consecration at his hands.

**ABULFEDA, the Geographer died, aged 72 ..... 1345**



**ACHELINI, ALEXANDER**, born October 29, 1463 ;  
died August 2 ..... 1512

A celebrated philosopher and physician of Bologna; he is said to have first traced the manner in which the impressions made on the external ear are conveyed from the tympanum to the vestibule. At the early age of 22, he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in his native city.

**ACHILLES**, died ..... B. C. 1184

**ACOSTA, JOSEPH D.** Spanish Writer of the 16th century, born 1539 ; died February 15 ..... 1600

**ADAIR, MR.** Army Agent, death of, March 17 ..... 1834

This was the firm which the two brothers, Robert and Daniel Perrean, made the forgery upon, at the instance of Mrs. Margaret Rudd, and which at that time caused much public conversation.

**ADAM, ALEXANDER**, born 1741 ; died..... 1809

This eminent Divine was the author of several valuable works. He was carried off by a fit of apoplexy, December 18, 1809, aged 69, and was honoured by a public funeral by his fellow citizens.

**ADAM, ROBERT**, born 1728, died 1792; and **ADAM, JAMES**, (brothers), died ..... 1794

James and Robert Adam were celebrated architects. James was little known; but in 1763-4, Mr. R. Adam was appointed architect to the King. He afterwards executed a great many public and private buildings, amongst which may be enumerated Luton House, Bedfordshire; the screen to the Admiralty Office, London; the Register Office, Edinburgh; Shelburne House, now Lansdowne House, &c. &c. Mr. Adam resigned the office of Architect to the king, on being returned to Parliament for the county of Kinross, in 1768. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, in the south transept of which is a tablet to his memory.

**ADAM, (three brothers,) Sculptors.**

Lambert Sigisbert, the eldest was born February 10, 1700; he died May 13, 1759. Nicholas Sebastian, born March 22, 1705; died March 27, 1778. François Gaspard, the third brother, was born 1710; died at Paris, 1795.

**ADAMS, JOHN**, the American President, born 1735;  
died July 4 ..... 1826

John Adams, second President of the United States of America, was born at Braintree, in the colony of Massachusetts, October 19, 1735, and was one of the most prominent actors in the American war for independence. On the 4th of July, 1826, he breathed his last with the same hallowed sentiment on his lips which, on that glorious day fifty years before, he had uttered on the floor of the Congress—"Independence for ever!" were his dying words.

**ADAMS, SAMUEL**, born September 27, 1722; died October 2 ..... 1803

Samuel-Adams was another of those conspicuous characters of the American Revolution, on the breaking out of which he joined the popular side. In the year of the passing of the Stamp Act, he was appointed one of the representatives in the legislature. Sent as one of the four members from Massachusetts to the first Congress, 1774. He was a firm and active patriot, and greatly contributed to the termination of that cause to which he had devoted a great part of his life.

- ADANSON, MICHAEL, French Naturalist, born April 7, 1727; died August 6, ..... 1806
- ADDINGTON, RT. HON. J. H. death of ..... 1818
- ADDINGTON, SIR WILLIAM, death of..... 1811
- ADDISON, JOSEPH, born 1672; died June 17 ..... 1719  
 Went over to Ireland as Secretary to the new Lord Lieutenant, the Marquis of Wharton; Queen Anne bestowing upon him the office of Keeper of the Records in that kingdom, with an increased salary of £300. in 1709. *The Tatler* terminated, January 2, 1711, and was followed by *The Spectator*, March 1, and continued till December 6, 1712. *The Spectator* was followed by *The Guardian*, the first number of which was published March 12; and the 175th, and last, on the 1st of October, 1713. He published his Tragedy of *Cato* in the same year, which was performed thirty-five nights in succession. A continuation of *The Spectator* appeared June 18, 1714; brought out his publication of *The Freeholder*, December 23, 1715, and continued till June 29, 1716. Married the Dowager Countess of Warwick, 1716.
- ADRIAN I. POPE, died..... 795
- ADRIAN II. died ..... 872
- ADRIAN III. POPE, died..... 885
- ADRIAN IV. POPE, died ..... 1159  
 An Englishman, whose name was Nicholas Breakspere; succeeded Anastatius IV. in 1154.
- ADRIAN V. POPE, a Genoese, succeeded Pope Innocent in ..... 1276  
 Died five weeks after his election.
- ADRIAN VI. POPE, died September..... 1523
- ÆSOP, the Fabulist, lived 600 years before Christ.
- AGRICOLA, JULIUS, born 37; died ..... 93  
 Julius Agricola, Governor of South Britain, to protect the civilized Britons from the incursions of the Caledonians, builds a line of forts between the rivers Forth and Clyde; defeats the Caledonians under Galgacus on the Grampian Hills, and sails round Britain, which he discovers to be an island, 85.
- AIKEN, JOHN, M.D. born January 15, 1747; died December 7 ..... 1822  
 Dr. Aiken was the author of a great many works, amongst which were, his *England Delineated*, which appeared in 1788; the first volume of *Evenings at Home*, in 6 vols. the last of which appeared in June, 1795; *The Arts of Life*, came out in 1801; in 1803, appeared his *Letters to a Young Lady on a Course of English Poetry*. Accepted the office of Editor of Dodsley's *Annual Register*, in 1811.
- AINSWORTH, ROBERT, born 1660; died..... 1743  
 Commenced the compilation of his Latin Dictionary about 1714, but it did not appear till 1736. The 2nd edition of it appeared, in 2 vols. 4to. in 1746; and

AINSWORTH, ROBERT, (*continued.*)

has since been frequently re-published. An edition of it came out in 1752, in 2 folio vols; another, in 2 vols. 4to. in 1773; the latest and best edition appeared in 1816, all under the superintendence of different Editors.

AITON, WILLIAM, Botanist, born 1731; died ..... 1743

AKENSIDE, MARK, death of..... 1770

He was born November 9, 1721. His principal poetical work was,—*Pleasures of Imagination*, which appeared in 1744.

ALAND, SIR F. (a Judge), born 1670; died ..... 1747

ALBAN'S, ST. (DUCHESS OF), death of, August 6..... 1837

Married the Duke of St. Albans, June 16, 1827.

ALBERONI, CARDINAL, born 1664; died ..... 1752

ALDUS, the celebrated Printer died..... 1516

ALLEN, CARDINAL, died ..... 1594

A determined opponent of the Reformed Church, whose talents and influence made him truly obnoxious to Queen Elizabeth. Being compelled to leave England, he went to Rome, where he died.

ALLEYN, EDWARD, Comedian, born 1556; died ..... 1626

Alleyn, or Allen, was a distinguished actor in the reigns of Elizabeth, and James I. and was looked upon as the first performer of his day. One of his most celebrated parts was the Jew of Malta, in Marlow's play of that name. He afterwards became a theatrical proprietor: and was sole owner of *The Fortune* play-house, near Whitecross-street, Moorfields, which he built himself, and which the author of the *Historia Histrionica*, published in 1699, describes as a large, round, brick building.

Alleyn was the founder of Dulwich College, which was erected after a design of Inigo Jones, was in a great state of forwardness in 1614, and finished in 1619. He had some difficulty at first in getting permission to settle his property in mortmain, principally through the opposition of Lord Bacon, the then Lord Chancellor. The licence however was at last signed, June 21, 1619; and on September 13, in the same year. the College was opened in form; Bacon, and many distinguished characters, honouring the ceremony with their presence. Alleyn took upon himself the office of Master in the first instance, at least so far as living in the house, and restricting himself to the regular allowance of that situation. He died at Dulwich, November 25, 1626, and was buried in the chapel of the College.

The members composing the College are a master, warden, four fellows, six poor brethren, six sisters, twelve scholars, six assistants, and thirty out-members. The original revenue amounted only to £800. per annum; but has since greatly increased. On this account, the situation of Master of the Institution, who must be of the surname of Alleyn, or Allen, and, if possible, of kin to the founder, is now of considerable value. Dulwich College has, from its foundation, been celebrated for its Collection of Pictures: Alleyn himself left it some, and many more were afterwards added by Mr. William Cartwright, the comedian, who died about the end of the 17th century. But the most valuable accession has been from the bequest of the late Sir Francis Bourgeois, in 1810. Dulwich College also received a large and curious collection of old plays from Mr. Cartwright, which the Managers afterwards gave to Garrick in exchange for some modern publications. In the present library, the most curious relic is the original Diary of the founder, begun September 29, 1617; and continued to the same day, in the year 1622.



ALEXANDER, W. died ..... 1816

ALEXANDER THE GREAT, born..... B. C. 356

ALFRED THE GREAT, born 849; died ..... 900

Took the field against the Danes, at Wilton, in Oxfordshire, and fought seven battles with them in 876. More Danes having arrived in 877, he disguised himself in the habit of a shepherd, till 878. Collected his scattered friends in 879, and obliged the greatest part of their army to quit the country; in 897, they went up the river Lea, and built a fortress at Ware, when Alfred turned off the course of the river, and left their ships dry, which obliged them to remove. After subduing the Danish invaders, against whom he fought fifty-six battles by sea and land, he composed his body of laws: divides England into Counties, Hundreds, and Tythings; erects County Courts, and founds the University of Oxford about 896.

ALICK, (BLIND), of Stirling.

This wonderful phenomenon was living in 1833; Alick was blind from his childhood. He was the son of poor parents, and had no other instruction than that gained at a day-school for children, to which he was sent more to keep him out of mischief, than any thing else. The only volume then used at these establishments as a class or reading book, was the Bible; and as the scholars read in rotation, young Alick soon began to retain many passages in Scripture, as also the number of the chapter and verse where they occurred.

Many persons of education have examined him, and have invariably been astonished at the extent of his memory. Not long since, to puzzle him, a gentleman read with a slight verbal alteration, a verse of the Bible. Alick hesitated a moment, and then told where it was to be found, but said it had not been correctly delivered: he then gave it as it stood in the book, correcting the slight error that had been purposely introduced. Any passage in Scripture might be repeated, and he could tell chapter and verse; or if told the chapter and verse of any part of that book, he could repeat the passage, word for word.

ALLI CAWN MEER JAFFIER, made Nabob of Bengal 1765

AMELIA, the PRINCESS, death of November ..... 1810

AMES, JOSEPH, Typographical Historian, born 1689;  
died ..... 1759

ANDOVER, LORD, killed whilst in the act of delivering  
his fowling-piece to his servant ..... 1801

ANDREWS, M. P. Esq. death of ..... 1814

ANDRE, MAJOR, hung by the Americans as a spy, Oc-  
tober 2 ..... 1780

On the breaking out of the American war, André, having previously procured a commission in the army, proceeded with his regiment to North America, then at war with Great Britain. Here his great talents soon raised him to the rank of major, and also that of Adjutant to the army. In the summer of 1780, Major André was with the troops then occupying the town of New York under the command of General Sir Henry Clinton, when the infamous Arnold, who had been entrusted by Washington with the important position of West Point on the Hudson, about sixty miles above New York, sent over to the British commander his proposals for delivering that fortress into his hands, which, had the



ANDRÉ, MAJOR, (*continued.*)

scheme been attended with success, would most likely have ended the war. On Arnold's overtures been accepted, André was appointed to conduct the negotiation. After some correspondence under feigned names, André and Arnold met on the banks of the Hudson on Friday, September 22, when every thing was arranged for the execution of the plot on the Monday following, the necessary information in writing being put into André's hands to be delivered to General Clinton. Unfortunately for André, the boatmen who had brought him on shore from the English sloop of war in which he had come up the river, having had their suspicions awakened, refused, although he bore a flag of truce from General Arnold, to convey him back, and he was obliged to attempt his return to New York by land. On his return, Arnold insisted that he should exchange his military uniform for a plain coat, to which André unwillingly consented. A proper guide having being appointed, they set out; when, having reached the next post, they were obliged, in order to prevent suspicion, to follow the advice of the commanding officer, and to remain there all night. On the following morning they proceeded on their journey, and having arrived within view of the British army, the guide took his leave of André a little below Pine's Bridge, a village on the Croton. André having proceeded alone, to the distance of about four leagues, as he was entering the village of Jarrytown, his horse was suddenly seized by three men, who it afterwards appeared belonged to the New York militia. André with great imprudence, assumed that they were of the English party, and instead of producing his passport requested them not to detain him, he being a British officer. Upon finding his mistake, he offered them his watch to let him go; but they were not to be bribed, and having found the important papers concealed about his person, they immediately conducted him to the nearest station. His anxiety for the safety of Arnold now prompted him to endeavour to prevail upon the officer in command, to forward a notice of his capture to that general, in consequence of which the traitor effected his escape. André having stated who he was, was conducted to the presence of General Washington; on the 25th his case was submitted by the American General to the consideration of a board of fourteen general officers, among whom were Rochambeau and Lafayette, who had a short time before arrived with troops from France. When brought before this tribunal, he stated that he had come on shore under the sanction of a flag of truce, sent to him by Arnold: and that with respect to his having been found disguised and bearing a false name, he had only acted in obedience to the commands of Arnold. The decision of the Court-martial was, that the prisoner ought to be considered as a spy, and as such he was sentenced to be executed. General Clinton spared neither intreaty or remonstrance to the American Gen. to avert his fate, but in vain. He exhibited the most perfect resignation to his fate, and only begged that his death might be that of a soldier. After being kept in ignorance of the determination of the Court-martial, he was at last brought to the fatal spot, October 2, and then perceived that he was to end his life on a gibbet: having exclaimed,—‘It is but a momentary pang,’ he gave no further expression to his feelings. He died with the respect of those who were obliged to be his executioners. A monument was erected to his memory, at the public expense, in Westminster Abbey.

|                                                                  |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| ANGELO, FILIPPO, Venetian painter, born 1570; died .             | 1610 |
| ANGELO, MICHAEL, painter, born 1600; died.....                   | 1660 |
| ANGELO, MICHAEL BUONAROTTI, painter, born in<br>1474; died ..... | 1564 |
| ANGELO, MICHAEL DE CARAVAGIO, painter, born<br>1569; died .....  | 1600 |

**ANNE, QUEEN, born February 6 ..... 1665**

Married to Prince George of Denmark, July 28, 1683, by whom she had 13 children, all of whom died young; lost her son, George, Duke of Gloucester, by a fever, July 29, 1700, aged 11. She came to the crown March 8, 1702; lost her husband, who died of an asthma and dropsy, October 28, 1708, aged 55. The Queen died of an apoplexy, August 1, 1714, aged 49; reigned twelve years, four months, and twenty-four days. Buried at Westminster.

**ANSON, ADMIRAL, sailed to the South Sea, Sept. 18 ... 1740**

Born 1697; made post captain, 1724; selected to attack the Spanish settlements in the Pacific Ocean, 1739; sailed September 18, 1740, with a squadron of five men of war, a sloop, and two victuallers; and after passing along the eastern coast of South America, doubled Cape Horn in the midst of a series of storms and tempests that separated his whole fleet, only a small part of which ever again joined him.

After re-fitting at the island of Juan Fernandez, he took the rich town of Païta, on the coast of Peru, and he also captured some valuable prizes, on board of which were passengers of distinction. He afterwards sailed with the Centurion and Gloucester to the coast of Mexico, to intercept the annual Acapulco ship; was obliged to unite the crews and abandon his second vessel; and so thinned and weakened were the seamen by the scurvy, that it was with difficulty they reached the uninhabited island of Tinian, one of the Ladrones. Here, while the Commodore, with most of his officers and crew were on shore, the Centurion was blown out to sea, and so little prospect was entertained of her reaching the island again, that much labour was employed to lengthen a small vessel found on the shore, the Commodore taking the axe in hand like a common man. Having fortunately regained his ship, he went to re-fit at Macao, and was so fortunate as to fall in with, and capture the Manilla galleon, although greatly superior to his own ship in size and number of men. At the very moment of victory he had another difficulty to encounter in consequence of a fire, which broke out near the Centurion's powder room; but he gave his orders, and surmounted the disaster with his usual coolness. He sailed back with his prize to Canton, and having circumnavigated the globe, arrived with great riches at Spithead, June 15, 1744, and was made Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and not long after, a Commissioner of the Admiralty.

In May, 1747, he commanded the Channel fleet, and captured a French squadron of six men-of-war, which were convoying a large fleet bound to the East and West Indies. Two of these prizes were called the "Invincible and the Glory," which induced the Captain of the first of them to say, on giving up his sword: "Sir, you have conquered the Invincible, and Glory follows you." For this and other services he was in the June following raised to the Peerage, by the title of Lord Anson. Married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, 1748; she died without issue 1750; made first Lord of the Admiralty, 1751; retired on a change of Administration, 1756; again appointed, 1757, when he remained at the head of the Admiralty during the whole of that spirited war. Raised to the principal naval dignity of Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the fleet, for the purpose of bringing over Queen Charlotte, 1761. He died at Moor Park, Hertfordshire, June, 1762.

**ARGYLL, MARQUIS OF, beheaded May 27 ..... 1661**

After the murder of Charles I. the Marquis of Argyll placed the crown upon the head of his son with his own hands, in 1651; assisted in the ceremony of proclaiming Oliver Cromwell Protector in 1653; signed an agreement to support his government; sat in his Parliament as the representative of the County of Aberdeen, where he secretly intrigued for the Restoration.

**ARGYLL, ARCHIBALD, EARL OF, beheaded ..... 1685**

After the defeat of the royal army at the battle of Worcester, 1651, this nobleman (then Lord Lorn) on taking arms for His Majesty's service, so incensed the

Protector, that though a grant of a free pardon was to be extended to all, this nobleman, strange to say, was excepted. His decapitation took place at the High Cross at Edinburgh.

**ARGYLL, JOHN CAMPBELL, died ..... 1743**

This nobleman was surnamed the Great Duke of Argyll; his private life was adorned by the most amiable qualities, which were retained through a long course of his public services, military and civil. He served under the Duke of Marlborough; was successively Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Scotland, Lord Steward of the Household, Master-General of the Ordnance, and Commander-in-Chief of the army.

**ARAM, EUGENE, trial of, for the murder of Daniel Clark 1759**

Eugene Aram was a man of uncommon talent; but, in order to obtain a trifling property, he formed, (with the aid of an accomplice of the name of Houseman) the resolution of murdering Daniel Clark, a shoemaker of Knaresborough, in Yorkshire. The murder remained a secret for nearly 14 years; but the accidental digging for gravel near the place where the body was deposited, the skeleton was turned up. The sudden disappearance of the deceased, and his well-known intimacy with Aram and Houseman, together with the declarative assertion of Houseman on his seeing the bones, that they could not be those of Clark, he was wrought to a confession of their deposit, and the particulars of the same. Aram was arrested and arraigned; and, after a trial of some hours, he was declared guilty, after delivering one of the most ingenious and eloquent defences ever delivered in a Court of Justice.

**ARBUTHNOT, DR. death of ..... 1735**

Dr. Arbuthnot happening to be at Epsom, at the time when Prince George of Denmark was taken ill there, and being called upon to attend him, he was so successful in his treatment, that he was appointed the future regular physician; he was also appointed Physician in ordinary to Queen Anne, in 1709. He died at his house in Cork-street, Burlington Gardens, after a lingering illness of nearly twelve months.

**ARCHER, MATILDA, and MARY ANN PERRY, death  
of, June 3, ..... 1834**

An inquest was held on the bodies of these young women, when the Jury returned a verdict of *felo de se*. It appeared by the evidence that, on the previous night, they had tied their wrists tightly together with a silk handkerchief, and then threw themselves into the Thames, near the Upper Mall, where they were found drowned the following morning. Archer was 19 years of age, and Perry 18.

**ARIOSTO, LUDOVICO, Italian Poet, born 1474; died... 1534**

**ARISTOTLE, Grecian Philosopher, born 385; died B. C. . 322**

**ARKWRIGHT, SIR RICHARD, inventor of the Spinning  
Jennies, died ..... 1792**

**ARMINIUS, JAMES, founder of that Sect, died ..... 1609**

**ARMSTRONG, DR. JOHN, born 1732; died..... 1779**

**ARNE, DR. THOMAS AUGUSTINE, born 1710; died 1778**

**ARNE, MICHAEL, the Musician, died..... 1785**



- ARNOLD, RICHARD, English Divine, died ..... 1765
- ARNOLD, DR. the Musician, born 1739; died October 22 1802
- ARNOLD, JOHN, Watchmaker, born 1744; died ..... 1799
- ARUNDEL, LORD, died at Rome, June 21 ..... 1834
- ARUNDEL, EARL OF, who brought the famous Marbles to England, died ..... 1645
- ASHBURTON, LORD, died ..... 1803
- ASHFORD, MARY, murder of ..... 1812
- ASHMOLE, ELIAS, born May 23, 1617; died May 18 ... 1692  
 An eminent Antiquary and Herald, and the founder of the Museum which still bears his name, at Oxford. Married Eleanor, daughter of Peter Mainwaring, of Smallwood, in Cheshire, 1638; sworn an attorney of the Common Pleas, 1641; married again, 1649; published his *Theatrum Chymicum Britannicum*, 1652; published his—*The Way to Bliss*, in three Books, 4to. in 1658; made a Catalogue of the Coins which had been given to the Bodleian Library, by Archbishop Laud, in the same year; had the Museum of Curiosities, at South Lambeth, made over to him, by the younger Tradescant and his wife, which the father and eldest son had been some time in accumulating, 1659; called to the bar of the Middle Temple, November 2, 1660; appointed to the Secretaryship of Surinam, February 9, 1661; appointed accomptant-General, and Country Accomptant in the Excise, June 9, 1668; received the degree of M.D. from the University of Oxford by diploma, July 19, 1669; resigned his Office of Windsor Herald, in 1675; lost the greater part of his library, a cabinet of 9000 ancient and modern coins, together with a great collection of Seals, Charters, and other antiquities by a fire in the Middle Temple, the adjoining apartments to those in which he resided, (his Manuscripts and gold medals being fortunately preserved,) January 26, 1679; presented his Curiosities to the new building of the University of Oxford, to which he afterwards added his Manuscripts and Library, 1682. It is still called the Ashmolean Museum.
- ASHTON, MR. THOMAS, assassination of, January 3 ... 1832  
 Mr. Ashton was assassinated whilst returning from his factory at Apethorp, near Manchester. An inquest was held on the body, when a verdict of—wilful murder was returned against some person or persons unknown. On the 5th of January, a reward of £500. was offered for their apprehension.
- ATTERBURY, FRANCIS, Bishop of Rochester, died..... 1732  
 Atterbury, when the English prelates drew up a "Declaration of the Bishops," in 1715, in which they strongly protested against the war which was going on in Scotland, when presented to him, refused to sign it. His disaffection to the Brunswick family having been long suspected, he was in 1722 charged with a traitorous correspondence with the Pretender, upon which a Bill passed the House of Lords, depriving him of his dignities and benefices. He died in exile.
- ATKINS, ALDERMAN, died..... 1838
- ATKINSON, MR. CHRISTOPHER, an expelled Member of Parliament, stood in the Pillory for perjury, October 25..... 1785



- AUBREY, JOHN, Antiquarian, born 1626; died ..... 1700
- AUDLEY, ALERVIN LORD, hung ..... 1631
- AYSCOUGH, GEORGE EDWARD, English writer, died 1779
- BACKHUYSEN, LUDOLPH, Dutch painter, born 1631;  
died ..... 1709
- BACON, FRANCIS LORD, born 1569; committed to the  
Tower ..... 1626  
He died April 9, 1626, aged 57.
- BACON, SIR NICHOLAS, died ..... 1579
- BACON, JOHN, sculptor, died ..... 1799
- BADGER, WILLIAM, died February 17 ..... 1833  
This individual met his death in consequence of injuries received from an accident which occurred on the 26th of January preceding, in raising the roof of the Birmingham Town-Hall, and which proved, on the instant, fatal to a fellow workman of the name of John Heap. In St. Philip's church-yard, Birmingham, there is a column erected to the memory of these unfortunate artizans by their employers and fellow-workmen; and part of that column is stated to have been "the last workmanship" of poor Badger himself. An inscription on one square of the pedestal commemorates Heap as a "skilful, honest, and industrious workman, a good husband, and a good father." And on another square, there is the following appropriate poetical inscription, from the pen of Miss Twamley, to the memory of Badger:—
- "Why should the monumental tribute rise  
Alone, where grandeur's mouldering remnant lies;  
Or why the sculptured mockery of woe  
Claim Pity's tear, for worthless dust below;  
Whose unregarded grave had been forgot,  
But for the costly tomb that marks the spot?  
Far other feelings raised this humble shrine,  
Far holier thoughts inspired the simple line,  
That fain would tell, with sad and grateful pride,  
The mind, worth, enterprise, of him who died;—  
Who closed a lowly but a just career,  
Led by the love of Science to his bier,  
And wrought, as though prophetic of his doom,  
The touching emblem that surmounts his tomb."
- BAGSTER, ROSA MATILDA, Commission of Lunacy  
against, ..... 1833  
A Commission of Lunacy, after sitting eleven days, brought in a verdict to the following effect,—“That Rosa Matilda Mary Bagster, (or Newton), is now, and has been since the 1st of November, 1830, of unsound mind, so that she is not fit to take proper care of her goods, chattels, messuages, tenements,” &c.
- BAILLIE, DR. M. died ..... 1823
- BALLANTYNE, MR. died January 17 ..... 1833  
Mr. Ballantyne was deservedly celebrated as an elegant and correct printer. He belonged to a past age, when printers were, by royal privilege entitled to wear swords, and dress like courtiers.

- BAKER, SIR GEORGE, BART. M.D.** died..... 1809
- BALCHEN, ADMIRAL**, born 1669; lost ..... 1744  
 Admiral Sir John Balchen was lost in the Victory. In July, Sir John sailed from Spithead with a strong squadron, in quest of an opportunity to attack the French fleet at Brest, under the command of M. Rochambault. In the bay of Biscay he was overtaken by a violent storm, his ships were dispersed, and drove up the English Channel. The greater part of them however, under Admiral Stewart, arrived at Plymouth; Sir John Balchen was not so fortunate, for his ship, which was reckoned, without an exception the most beautiful, was lost, and every one on board perished. The crew amounted to eleven hundred.
- BALDWIN, MR.** Letter-Press Printer died ..... 1813  
 Mr. Baldwin was the first proprietor of the St. James's Chronicle.
- BALIOL, JOHN**, founder of Baliol College, died..... 1209
- BALMERINO, LORD**, beheaded for High Treason, August 18 ..... 1746
- BAMPFYLDE, SIR CHARLES**, assassinated, April 7 ... 1823  
 Sir Charles Warwick Bamfylde, Bart. was shot in the open day, in Montague-square, April 7, 1823. J. Morland, the assassin, had formerly been in the service of Sir Charles, and his wife was servant at the time of the occurrence. Morland perceiving that his aim had taken effect, immediately discharged another pistol in his own mouth, which killed him on the spot. Sir Charles lingered until the 19th, when he expired in great agony. The Jury which sat on the body of the murderer, returned a verdict of—*felo de se*, and his body was buried in the cross-road, opposite St. John's Wood Chapel. Sir Charles was in the 71st year of his age. The murder was committed under the influence of jealousy, which was proved to have been entirely groundless.
- BALY, HAYNES, ESQ.** Musical Composer, died ..... 1839
- BANKS, SIR JOSEPH**, born 1743; died May 19 ..... 1820
- BANKS, THOMAS**, Sculptor, born 1735; died ..... 1805
- BARBAROSSA**, the famous Corsair died, aged 43..... 1518
- BARCLAY'S, CAPTAIN**, celebrated Walking Match, ... 1809  
 Captain Barclay undertook to walk 1000 miles in as many successive hours. The undertaking was to be performed at Newmarket, and to walk at the rate of a mile in each and every hour. The weather was at the time very rainy. He commenced the arduous task on the 1st of June, 1809, and completed it on the 12th of July following. The bets amounted to £100,000.; £16,000. of which were the Captain's.
- BARETTI, MARK ANTONY JOSEPH**, born in 1716; died May 5 ..... 1789  
 Came to England 1750, and settled in London. Returned from a visit to Spain, 1769, when he had the misfortune to kill a man in an accidental affray in the streets. Tried at the Old Bailey, and after the most honourable testimony given to his character, the Jury returned a verdict of—Manslaughter.
- BARHAM, LORD**, died ..... 1813

- BARHAM, LADY CAROLINE**, died November 6 ..... 1832  
 A Coroner's Inquest sat on the body of Lady Caroline Barham, whose death was occasioned by a cabriolet driving against her, when a verdict was returned of—  
 Manslaughter, against the driver of the cab, and a deodand of £50. on the cabriolet and horse.
- BARNARD, SIR JOHN**, born 1685; died ..... 1764  
 His statue erected in the late Royal Exchange, London, May 23, 1747.
- BARRETT, JOHN**, executed at Newgate, for stealing  
 Money out of Letters at the General Post Office,  
 February 13 ..... 1832
- BARRINGTON, WILLIAM VISCOUNT**, died ..... 1801
- BARRINGTON, ADMIRAL THE HON. SAMUEL**,  
 died ..... 1800
- BARRINGTON, HON. DAINES**, died ..... 1800
- BARROW, DR. ISAAC**, English Theologian, born 1631;  
 died ..... 1677
- BARRUP, BENJAMIN**, executed for the murder of Mary  
 Mortlock ..... 1829
- BARTLEMAN, the Musician**, died ..... 1822  
 The sale of this celebrated Musician's music began on the 20th of February,  
 1822, and continued eight days. It consisted of 1480 lots, and produced only  
 £1400. although collected at a considerable expense.
- BARTON, ELIZABETH**, the Holy Maid of Kent, exe-  
 cuted ..... 1534
- BASKERVILLE, JOHN**, celebrated Printer, died ..... 1775
- BATHURST, RIGHT HON. BRAGGE**, died August 20 1831
- BATHURST, ALLEN EARL**, died ..... 1775
- BATHURST, EARL**, died ..... 1834  
 His Lordship was Colonial Secretary for sixteen years, and President of the  
 Council during the Wellington Administration.
- BEATTIE, DR. JAMES**, Author of "The Minstrel," born  
 1735; died August 18 ..... 1803
- BEATOUN, CARDINAL**, died ..... 1546
- BEAUHARNOIS, EUGENE**, formerly Viceroy of Italy,  
 died February 24 ..... 1824
- BEAUMONT, FRANCIS**, English Dramatic Writer, and  
 Poet, born 1555; died ..... 1615

BECKET; see pages 323-4, ante.

BECKFORD, ALDERMAN, died, and Statue placed in Guildhall ..... 1770.

Alderman Beckford amassed the great sum of £50,000. a year.

BEDE, Venerable, born 665; died in ..... 735

BEDFORD, DUKE OF, made Regent of France, 1422; died ..... 1435

BEDFORD, JOHN, (Fourth Duke of), died..... 1771

BEDFORD, FRANCIS, (Fifth Duke of), died ..... 1802

BEDFORD, JOHN, Sixth Duke of), died ..... 1840

BEECHEY, SIR WILLIAM, died February 4..... 1839

BELL, DR. died January 28..... 1832

BELLINGHAM, executed for shooting the Hon. Spencer Percival, May 18 ..... 1812

BELZONI, (the celebrated Traveller), died, December 3 ... 1823

BEMBO, CARDINAL, of Venice, died ..... 1547

BENBOW, JOHN, born 1650; died ..... 1702

BENBOW, —, arrest of, January 24 ..... 1832

Benbow, who previously kept a coffee and beer-shop, in Fleet-street, near Temple-Bar, and who rendered himself conspicuous, on the Fast-day, with the procession of the Trades' Union, was arrested under the authority of a warrant from the Secretary of State's Office. Examined at Marlborough-street Police Office, charged with having, along with others, on the 21st of January, 1832, caused a great riot, noise, and disturbance, at the parish of St. Pancras. He was held to bail to take his trial for the riot, but afterwards acquitted.

BENGOUGH, MR. death of, December 26 ..... 1825

Mr. Bengough was a performer at Drury-lane, the Surrey, and Cobourg Theatres.

BENTHAM, JEREMY, ESQ. died June 6 ..... 1832

Mr. Bentham expired at his house, Queen-square, Westminster. He was 86 years of age.

BERNADOTTE, Elected Crown Prince of Sweden ..... 1810

BERTIE, EARL OF LINDSEY, died ..... 1642

He was a General of the army of Charles I. at the battle of Edge Hill, where he was mortally wounded and taken prisoner. Lord Clarendon describes him amongst those heroes who did not hesitate to sacrifice life and fortune in supporting the institutions of their country.

BERTIE, MONTAGUE, died ..... 1666

This nobleman, (son of the preceding), was likewise at the battle of Edge Hill, and when attempting the rescue of his wounded father, was also taken prisoner with him.



- BERRI, THE DUKE DE**, murdered by Louvel, at Paris,  
February 14 ..... 1820  
The Duchess was delivered of a son (the Duke of Bourdeaux), September 28,  
1820.
- BERRY, SIR EDWARD**, died February 13 ..... 1831
- BERTHIER, MARSHAL**, Prince of Wagram, died June 1 1815  
Marshal Berthier threw himself from the window of a house at Bamberg, and was  
killed.
- BERTON, GENERAL**, and five others, executed, Sep-  
tember 16 ..... 1822
- BETTENSON, MR.** of Queen-square, died October 28 ... 1788  
This gentleman in his Will left £30,000. to charitable uses; £10,000. of it to  
Mr. Hetherington's Charity for the Blind.
- BETTERTON, MR.** Performer, born 1635; died April 7... 1710
- BETTY, W. H. WEST**, first appearance of, in London,  
December, ..... 1804
- BEVAN, BENJAMIN**, died July 1 ..... 1833  
Mr. Bevan was the author of the well-known 'Treatise on the Slide Rule,' the  
'Guide to the Carpenter's Rule,' and many other useful contributions to  
mechanical science. He was in the act of observing an eclipse of the moon,  
and had just called Mrs. Bevan to witness the sight, when he was taken  
suddenly ill, and in a few minutes was a corpse.
- BERWICK, DUKE OF**, born 1670; killed at the siege of  
Philipsburg, June 12 ..... 1734
- BIRD, MR.** and his Servant, murdered at Greenwich,  
February 12 ..... 1818
- BIRNIE, SIR RICHARD**, died April 29 ..... 1832  
Sir Richard was buried at St. Martin's church, May 6, 1832.
- BLACKSTONE, JUDGE**, Author of the Law Commem-  
taries, born 1723; died February 14 ..... 1780
- BLAIR, DR. HUGH**, died December 27, ..... 1800
- BLAIR, ROBERT LORD**, President of the Court of  
Session, Scotland, born 1743; died ..... 1811
- BLAIR, DR.** Poet, died ..... 1782
- BLAKE, ADMIRAL**, born 1599; died in ..... 1657  
Blake was the rival and constant opponent of Van Tromp and De Ruyter, and by  
his splendid successes, established the superiority of the British Navy over that  
of her formidable enemy, the Dutch.

- BLANDY, MISS, hung at Oxford, for the murder of her father, April 6 ..... 1752
- BLANE, SIR GILBERT, died June 26, aged 84 ..... 1834
- BLOOD, COLONEL, took the Crown out of the Tower, May 9..... 1671  
Colonel Blood seized the Duke of Ormond, with an intent to hang him at Tyburn, but was prevented, December 6, 1670. He died August 24, 1680.
- BLOOMFIELD, ROBERT, died August 19 ..... 1823  
Bloomfield, the author of *The Farmer's Boy*, &c. was one of the most pleasing Poets of his time. He was born at Honington, in Sussex, in 1716. He had to struggle with many pecuniary embarrassments, and at last died poor; but his poverty was not brought on by improvidence. He was kind, generous, and warm-hearted, which drained his purse. His brothers were also in humble circumstances, and he mainly supported their families; so that it might truly be said, that he went about doing good. He continued his literary labours to his death.
- BLUCHER, PRINCE, died, September 6 ..... 1819
- BODLEY, SIR T. founder of the Bodleian Library in the University at Oxford, died 1612; for an account of which, see page 320-1, ante.
- BOERHAVE, DR. died September 23, (aged 70)..... 1738
- BOHEMIA, ELIZABETH, Queen of, daughter of James I. died ..... 1662  
After the death of her husband, she came over to England, and was privately married to the Earl of Craven, who fought as a volunteer in her husband's army.
- BOILEAU, French Satirist, born March 16, 1635; died ... 1711
- BOLEYN, QUEEN ANN, beheaded ..... 1536
- BOLINGBROKE, LORD, died (aged 73)..... 1751
- BOLIVAR, GENERAL, account of the death of, received in London, February 18 ..... 1831
- BONAPARTE, NAPOLEON, born August 15, 1769; died May 5 ..... 1821  
France became a Republic, 1792. Defeated the Austrians at the bridge of Lodi, May 11, 1796. Forced the passage of the Mincio, and obliged General Beaulieu to retire with the loss of 22,000 men, May 30, 1796. Married Josephine 1796. Defeated the Austrians in Italy, January 19, and 27, 1797. Again on the Upper Rhine, when the French took Frankfort, Kehl, &c. 1797. Seized Egypt, 1798. Island of Malta surrendered to, June 11, 1798. Installed First Consul, December 25, 1799. Defeated at Acre, by Sir Sidney Smith, 1799. Re-proclaimed the Cisalpine Republic, June 5, 1800. Defeated the Austrians at Marengo, with dreadful slaughter, June 14, 1800. An attempt made on his life, by a machine called—" *The Infernale*," December 24, 1800. Established the Order of the *Legion of Honour* in France, May 7, 1802. Installed First Consul for

**BONAPARTE, NAPOLEON, (*continued.*)** born ..... 1769

life, August 6, 1802. Offers terms to Louis XVIII. if he will relinquish the Crown of France in his favour, which were indignantly rejected, 1803. Arrested 7,500 English travellers, May 22, 1803. Appointed Emperor of the French, under the name of Napoleon I. May 18, 1804; crowned by the then Pope, after great difficulty, November 19, 1804. Defeated the Austrians at Elchingen, October 19, 1805. Infamous surrender of Ulm, by General Mack to, and the whole of the garrison made prisoners, 1805. Defeated the Austrians on the Adige, October 31, 1805. Triumphantly entered Vienna, November 13, 1805. Crowned King of Italy at Milan, 1805. Defeated the Austrian and Russian army at Austerlitz, December 2, 1805. Defeated the Prussians at Jena, 1806. Defeated the Russians at the battle of Friedland, with terrible slaughter, June 14, 1807. Declares the towns of Kehl, Wesel, Cassel, and Flushing united to the French Empire, January 29, 1808. Declares the Papal territory annexed to France, May 21, 1808. Bonaparte and the Emperor of Russia offer Peace to England at Erfurth, September 27, 1808. Fought the battle of Asperne and Essling against the Austrians, with dreadful slaughter on both sides, May 21 and 22, when he was defeated, 1809. Defeated the Austrians at Eckmuhl, May 22, 1809. Effected the passage of the Danube, July 5, 1809. Defeated Prince Charles at Wagram, July 8, 1809. Divorced from Josephine, after a marriage of thirteen years, upon the plea of having no issue, December 17, 1809; but the real cause was, his having entered into a treaty with Francis II. Emperor of Austria, for a marriage with his daughter, the Archduchess Maria Louisa; which ceremony took place March 11, 1810; and on the 20th of April, 1811, the Empress presented him with a son, whom he announced to his officers of state as the young king of Rome. Annexed Holland and the Hanse towns to France, July 9, 1810. Made Hamburg a part of France, January 1, 1811. Seized on Swedish Pomerania, January 22, 1812. Headed an invading army against Russia, (the most unfortunate event he ever undertook), May 2, 1812. Entered Wilna, June 28, 1812, after gaining a battle. Fought the battle of Smolensko, August 28, 1812. Was victorious at Moskwa, September 7, 1812. Entered Moscow, after a well-fought battle, September 14, 1812. Rostopschin, the Russian Governor, having set fire to the city, he was obliged to retire from it; his previous good fortune now deserted him, and he experienced sad reverses, October 22, 1812. His army suffered severely from the frost, and great numbers perished in his retreat; he deserted the army, on the 5th of December, and arrived at Paris on the 18th, which caused great dissatisfaction. Fought the battle of Lutzen, May 1, 1813, which proved disastrous. Bautzen, May 20, 1813. Vittoria, June 21, 1813. Engaged the combined troops at Dresden, 1813. Fought the battle of Leipsic, without success, October 18, 1813. Engaged the Allies, under the walls of Paris, at Montmartre, and was defeated, March 30, 1814. On the following day the allied army entered the French capital. Abdicated on the 11th of April following, with an understanding that he should retire to Elba, where he arrived May 8, 1814. The Empress Josephine died at Paris, May 30, 1814. Bonaparte makes his escape from Elba, and returns to Paris after the Allies had quitted it, and re-ascended the throne which he had so lately abdicated, March 20, 1815. The Allied Sovereigns, in consequence of this bold step, sign a new treaty for his extermination, March 25, 1815. Abolished the Slave Trade, March 29, 1815. Left Paris to join the army at Laon, June 12, 1815. Defeated Blucher at Ligny, June 16, 1815. Defeated at Waterloo, returned to Paris, June 20, and abdicated on the 23rd, in favour of his son. Arrived at Rochefort, with the view of sailing to America, July 3, 1815. Failing in this project, he surrendered himself and suite of forty persons to Captain Maitland, of the Bellerophon, July 15, 1815. Sailed to Plymouth, July 20, 1815. Transferred at Torbay from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland, which sailed with him for the island of St. Helena, decreed by the allied Sovereigns to be his place of residence for life, August 8, 1815. Arrived at St. Helena, October 16, 1815. His relatives, of every description,



- BONAPARTE, NAPOLEON, (*continued.*)** born ..... 1769  
 excluded *for ever* from France, by the law of Amnesty, January 12, 1816. His Son died 1832. The remains of Napoleon were disinterred, and brought to Paris, when they were again entombed in the Cathedral of St. Denis, in 1840, with great ceremony.  
 Having given the principal achievements of Bonaparte, we cannot but admire the wonderful qualities of his mind, which appear to have been beyond any other individual on record; he commanded an army whose prowess for many years carried death and destruction wherever it went; monarch after monarch—kingdom after kingdom, fell prostrate before his victorious troops; and Berlin, Vienna, Madrid, Moscow, Dresden, Amsterdam, Venice, Rome, Mantua, Turin, and Genoa were obliged to open their gates to this triumphant Commander.
- BONAPARTE, JOSEPH,** born ..... 1768  
 Caused his brother Joseph to be declared king of Naples, March 30, 1806; and two years after, on the 7th of July, 1808, he made him king of Spain, transferring the kingdom of Naples to his brother-in-law, Murat.
- BONAPARTE, LUCIEN,** born ..... 1774
- BONAPARTE, LOUIS,** born ..... 1778  
 Made king of Holland, June 5, 1806, by his brother Napoleon. Attempted to raise an insurrection at Boulogne, August 5, 1840, in which he failed.
- BONAPARTE, JEROME,** born ..... 1784
- BONAPARTE, LETITIA, (Mother)** born ..... 1750
- BONAR, MRS. and MR. of Chislehurst, murder of, May 31** 1813  
 Mr. and Mrs. Bonar were murdered in their bed, by their servant, Philip Nicholson. He was tried and found guilty, and executed August 23, 1813.
- BOSANQUET, WILLIAM, ESQ. died June 21** ..... 1800  
 Mr. Bosanquet, in making some alterations in his house, had removed the balcony from his back drawing room window; forgetting this circumstance, he walked out, and fell into the area, and, in his fall, broke the vertebrae of his back, and was severely injured. Though sensible of his certain dissolution, he in the midst of his sufferings, which he bore with great patience, dictated some additions to his will. He was son of the respected Bank Director of that name.
- BOSCAWEN, ADMIRAL, born 1711; died** ..... 1761
- BOSCAWEN, WILLIAM, died** ..... 1811
- BOURBON, CONDE, death of His R. H. the Prince of ...** 1830  
 His Royal Highness was the father of the Duc d'Enghien. On the morning of the 27th of August, his Highness was found dead in his chamber, at the Castle of St. Leu, in the department of the Seine and Oise. His death was occasioned by strangulation.
- BOURGEOIS, SIR FRANCIS, died** ..... 1813  
 Sir Francis Bourgeois was descended from a Swiss family, but born in London, in 1756. He was originally destined for the army, but having a taste for drawing, he continued it professionally, and was at length appointed painter to the King of Poland, who honoured him with the *Order of Merit*. He was afterwards knighted by George III. and nominated by His Majesty his landscape painter. He acquired a large collection of pictures by the will of Mr. Desenfans, which he intended to have left as the commencement of the founding of a National



**BOURGEOIS, SIR FRANCIS, (*continued.*)**

Gallery, and which were offered to the Duke of Portland, on condition that he would give a piece of ground on some part of his estate on which to erect such gallery; Sir Francis also agreeing to give the sum of £10,000 towards its erection, and for the endowment of a keeper. The proposition was not responded to until too late, Sir Francis having bequeathed them to Dulwich College, where a new wing was erected for their reception.

**BOWDITCH, MR. (the traveller),** died January 10 ..... 1824

**BOWER, ARCHIBALD,** died ..... 1766

He contributed to a work called *Historia Literaria*, which was discontinued in 1734, and engaged in the *Universal History*, upon which he was employed several years. In 1748, he published the first volume of *The History of the Popes*; a second followed: and after the publishing of the third volume, the work fell into discredit, and the author into disgrace, on account of a discovery of his secret correspondence with the Jesuits, into whose society he had been a second time admitted. A great controversy was carried on in consequence, and Bower was convicted of many falsehoods. The material charges were never satisfactorily answered, although he continued to assert his innocence.

**BOWYER, the Printer,** born 1699; died November 18..... 1777

**BOWYER, ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE,** died ..... 1800

**BOYCE, DR. the Organist,** born 1710; died February 9,  
(aged 69) ..... 1779

**BOYLE, ROGER,** born 1621; died ..... 1679

**BOYLE, EARL OF ORRERY,** born 1676; died ..... 1731

**BOYLE, JOHN, EARL OF ORRERY,** born 1707; died 1762

**BRADBURY, MR. (the Clown),** died July 21 ..... 1831

**BRADDOCK, GENERAL,** killed at Du Quesne, July 9 . 1755

**BRADSHAW, JOHN,** one of the Judges of Charles I.  
born 1586; died ..... 1659

**BRADY, REV. DR. NICHOLAS,** born 1569; died ..... 1726

**BRAGANZA, CATHARINE OF, Queen of CHARLES II.** died ..... 1705

She was the daughter of John, Duke of Braganza, who recovered the Crown of Portugal from the usurpation of Spain; she married Charles in 1662, and died at Lisbon.

**BRAHAM, MR. the celebrated Singer,** born ..... 1777

Mr. Braham, in 1787, at the age of 10 years, made his appearance at the Royalty Theatre, Goodman's-fields, under the management of John Palmer, in a burletta called *The Birth-day*. He had previously made his appearance at Covent Garden Theatre, for the benefit of his first instructor, Leoni, on which occasion he sang *The Soldier tir'd of Wars alarms.* In 1794, he first sang at Bath, at Signior

**BRAHAM, MR. (*continued.*)**

Ronzine's Concerts, with Madame Mara. In 1796, he made his first appearance at Drury-lane, in *Mahmoud*. In 1797, he sang at the Opera House, in the Opera of *Zemira and Azor*. At the latter end of the same year, he left his native land for Italy with Madame Storacé. At Florence, he played the part of *Ulysses*. In Italy he sang with Billington, David, Marchesi, &c. &c. In 1801, he returned to England, and made his appearance in—*The Cabinet*. In 1805-6, he was engaged at the Opera House, Drury-lane, Oratorios, Concerts, &c. &c. Arrival of in America, October 31, 1840.

**BRAHE, TYCHO**, Astronomer, born 1546; died ..... 1601

**BRAMAH, JOSEPH**, Engineer and Mechanist, born 1749; died December 9 ..... 1814

**BRANDON, CHARLES**, Duke of Suffolk, died ..... 1545  
He was the son of Sir William Brandon, standard bearer to Henry VII. who was slain at the battle of Bosworth.

**BRANDRETH, TURNER**, and **LUDLAM**, executed at Derby, November 6 ..... 1817

**BREADALBANE, MARQUIS OF**, death of, at Taymouth Castle, (aged 72), March 29 ..... 1834

**BRERETON, COLONEL**, trial of, by a Court Martial, at Bristol, January 13 ..... 1832

It being considered that Colonel Brereton had not done his duty in the riots at Bristol, a charge was preferred against him to that effect, and he was brought to a court martial; previous to the closing of which, however, the Colonel suddenly terminated his life, by shooting himself with a pistol. On the 14th of January an inquest sat on the body, which returned a verdict of—"died by a pistol wound, inflicted by himself."

**BRIDGEWATER, DUKE OF**, born 1736; died ..... 1803

**BRIDPORT, ADMIRAL, (ALEXANDER HOOD)**, died 1814  
Lord Bridport was engaged in many of those brilliant victories which are to be found in the records of our naval history. He commanded the Royal George of 100 guns, in Lord Howe's victory of the 1st of June, when, after breaking through the French line he became closely engaged with two of the enemy's first rates, one of 120, the other of 80 guns.

**BRIGHT, MR. of Malden, in Essex**, born 1727; died November 10 ..... 1756

Mr. Bright weighed 44 stone, or 616 pounds; aged 29. His coffin was 3 feet 6 inches over the shoulders.

**BRINDLEY, MR.** the Duke of Bridgewater's Engineer, born 1716; died September 27, (aged 50)..... 1772

**BROOK, JOHN CHARLES**, Somerset Herald, killed, February 3..... 1794

He was unfortunately crushed to death at the Haymarket Theatre, on the occasion of the attendance of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York on that evening.

**BROOK, ROGER**, of Halifax, Yorkshire, born 1435; died  
October 8, (aged 133) ..... 1568

**BROOKES, DR. the Anatomist**, died January 10 ..... 1833

Died suddenly, Joshua Brookes, *F.R.S.*; *F.L.S.*; *Soc. Cæs. Nat. Cur. Mosq.*  
*Soc.* forty years Professor of Anatomy in Blenheim-street, during which time  
he educated no less than 7,000 Students, and reared, by unexampled industry  
and perseverance the most extensive and splendid collection of Anatomical and  
Zoological specimens ever accumulated by one individual in this or any other  
country. His remains were deposited in St. James's church, Piccadilly, Janu-  
ary 18, 1833.

**BROTHERS, RICHARD**, died January 25 ..... 1824

During the years 1792-3-4, the minds of the credulous had been much disturbed  
by the prophecies of this man, who had been a Lieutenant in the Navy; among  
other extravagancies, he styled himself the nephew of God, predicted the de-  
struction of all Sovereigns, the downfall of the Naval power of Great Britain,  
and the restoration of the Jews, who, under him as their Prince and Deliverer,  
were to be re-seated at Jerusalem; these events were to be accomplished by the  
year 1798. At length the Government found it expedient to interfere; and  
on the 14th of March, 1795, he was apprehended at his lodgings, No. 58, Pad-  
dington-street, under a warrant from the Secretary of State. After a long ex-  
amination before the Privy Council, he persisted in the divinity of his legation.  
He was committed into the custody of a State Messenger. On the 27th he was  
declared a lunatic, by a Jury appointed under a Commission of Lunacy; upon  
which he was removed to a private madhouse at Islington, where he remained  
till the year 1806, when he was discharged by the authority of Lord Chancellor  
Erskine. After his liberation, he resided some time in the neighbourhood of  
the Edgeware-road, and after that in Upper Baker-street, where he died. It  
is a singular fact that the Minister died of a broken heart, and the doctor who  
attended him, poisoned himself.

**BROUGHAM, HENRY LORD**, born ..... 1778

Born at Edinburgh, and commenced his literary course in editing the *Edinburgh  
Review*, in conjunction with Jeffrey and Horner; and also practised at the  
Scottish bar. In 1807, he became M. P. for Camelford; but the grand epoch  
of his life was his defence of Queen Caroline, (then Her Majesty's Attorney-  
General) during her trial in 1821.

**BROUGHTON, SPENCE**, executed April 14 ..... 1792

Spence Broughton was indicted for robbing the Sheffield and Rotherham mail;  
there was a second count in the indictment, for feloniously taking out of the  
said mail a foreign Bill of Exchange, value £123. 14s. The Judge having  
summed up the evidence, (which was rather long) the Jury retired for a short  
time, when they returned, and pronounced a verdict of—*guilty*.

The Judge then addressed the prisoner; he told him he had been convicted,  
(on the clearest evidence that could be produced), of a crime which must have  
been long premeditated, and which, in its consequence was most baneful to  
society—of a crime of such a nature as to leave him without a shadow of hope  
that he should receive any mercy in this world. That, in order to deter others  
from offending in the like manner, it was necessary that his punishment should  
not cease at the place of execution—(his Lordship then passed the following  
extraordinary sentence on the prisoner, after the usual suspension),—"that  
"your body be suspended *between heaven and earth, (as unworthy of either) to be  
"buffeted about by the winds and storms."* He was executed at Tyburn, near  
York, on Saturday, April 14, 1792, and afterwards hung in chains on Atter-  
cliffe Common, near Sheffield.

**BRUCE, JAMES**, traveller, died ..... 1794

BRUCE, SIR CHARLES, dropped down dead on entering  
St. Martin's Court, August 7 ..... 1832

BUCHAN, DR. WM. Author of the ' Domestic Medicine,'  
&c. died February 25, (aged 76)..... 1805

BUCHANAN, CLAUDIUS, D.D. born 1776 ; died ..... 1815

BUCKINGHAM, DUKE OF, died January 17 ..... 1839  
Created Duke of Buckingham and Chandos by George IV.

BUCKINGHAM, GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE OF,  
born 1627 ; died ..... 1688

BUCKINGHAM, DUKE OF, born 1593; murdered by  
Felton ..... 1628

The following paper, containing the reasons for committing this dreadful act, was  
found concealed in Felton's hat after the murder:—

*" That man is cowardly base and deserreth not the name of a gentleman o souldier  
that is not willing to sacrifice his life for the honor of his God, his Kinge, and his  
countrie. Lett noe man commend me for doeing of it, but rather discommend them-  
selves, as the cause of it, for if God had not taken away o harts for o sinnes he would  
not have gone so long unpunished. JO. FELTON."* Hung November 29, 1628.

BUCKINGHAM, JOHN SHEFFIELD, DUKE OF, Poet  
born 1649; died ..... 1721

BUCKLE, FRANK, died ..... 1832

He was born at Newmarket, and his first appearance as a jockey there, was on the  
17th of May, 1783, when he rode Mr. Vernon's b. c. Wolf, in which race he was  
beat. His last race was on Colonel Udney's *Conservator*, November 5th, 1831,  
which was the very day on which he had, fifty years before, commenced his  
public life, having entered Mr. Vernon's stables on November 5, 1781.

BUFFON, COUNT DE, born 1707 ; died ..... 1788

BULLER, SIR FRANCIS, KT. died June 5..... 1800

Judge Buller died at his house, Bedford Square. On the morning preceding the  
day on which he died, he had visited the Lord Chancellor; he returned home,  
was seized with a degree of languor, and after being conveyed to his chamber,  
died on the following morning. He was created a baronet in 1789.

BUNYAN, JOHN, author of ' The Pilgrim's Progress,'  
born 1628 ; died ..... 1688

BURDETT, SIR FRANCIS, born ..... 1770  
Committed to the Tower of London, April 9, 1810. Liberated from thence,  
June 21, 1810.

BURGESS, DR. BISHOP OF SALISBURY died, (aged  
81), February 19 ..... 1837

BURGHLEY, WM. CECIL LORD, died ..... 1598  
First Minister to Queen Elizabeth, and founder of the noble house of Exeter and  
Salisbury.



BURGOYNE, GENERAL, died ..... 1792

BURK, —, and ELLEN M'DOUGALL, tried at Eding-  
burgh, for Murder, January 28 ..... 1829

Burk and M'Dougall were tried before the High Court of Justiciary, at Edinburgh, for the murder of Abigail Simpson, when Burk was found guilty, and received sentence of death; but M'Dougall's guilt was not proven. Previous to his execution, he confessed to having been instrumental to the deaths of the following unfortunate victims:—

|                                                                                                                           |    |    |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| 1. An Englishman, a native of Cheshire, a lodger of Hare's, name unknown. Sold to Dr. Knox for .....                      | £. | s. | d. |
| 2. An old woman, a lodger of Hare's; name unknown. Sold to Dr. Knox for .....                                             | 10 | 4  | 0  |
| 3. Margaret Paterson, murdered in Burk's brother's house, in the Canon-gate, by Burk and Hare. Sold to Dr. Knox for ..... | 8  | 0  | 0  |
| 4. An old woman and her grandson, a dumb boy, the two ..                                                                  | 16 | 0  | 0  |
| 5. Joseph, (a miller), sold to Dr. Knox for .....                                                                         | 10 | 0  | 0  |
| 6. A woman, name unknown, murdered by Hare, sold to Dr. Kuox for .....                                                    | 8  | 0  | 0  |
| 7. A Cinder-gatherer, murdered by Burk and Hare; sold to Dr. Knox for .....                                               | 10 | 0  | 0  |
| 8. A drunken woman, name unknown, murdered by Burk and Hare. Sold to Dr. Knox for .....                                   | 10 | 0  | 0  |
| 9. Daft Jamie. Ditto. ....                                                                                                | 10 | 0  | 0  |
| 10. Ann M'Dougall, cousin to Ellen, murdered by Burk and Hare. Ditto .....                                                | 10 | 0  | 0  |
| 11. Mrs. Haldare, a lodger of Hare's, ditto.                                                                              |    |    |    |
| 12. Margaret Haldare, daughter of the above, murdered by Hare. Sold to Dr. Knox for .....                                 | 8  | 0  | 0  |
| 13. Mrs. Hostler, murdered by Burk and Hare, ditto .....                                                                  | 8  | 0  | 0  |
| 14. — Campbell, (or Doherty), murdered in the same way.                                                                   |    |    |    |

Burke was executed, 1829.

BURKE, EDMUND, died July 8, (aged 68)..... 1797

BURNS, ROBERT, Poet, born 1759; died ..... 1796  
His widow died March 26, 1834.

BURNET, GILBERT, BISHOP OF SALISBURY, His-  
torian, born 1643; died ..... 1715

BURNET, SIR THOMAS, (his son), died ..... 1753

BURNHAM, JOSEPH, executed for house-breaking ..... 1829  
He was executed for breaking into, and entering the dwelling-house of Matthew Milton, a horse-dealer, at Hillingdon.

BUSBY, DR. RICHARD, Schoolmaster, born 1606; died 1695

BUTE, JOHN EARL OF, died..... 1792

BUTLER, SAMUEL, Author of 'Hudibras,' born 1612;  
died ..... 1680

BUTLER, JAMES, DUKE OF ORMOND, died ..... 1688

A truly loyal subject of the reign of Charles I. by which he merited the acquired  
appellation of—*The Great Duke of Ormond.*

**BUTLER, JAMES, 2nd DUKE OF ORMOND, died ... 1745**

The Duke of Ormond having strenuously opposed the bigoted measures of king James II. joined with several Lords and Bishops, in 1688, in a petition to him to prevent, by calling a free Parliament, the miseries to which his kingdom was exposed; but meeting with a sharp answer, he left the court, and was one of the first of the English nobility that went over to the Prince of Orange.

**BYNG, SIR GEORGE, beat the Spanish fleet ..... 1718**

**BYNG, ADMIRAL, shot, March 14 ..... 1757**

Byng is now universally considered to have been the victim rather of popular clamour, artfully excited and fomented for the basest party purposes, than for any misconduct of his own. His fate, though unmerited, has nevertheless proved a lesson of great utility to the British navy. Previous to this the impression had not been fixed on the minds of the officers of our navy that, where an opportunity offered, to sink, burn, or destroy no consideration should interfere to prevent them from accomplishing the same; and to this may be attributed that succession of daring achievements which have raised the glory of this country to so unrivalled a pitch, and illustrates the maxim of the hero Nelson, that—"in sea affairs, nothing is impossible, and nothing improbable."

**CABOT, SEBASTIAN, son of the navigator, born 1487; died ..... 1557**

**CADE, JACK, the rebel, killed by Alexander Iden ..... 1451**

**CÆSAR, JULIUS, after fifty battles, wherein fell above 1,190,000 men, killed ..... B. C. 44**

**CÆSAR, SIR JULIUS, Antiquarian, died ..... 1639**

**CALKIN, BRIDGET, tried for murder, January 7 ..... 1832**

Bridget Calkin was tried upon a charge of murdering a little girl, of the name of Duffy; but the evidence not being sufficiently strong enough to convict the prisoner, she was acquitted. She was only nineteen years of age.

**CALVERT, BARNARD, went from Southwark to Calais, July 17, 1619, and returned the same evening.**

On the 17th of July, 1619, one Barnard Calvert, of Andover, in Hampshire, for a considerable wager, set out from St. George's church, Southwark, about three o'clock in the morning, and rode to Dover, where he left his horse, and took a small vessel that was prepared for him, in which he crossed to Calais; having taken refreshment here for a short time, he returned again to Dover, remounted his horse, and rode back again to St. George's church, from whence he set out, in excellent spirits, before eight o'clock in the evening. The time allowed for the performance of this journey and voyage, was eighteen hours. He won his wager by about fifty minutes.

**CALVIN, JOHN, born 1509; died ..... 1564**

**CAMDEN, CHARLES EARL, born 1713; died ..... 1794**

**CAMDEN, WILLIAM, Historian and Antiquarian, born 1551; died ..... 1621**

- CAMDEN, MARQUIS, death of, October ..... 1840
- CAMELFORD, LORD; see page 39, "DUELS."
- CAMERON, DR. ARCHIBALD, executed at Tyburn ... 1753
- CAMPBELL, DR. JOHN, Author, born 1708; died ..... 1775
- CANNING, RIGHT HON. GEORGE, died August 18. 1827  
Statue of, placed in Palace Yard, May 2, 1832.
- CANNING, ELIZABETH, tried and transported, 1754;  
died ..... 1773

- CARDAN, JEROME, born 1501; died ..... 1576

This eminent mathematician was the discoverer of what is called *Cardan's Rule* for the solution of cubic equations. He was a man of real science, but superstitious, whimsical, and vain. Having foretold the time of his death, he denied himself the necessities of life in order that his prediction might be fulfilled.

- CARDIGAN, EARL, Trial of, for the attempted Murder  
of Captain H. G. Tuckett, February 16..... 1841

This trial took place in the Painted Chamber, at present used by the Peers for their Parliamentary business since the destruction of the old House by fire. The smallness of the apartment, added to the general anxiety of the many to witness the proceedings of this extraordinary trial, had rendered it necessary that very great alterations should be made to afford accommodation, and to secure order. The day of trial having arrived, the Court was soon filled, and the scene became truly interesting. Lords Lyndhurst, Wynford and Brougham were early in attendance; and the Attorney-General, accompanied by Mr. Waddington, was at the Bar, long before the hour of business. Sir W. Follett, Mr. Serjeant Wrangham, and Mr. Adolphus, who were for the prisoner, shortly afterwards entered.

The Judges now arrived, and took their seats on the cross benches, in front of the chair, with the exception of Lord Denman, (the Lord High Steward,) and Lord Abinger, who sat with the Peers, upon the Barons' bench. The Peers wore cocked hats, agreeable to an order to that effect, and posted in the lobbies of the house some days before, reminding their Lordships that it was not proper to wear round hats with robes. Lady Cardigan arrived early, and took a seat on the right of the Bar, immediately adjoining that of his Lordship. The Lords' Speaker, (Lord Denman), having robed, now entered the house, and the names of the Peers were called over; there were present the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Clarendon, the Dukes of Somerset, Richmond, Beaufort, Marlborough, Buckingham, and Cleveland;—the Marquises of Salisbury, Abercorn, Hertford, Bute, Exeter, Northampton, Anglesey, Cholmondeley, Westmeath, Westminster, and Normanby;—Earls Devon, Denbigh, Chesterfield, Sandwich, Essex, Shaftesbury, Abingdon, Coventry, Oxford and Mortimer, Tankerville, Aylesford, Cowper, Brooke and Warwick, Hardwicke, De Larr, Radnor, Bathurst, Hillsborough, Mount Edgecumbe, Beverley, Carnarvon, Cadogan, Mountcashell, Mayo, Wicklow, Lucan, Bandon, Rosslyn, Wilton, Minto, Verulam, Morley, Bradford, Beauchamp, Earl De Gray, Eldon, Howe, Somers, Amherst, Lichfield, and Ducie;—Viscounts, Torrington, Hood, Hawarden, Gordon, Beresford, and Canterbury;—Bishops, Llandaff and Chichester;—Lords, Kilmarnock, Audley, Willoughby de Eresby, Camoys, Beaumont, Clifford of Chudleigh, Saltoun, Colville of Culross, Montfort, Holland, Walsingham, Bagot, Southampton, Grantley, Kenyon, Eraybrooke,



CARDIGAN, EARL, Trial of, (*continued.*)

Gage, Lyttleton, Garlies, Calthorpe, Carrington, Northwick, Lilford, Redesdale, Sheffield, Gardner, Dalhousie, Melbourne, Colchester, Ker, Ormonde, Forester, Rayleigh, De Tabley, Seaford, Lyndhurst, Tenterden, Melross, Cowley, Stuart de Rothesay, Wynford, Brougham and Vaux, Kenlis, Dinorben, Godolphin, Denman, Duncannon, Fitzgerald, Abinger, De L'Isle and Dudley, Ashburton, Glenelg, Cottenham, Bateman, Sudeley, Leigh of Stoneleigh, Colborne, De Freyne, Monteaigle of Brandon, and Keane.

*Absent Peers.*—Lords, Sydenham, De Fresne, Lurgan, Wenlock, Stuart de Decies, Furnival, Beauvale, Methuen, Wrottesley, De Manley, Carew, Lismore, Kintore, Lovat, Portman, Hatherton, Western, De Saumarez, Cloncurry, Segrave, Mostyn, Poltimore, Panmure, Hamilton, Ludlow, Dunmore, Chaworth, Sefton, Fingall, Plunkett, Fife, Seaford, Faversham, Skelmersdale, Roseberry, Heytersbury, Ranfurly, Wigan, Somerville, Gifford, Bexley, Downe, Delamere, Ravensworth, Oriel, Maryborough, Glenlyon, Kingston, Clanbrassil, Wemyss, Munster, Prudhoe, Harris, Churchill, Ross, Melville, Hill, Lynedoch, Hopetown, Manners, Crewe, Lauderdale, Androssan, Erskine, Barham, Sandys, Ellenborough, Rivers, Abercorn, Loftus, Clanallan, Farnham, Carbery, Dunsany, Fitzgibbon, Wellesley, Rolle, Salterton, Stuart of Chapel, Stuart, Thurlow, Douglas, Dorchester, Tyrone, Montague, Sherborne, Powis, Rodney, Foley, Dynevor, Hawke, Lovell and Holland, Soudes, Bruce, Monson, Boyle, Ray, Sinclair, Grey, Forbes, Howland, Clifford, Stafford, Teynham, Dormer, Arundel, Petre, Howard de Walden, Seaton, Seaton de Peltroe, Vernon, Dacre, De Roos, and Paget;—Bishops, Ely, Chichester, and St. David's;—Viscounts, Ponsonby, Cottenham, Canning, Clancarty, Hutchinson, A'Court, Exmouth, Lake, Luton, Sidmouth, Melville, St. Vincent, De Vesci, Maynard, Bolingbroke, Strathallen, and Arbuthnot;—the Earls of, Dudley, Yarborough, Ripon, Camperdown, Burlington, Dunraven, Stradbroke, Glengall, St. Germans, Cathcart, Harewood, Harrowby, Lonsdale, Grey, Ross, Gosford, Powis, Craven, O'Neil, Belmore, Charleville, Liverpool, Mansfield, Fortescue, Talbot, Abergavenny, Spencer, Ilchester, Cornwallis, Guildford, Egremont, Fitzwilliam, Buckingham, Portsmouth, Haddington, Waldegrave, Graham, Harborough, Stafford, Dartmouth, Orkney, Arden, Elgin, Albemarle, Suffolk, and Pembroke;—Marquises, Breadalbane, Bristol, Aylesbury, Hastings, Hertford, Townsend, Tweeddale, and Winchester;—Dukes, Sutherland, Wellington, Newcastle, Manchester, Portland, Brandon, Rutland, Devonshire, Leeds, St. Albans, Grafton, Norfolk, and Cumberland, who was the last called.

The calling over the names being finished, the Clerks of the Crown in Chancery and in the Queen's Bench, jointly made three reverences, and the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery on his knee delivered the Commission to the Lord Speaker, who gave it to the Clerk of the Crown in the Queen's Bench to read, and both Clerks retired with the like reverence to the table.

The Serjeant-at-Arms then made proclamation for silence, and the Lord Speaker acquainted their Lordships that Her Majesty's Commission was about to be read; and that all persons do stand up uncovered during the same. The Commission was then read by the Clerk of the Crown in the Queen's Bench, as follows:—

## “ VICTORIA R.

“ Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, to our right trusty and well-beloved “ Councillor, Thomas Lord Denman, Chief Justice, assigned to hold pleas “ before us, greeting:—

“ Know ye that whereas James Thomas Earl of Cardigan, late of the parish “ of Wandsworth, in our County of Surrey, in our Central Criminal Court, “ stands indicted upon the oaths of the Jurors, good and lawful men of and “ within the said jurisdiction of our said Central Criminal Court, in due manner “ sworn and charged to enquire within the said jurisdiction of felony by him “ the said James Thomas Earl of Cardigan done and committed; We, consider- “ ing that justice is an excellent virtue, and pleasing to the Most High, and



CARDIGAN, EARL, Trial of, (*continued.*)

"being willing that the said James Thomas Earl of Cardigan, of and for the felony whereof he is indicted as aforesaid before us in our present Parliament, according to the law and custom of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may be heard and examined, sentenced and adjudged, and that all other things which are necessary on this occasion may be duly exercised and executed; and for that the office of High Steward of our said United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whose presence upon this occasion is required, is now vacant, as we are informed; We, very much confiding in your fidelity, prudence, provident circumspection, and industry, have for this cause ordained and constituted, you Steward of our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to hear, execute, and exercise for this time the said office, with all things due and belonging to the same office in this behalf; and, therefore, we command you that you diligently set about the premises and for this time exercise and execute with effect all those things which belong to the office of Steward of our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and which are required on this behalf. In witness thereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster, this 15th day of February, in the 4th year of our reign.

"By the Queen herself, signed with her own hand."

The Commission being read, Garter and Black Rod made their reverence to the throne, and proceeded from the Bar to the Woolsack, where they took their places on the right side of the Lord High Steward, and both holding the staff, presented it upon their knees to his Lordship, when his Lordship rose, and preceded by Garter and Black Rod, and the Purse Bearer, with reverence to the throne, took his seat in the chair provided for his grace, on the uppermost step but one of the throne, and delivered the staff to Black Rod, to hold in his right hand, Garter standing on his left.

Proclamation was then made for silence; the Queen's Writ of *certiorari* to remove the indictment, with the return thereof, into the House of Lords, was read, by the Clerk of the Crown in the Queen's Bench, as well as the indictment. The prisoner was then brought into the house, who advanced to the Bar. After making his obeisance to the Lord High Steward, and to the Peers, he was conducted within the Bar, and the indictment read.

The indictment contained three counts; when, after the reading thereof, the Clerk asked the prisoner,—“How say you, James Thomas Earl of Cardigan, are you guilty or not?”

The Earl of Cardigan:—“Not guilty, my Lords.”

The Clerk: “How will you be tried, my Lord?”

The Earl of Cardigan: “By my Peers.”

The Clerk: “God send your Lordship a safe deliverance.”

Proclamation was here made for all persons who had been summoned to attend as witnesses, to come forth and give evidence.

The pleadings were then opened by Mr. Waddington, as set forth in the indictment, and the trial proceeded.

At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, an objection was taken by the counsel for the Earl of Cardigan, that the evidence failed to prove the identity of Captain Tuckett, as described in the indictment. Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, while their Lordships considered the objection raised by Sir W. Follett. After an absence of about twenty minutes, their Lordships had decided in favour of the objection, that there was not evidence sufficiently strong to condemn the prisoner. The Lord High Steward then put the question to each Peer severally: beginning with the junior baron, and proceeding, according to seniority, through the list of Viscounts, Earls, Marquises, and Dukes, in the following form:—John Singleton Lord Lyndhurst, how says your Lordship, is James Thomas Earl of Cardigan guilty of this felony whereof he stands indicted or not? Whereupon each Peer rose, and, putting his right hand upon his breast, said,—“*Not guilty upon my honour.*” The Lord High Steward then, last

**CARDIGAN, EARL, Trial of, (*concluded.*)**

of all, said, "Not guilty upon my honour." The Serjeant-at-Arms then said, call in James Thomas Earl of Cardigan. Lord Cardigan was brought in, and declared by the Lord High Steward—*Not Guilty*. His Lordship then bowed, and retired.

**CAREY, LUCIUS, VISCOUNT, FALKLAND, killed . 1643**

Lord Falkland was killed at the battle of Newbury; he was a great favourite of Charles I. His character, given by Lord Clarendon, in his 'History,' is one of the most interesting that occurred in that reign.

**CAREW, ADMIRAL SIR B. died, September 2..... 1834**

He was a native of Canada, and took the name of Carew on succeeding to a large fortune.

**CAREW, THOMAS BAMPFYLDE MOORE, died ..... 1770****CAREW, SIR NICHOLAS, beheaded ..... 1539**

He was Master of the Horse to king Henry VIII. and a distinguished favourite of his sovereign, but falling under the displeasure of that monarch, added another to the number that was sacrificed to his capricious whim.

**CAREY, DR. the Baptist Missionary, died June 9 ..... 1834**

His death took place at Serampore. He had lived forty years in India, and translated the New Testament into forty Oriental languages.

**CARHAMPTON, EARL OF, died March 17, (aged 88) 1829****CARLISLE, RICHARD, tried for Blasphemy, Nov. 16 ... 1819**

Carlisle was convicted by Mr. Justice Bayley for publishing *Paine's Age of Reason*. There were two convictions;—the sentence of the Court was, that for the first offence, he should pay a fine to the King of £1000. and to be imprisoned in His Majesty's jail at Dorchester, for the term of two years; and for the second offence, to be fined £500. and imprisoned in the same jail for the term of one year, to be computed from the expiration of the first two years imprisonment, and that he should give security for his good behaviour in a sum of £1000. and two sureties in the sum of £100. each, for and during the remainder of his natural life, and that he should be imprisoned until the fines and securities were found. He was also found guilty at the Old Bailey Sessions of publishing a libel to excite an insurrection in the country, and finally, a rebellion. He was also convicted of this charge and sentenced to two years imprisonment, a fine of £500. and two securities in £50. each to preserve the peace for ten years, January 11, 1831.

**CAROLINE, QUEEN, died ..... 1821**

Left England for the Continent, 1814; landed at Dover from thence, June 5, 1820; Messrs. Brougham and Denman heard at the Bar of the House of Lords, in defence of, June 22, 1820; Charge against opened, August 19, 1820; trial ended November 10, 1820; Went in state to St. Paul's Cathedral, November 29, 1820. Protests against her exclusion at the Coronation, July 19, 1821; taken ill at Drury-lane Theatre, July 30, 1821; died August 7, 1821, after an illness of eight days; her remains removed from Hammersmith, in order to be interred in the Royal vault at Hanover.

**CARR, THE REV. HOLWELL, died January 24 ..... 1830****CARRACCI, ANTONIO, painter, born 1583; died, ..... 1618****CARRACCI, ANNIBALE, ditto, born 1557; died ..... 1606**

- CARRACCI, AUGUSTINO, painter, born 1557; died ... 1602
- CARRACCI, LODOVICO, ditto, born 1557; died ..... 1613
- CARRAVAGGIO, MICHAEL ANGELO, painter, and statesman, born 1569; died..... 1609
- CARTWRIGHT, MAJOR, born September 28, 1740; died September 23, ..... 1824  
Statue erected to the memory of, in Burton Crescent, July 20, 1831.
- CARTWRIGHT, DR. EDWARD, died ..... 1813  
Dr. Edward Cartwright, was the inventor of the Power Loom, for which he took out a Patent April 4, 1785. He was led by this invention to undertake manufacturing with power looms at Doncaster; but the scheme proved unsuccessful, and he was compelled to abandon it. He afterwards obtained patents for improving wool-combing, with which he met with no better success. His affairs had now become greatly embarrassed in consequence of these speculations; he was, however, more fortunate than the generality of speculators, the Parliament having, in 1809, awarded a grant of £10,000. as a reward for his ingenuity.
- CASHMAN, JOHN; see page.168, ante.
- CASLON, WILLIAM, Letter-founder, died January 24, aged 74 ..... 1766
- CAVENDISH, WILLIAM, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, died ..... 1676
- CAXTON, Printer, born 1412; died (aged 78) ..... 1491
- CERVANTES, —, died ..... 1616  
The eminent Spanish writer, Cervantes, died aged 68. He was the author of Don Quixotte, which work was written by him whilst languishing in a prison for debt.
- CHALMERS, ALEXANDER, Biographer, &c. died ..... 1834
- CHAPONE, MRS. died ..... 1801  
She married December 30, 1760, Mr. Chapone, Attorney, of Clements Inn, who died in September, 1761, leaving one daughter, Augusta, married 1795, to Mr. Thresher of the Strand.
- CHARLES I. began his reign, March 27..... 1625  
Pawned his jewels to Holland, which were redeemed by the sale of iron ordnance, 1629. Impeached five members who had opposed his arbitrary measures, which begins the Civil War in England, 1642. Erected his standard at Nottingham, which was blown down the same night by a violent tempest, August 26, 1642. Seized by Colonel Joice, at Holmby, June 3, 1647. Escaped from Hampton Court, and retreated to the Isle of Wight, July 29, 1648. Confined in Hurst Castle, December 1, following. Removed to Windsor Castle, December 23. To St. James's House, January 19, 1649. Brought to trial the next day, condemned on the 27th, beheaded at Whitehall, on the 30th, aged 48, and buried at St. George's chapel, Windsor, 1649. Vault of, and also of king Henry VIII. opened in 1813; at which the Prince Regent, Sir Henry Halford, &c. &c. were present.  
He reigned 22 years, ten months, and three days.



**CHARLES II.** born, May 29, 1630; died February 6 ..... 1685

Escaped from St. James's, April 23, 1648. Landed in Scotland, 1650. Crowned at Scone, January 1, 1651; defeated at the battle of Worcester, 1651. Landed at Dover, May 20, 1660, and restored to his throne. Crowned April 13, 1661. Married Catharine, Infanta of Portugal, May 21, 1662. Accepted the city freedom, December 18, 1674. Died of a fit of apoplexy, aged 54. Buried at Westminster. His queen died December 21, 1705. Reigned 36 years, 7 days; succeeded by his brother James II.

**CHARLES X.** Ex-king of France, died at Goritz, aged 79,  
November 6 ..... 1836

Charles Philip, Count D'Artois, born October 9, 1757. Landed at Leith, in Scotland, January 6, 1796. Visited London, May 27, 1799. Ascended the throne of France on the death of Louis XVIII. September 16, 1824. Crowned May 29, 1825. Deposed 1830.

**CHARLES XII.** of Sweden, killed at Frederickshall, in  
Norway, November 30, aged 36 ..... 1718

**CHARLOTTE, HER R. H. THE PRINCESS,** born  
January 7, 1796; died November 6, ..... 1817

Married in May, 1816, to His Serene Highness Leopold, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Prince of Courbourg of Saalfeld, who died soon after the birth of a son. Buried at Windsor.

**CHARLOTTE, QUEEN,** died, in the 75th year of her age,  
November, (buried at Windsor) ..... 1818

**CHATTERTON, THOMAS,** Poet, born 1752; died ..... 1770

**CHATHAM, EARL,** born 1708; died ..... 1788

He was educated at Eton, and afterwards at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1726.

Purchased a cornetcy in the Blues, and was shortly after returned to Parliament for the borough of Old Sarum, Sir R. Walpole being then Prime Minister; and Pitt, joining the Opposition, that minister was after a while compelled to retire, which took place in 1742. In the Newcastle administration, in 1746, he was chosen to fill the office of Vice-Treasurer for Ireland, from which he was transferred in the same year to that of Paymaster-General of the Forces. This situation he held for nearly nine years, displaying great energy and activity. Resigned it in 1755; but the force of public opinion compelled his recall, when he was, in consequence, on the 4th of December, 1756, appointed principal Secretary of State. In the month of April following, finding his plans opposed by the rest of the Cabinet, he again resigned; but the king was obliged to yield to the call of the nation; the ministry was driven from power, a new one formed in accordance with his wishes, and Mr. Pitt once more became the Premier. His measures were now so successful, that victory after victory crowned the British arms wherever they were employed, both by sea and land; the French were defeated in the east and west; Canada was wrested from them ere they were aware of any danger at home; so that, by the enterprising energy of this great man, they became nearly divested of every colony they possessed in the several parts of the world; and amidst all this, tranquility reigned at home. In 1760, however, George II. died, and the new reign was ushered in with far different principles from those of the preceding one, and Mr. Pitt, consequently soon resigned. On the accession of George III. the sovereign, sensible of his deserts, bestowed a barony upon his lady, and a pension of £3000. a-year to him, for their joint lives, and for that of the eldest son. He remained out of office until 1766 when, upon the failure of the Rockingham administration, it was found necessary, in consequence of the embarrassed state of affairs, and



CHATHAM, EARL, (*continued.*)

the great trouble which prevailed respecting the American Stamp Act, to again call in the assistance of Mr. Pitt; and in the July of that year, he was appointed to form a new administration. In the arrangement of this cabinet, he reserved to himself, together with the Premiership, the office of Lord Privy Seal, as better suiting the enfeebled state of his health; at the same time, he went to the upper house, with the title of Earl of Chatham. He now exerted his best endeavours to ameliorate the existing difference of this country with America; but the great opposition of his colleagues prevented him from carrying his plans into effect; and in December, 1768, he once more resigned. His infirmities now pressed so heavily upon him, that he was obliged to spend the greatest part of his time in retirement, only now and then appearing in his place, or whenever important discussions were to be brought forward. On the 7th of April, 1778, when a motion on the subject of the American war was to be discussed, he appeared in his place in the House of Lords for the last time, leaning on the arm of his son, his majestic figure wrapped in flannel, with a countenance pale as death. After having delivered his sentiments with his accustomed eloquence, he sat down. On rising again to reply to the arguments of the Duke of Richmond, he suddenly fell back in the arms of the Duke of Cumberland, and Lord Temple, who sat beside him, speechless, and to all appearance insensible. He recovered so far as to be able to be removed to his country house, at Hayes, where he lingered till the 12th of May, and then expired, in the 70th year of his age.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| CHAUCER, GEOFFREY, died October 24 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1400 |
| CHESTERFIELD, PHILIP EARL OF, died.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1772 |
| CHILLINGWORTH, WILLIAM, born 1602; died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1644 |
| CHRISTOPHE, CHIEF OF HAYTI, defeat of PETION<br>by .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1808 |
| Christophe defeated Petion with great slaughter, and destroyed his flotilla. He founded an Archbishopric at St. Domingo, and several Bishoprics, April 5, 1811. Crowned at Cape François, as King of Hayti, June 2, 1811. Shot himself in consequence of his subjects revolting, October 6, 1820. |      |
| CHUBBE, THOMAS, English Philosopher, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1747 |
| CHURCHILL, CHARLES, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1764 |
| CHURCHYARD, THOMAS, died about.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1604 |
| CIBBER, CAIUS GABRIEL, sculptor, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1700 |
| CIBBER, COLLEY, ESQ. his son, Dramatic Writer, born<br>1671; died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1757 |
| Mr. Cibber was made Poet Laureat, December 1730.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |      |
| CIBBER, MRS. (the Actress), born 1709; died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1766 |
| CLARE, JOHN EARL OF, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1802 |
| CLARK, J. ESQ. Chamberlain of the City of London, died<br>January 16 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1831 |

- CLARK, MRS.** died February 28 ..... 1831  
 An inquest was held at Putney on the body of Mrs. Clark, who died in consequence of eating pudding in which there was arsenic; and of which Mr. Clark, and his two daughters also partook. After a long inquiry, the Jury delivered a verdict of murder against Miss Jane Clark, the youngest daughter, for poisoning her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Clark. On the 2nd of April, she was tried at the Kingston Assizes, on the above charge, and acquitted.
- CLARKE, REV. DR. ADAM,** died ..... 1832  
 He was buried August 29, 1832; the Rev. Dr. was in his 73rd year.
- CLEMENTI, MR.** died March 10 ..... 1832  
 This eminent composer, and pianoforte player departed this life at his cottage, in the vale of Evesham, Worcestershire. He was born at Rome, and came to England in 1767. He published, in 1773, his celebrated *Opus II.* Mr. Clementi was in the 81st year of his age, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.
- CLIFFORD, GEORGE, EARL OF CUMBERLAND,**  
 died ..... 1605  
 This nobleman was a most distinguished naval commander in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Upon his return from one of his voyages, at an audience, the Queen dropped her glove, upon which Clifford picked it up and presented it to Her Majesty upon his knee. She desired him to keep it for her sake; upon which the Earl adorned it with rich diamonds, and wore it ever after in the front of his hat at public ceremonies.
- CLINTON, GENERAL SIR HENRY,** died ..... 1795
- CLITHERO, MRS.** died November 3..... 1791  
 By an unfortunate accident, her family and lodgers, consisting of eleven persons,, were blown up by an explosion, whilst making fire-works by candle light, in Crown-court, near Moorfields.
- CLIVE, MRS. CATHARINE,** (the Actress), died ..... 1785
- CLIVE, LORD,** born 1725; committed suicide, November 1774  
 Defeated the Nabob, June 26, 1757; created a Peer, 1762.
- CLOOTS, ANACHARSIS,** French revolutionist, born 1756,  
 executed ..... 1794
- COBBETT, WILLIAM, ESQ.** tried in the Court of King's  
 Bench, for a Libel, July 7 ..... 1831  
 Mr. Cobbett was tried before Lord Tenterden, on an indictment charging him with publishing a seditious libel, tending to excite the peasantry to acts of outrage and violence, in his Register of the 11th of December, 1831. The Jury, after remaining out several hours, could not agree on their verdict, and were discharged.
- COBBETT, WILLIAM,** died June 18, (aged 73)..... 1835
- COCKING, MR.** see page 219, ante.
- COFFIN, ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC,** died July 23 ..... 1839  
 Sir Isaac was within three of being at the top of the list of Admirals; his Commission as Admiral of the Red, being dated June 4, 1804.

- COKE, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, born 1549; died ..... 1634
- COLERIDGE, MR. the Poet, died at Highgate, aged 62,  
July 25 ..... 1834
- COLET, DR. JOHN, founder of St. Paul's School, born  
1466; died ..... 1519
- COLLIER, JEREMIAH, English Writer, born 1650; died 1726
- COLLIER, JOSEPH, ditto, died..... 1796
- COLLINGWOOD, ADMIRAL LORD, born 1748; died 1810  
He was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Made a lieutenant, 1775; a commander, in 1779; married Miss Blacket, niece to Sir Edward Blacket, Bart. to whom he continued united till his death. He was present at the great victory of Lord Howe, as flag-captain on board *The Prince*, June 1, 1794. Commanded *The Excellent*, at the battle off Cape St. Vincent, in 1797. Made an Admiral, in 1799. The next action in which he was engaged, was that ever-to-be remembered one off Cape Trafalgar, in which he was second in command under the heroic Nelson; and, on that great Commander receiving his death-wound, Lord Collingwood took the command of the fleet; and for the admirable skill displayed on that glorious occasion, he was raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Collingwood. In the beginning of March, 1810, his health continued to get worse; and on the evening of the day on which he expired, he had attained the age of 59 years, and 6 months.
- COLLINS, WILLIAM, the Poet, born about 1720; died . 1756
- COLLINS, DENNIS, committal of, for throwing a stone at  
King William IV. June 19 ..... 1832  
Dennis Collins was committed for throwing a stone at His Majesty, (Wm. IV.) in the Royal Stand, at Ascot Races, which struck his Majesty on the head. On the 21st of June, the Court of Common Council agreed to Resolutions expressive of their indignation at the murderous attempt made on His Majesty. On the 29th of June, a Common Hall of the City of London unanimously voted a similar address to His Majesty, congratulating him on his happy escape.  
On the 22nd of August, (1832), Collins was tried and convicted at the Abingdon Assizes, of High Treason; when he was sentenced to be *hung, drawn, and quartered*;—but the sentence was commuted to his being confined during His Majesty's pleasure.
- COLMAN, GEORGE, (the Elder), born 1733; died ..... 1794
- COLMAN, GEORGE, (the Younger), born October 21,  
1762; died ..... 1836  
Mr. Colman commenced his early education at Fountain's Academy, Mary-le-bone, afterwards went to Westminster School, and next entered at Christ Church College, Oxford, where he distinguished himself, by his quickness of parts; he was afterwards sent by his father to King's College, Old Aberdeen. After completing his studies, he commenced Dramatic Author. He was the Author of *John Bull*; *The Surrender of Calais*; *The Mountaineers*; *The Iron Chest*; *The Poor Gentleman*; *The Heir at Law*; *The Law of Java*, &c. Upon the death of Mrs. Colman, he married Mrs. Gibbs, the celebrated actress, who made her first

COLMAN, GEORGE, (*continued.*)

appearance at the Haymarket Theatre, as Miss Logan, in 1783. Mr. Colman expected to have succeeded to the office of Examiner of Plays; but Mr. Charles Kemble was appointed to fill the situation.

COLQUHON, PATRICK, born 1745; died ..... 1820

COLUMBUS, DON CHRISTOVAL, born 1442; died ... 1506

CONGREVE, SIR WM. died ..... 1828

CONGREVE, WM. Poet, born 1670; died ..... 1729

CONWAY, GEN. H. SEYMOUR, died ..... 1795

CONWAY, SIR WM. killed by the overturning of ' *The Criterion* ' coach, June 7, ..... 1834

CONYNGHAM, MARQUIS OF, death of, December 28 . 1832

COOK, CAPTAIN JAMES, the Navigator, born Oct 27, 1728

Born at the village of Marton, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Sent out by Government in *The Endeavour*, to the South Sea, on a voyage of discovery in 1768, and returned in 1771. He conducted this expedition with so much ability, that he was, in the following year, appointed to proceed to the same regions with two ships, *The Resolution* and *The Adventure*, with the view of endeavouring to settle the long disputed question as to the existence of a southern polar continent. On this voyage he was absent nearly three years. In about a year after his return, he made his third and last voyage of discovery; the object of which was, to ascertain the possibility of a passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, along the northern coast of America. In this expedition also Cook had been out nearly three years. It was on his return from this voyage that he put in at the island of O-wy-hee, where he was killed by the native savages, February 14, 1779.

COOKE, GEORGE, Performer, born April 17, 1756; died at New York, September 26 ..... 1812

COOK, EDWARD, and ELIZA ROSS, tried for murder, January 6 ..... 1832

Edward Cook, and Eliza Ross, were tried for the murder of Caroline Walsh, or Welsh; when Ross was found guilty, and received sentence of death. Cook was, after the trial, ordered to be detained, but afterwards set at liberty. The woman Ross was executed on Monday January 9, and her body given to the surgeons for dissection. Their son, a mere youth, was the principal evidence on this trial.

COOPER, SIR ASTLEY, died February ..... 1841

COOTE, SIR EYRE, born 1726; died ..... 1783

COPERNICUS, NICHOLAS, Astronomer, born 1473; died ..... 1543

COPLEY, J. S. R. A. (father of Lord Lyndhurst), died ... 1815



- CORAM, CAPTAIN**, died March 29, (aged 84) ..... 1751  
 Captain Coram was the projector of the '*Foundling Hospital*.' It is not a little singular, that this benevolent man was himself supported in his latter days by public subscription. He lost his property by the establishment of this most philanthropic Institution.
- CORDAY, CHARLOTTE**, born 1768; executed ..... 1793
- CORDER, WILLIAM**, Trial of, ..... 1828  
 Corder was tried at Bury, on Thursday the 17th, and Friday the 18th of August, for the murder of Elizabeth Martin; when the Jury returned a verdict of guilty.
- CORK, THE LORD BISHOP OF**, died, January 11 ..... 1831
- CORNEILLE, PIERRE**, Dramatic Poet, born 1606; died 1684
- CORNEILLE, THOMAS**, Dramatic Poet, born 1625;  
 died ..... 1709
- CORNELIUS NEPOS**, Historian, died ..... B. C. 25
- CORNWALLIS, MARQUIS OF**, born 1738; died ..... 1805  
 Defeated the Americans at Calawba, February 2, 1781; defeated in America, and surrendered prisoners of war to the American and French troops, under the command of General Washington and Count Rochambeau, at York Town, in Virginia, October 9, 1781; defeated Tippoo Saib at the battle of Cavery, Feb. 7, 1792; appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, June 13, 1798; defeated the Americans at Guiford, March 15, 1781; signed a Treaty of Peace with Tippoo Saib, on condition of his ceding half his territory, and delivering up his two sons as hostages, March 19, 1792.
- COSTER, LAURENZ**, printer, died ..... 1440
- COTTON, SIR ROBERT**, Antiquarian, born 1571; died 1631
- COURVOISIER, —**, murdered Lord William Russell,  
 May , ..... 1840  
 On the 18th of June, 1840, Courvoisier was tried at the Old Bailey for the above murder; when, after a trial of nearly three days, he was found guilty, and received sentence of death. He was executed July 6, 1840.
- COUTTS, MR. (the Banker)**, died February 24, (aged 87) 1821  
 Mr. Coutts willed the whole of his immense property to Mrs. Coutts. The personals within the Diocese of Canterbury alone were sworn under £600,000.
- COWLEY, ABRAHAM**, Poet, born 1618; died ..... 1687
- COWPER, WILLIAM**, Anatomist, died ..... 1698
- COWPER, WILLIAM**, Poet, born 1731; died ..... 1800
- COX, BISHOP**, Translator of the Bible, born 1499; died . 1581
- CRAIG, GENERAL, SIR H.** died ..... 1811

- CRABBE, GEORGE**, Poet, died ..... 1832
- CRANMER, THOMAS, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY**, burnt ..... 1556  
 When brought to the stake, he declared that the hand which had so sinned in subscribing the doctrines of the enemies of truth should be the first to suffer punishment; and as soon as the fire was kindled, he thrust out his right hand, exclaiming 'that unworthy hand;' nor would he remove it, except to stroke his beard, till it was quite consumed.
- CREECH, THOMAS**, Poet and Translator, born 1659; destroyed himself ..... 1702
- CROFT, DR.** died November ..... 1817  
 Dr. Croft committed suicide by shooting himself, after attending the Princess Charlotte of Cobourg.
- CROMWELL, OLIVER**; see pages 252-3, ante.
- CROMWELL, THOMAS, EARL OF ESSEX**, beheaded 1541  
 Cromwell was employed by Henry VIII. in various services during his reign; but the act which led to his death was the treaty of marriage in which he engaged Henry with Ann of Cleves, who he married with indifference, and very soon after abandoned: from this time he became an object of the greatest aversion to his royal master, who, in the end, sacrificed him to his resentment.
- CROXALL, DR. SAMUEL**, died ..... 1751
- CRUDEN, ALEXANDER**, lexicographer, died ..... 1770
- CRUIKSHANK, DR.** Anatomist, died ..... 1800
- CUDWORTH, SAMUEL**, English Writer, born 1617; died ..... 1688
- CULLEN, WILLIAM**, Physician, born 1710; died ..... 1790
- CUMBERLAND, RICHARD**, Critical Author, born 1632; died ..... 1718
- CUMBERLAND, RICHARD**, eminent Writer in Verse and Prose, born February 19, 1732; died May 7..... 1811
- CUMBERLAND, DUKE OF**, (brother of George III.) died ..... 1790
- CUMBERLAND, ANN, DUCHESS OF**, died ..... 1809
- CUNNINGHAM, JOHN**, Poet, born 1729; died..... 1773
- CURRAN, JOHN PHILPOT**, born 1750; died ..... 1817
- CUVIER, —**, the Naturalist, died ..... 1832  
 He was the son of a Protestant Minister, and was born at Montbéliard, in 1769.

DALRYMPLE, ALEXANDER, Geographer, born 1737 ;  
died ..... 1808

DALRYMPLE, SIR JOHN, Historian, died ..... 1810

DAMIEN, ROBERT FRANCOIS; see page 30, ante.

DANBY, BENJAMIN, murder of, at Enfield, December . 1832

Danby, the sailor, was murdered by — Johnson, in the month of December, 1832, and tried at the following January Old Bailey Sessions, when he was found guilty, and executed in the front of Newgate.

DANCE, MRS. mysterious murder of ..... 1815

The author of this deed has never yet been made known.

DANCER, DANIEL, the Miser, died..... 1794

This individual was one of the most remarkable of that class of men denominated misers; he was born at Harrow Weald Common, in Middlesex. Having come to the possession of some property left him by his father, he began to exhibit a great desire for the hoarding up money, which continued till his death. So considerable was the wealth amassed by this man at the time of his death, that we may truly apply the words of the poet Dryden to him;

Content is wealth, the riches of the mind,  
And happy he who can that treasure find;  
But the base Miser starves amid his store,  
Broods o'er his gold, and griping still for more,  
Sits sadly pining, and believes he's poor.

His sister, whose disposition exactly corresponded with his own, resided with him for many years; and numerous were the privations which they endured. When, during her last illness, her brother was requested to procure medical assistance for her, his reply was—"Why should I waste my money, in wickedly endeavouring to counteract the will of Providence? If the old girl's time is come, the nostrums of all the quacks in Christendom cannot save her: and she may as well die now as at any other period."

Dancer died in October, 1794; and after his funeral the following property was found concealed in various parts of the premises:—large bowls filled with guineas and half guineas, and parcels of bank-notes stuffed under the covers of the chairs. Large jugs of dollars and shillings were found in the stable. It took many weeks to explore this depôt of riches—his dwelling. One of his richest hiding places was the dung-heap in the cow-house, where was found nearly £2,500.; and in an old jacket carefully tied, and strongly nailed down to the manger, was the sum of £500. in gold and bank notes: in the chimney, about £200.; and an old tea-pot contained bank-notes to the value of £600.; it was covered with a piece of paper, whimsically inscribed;—"not to be hastily looked over." In landed property, he left to the amount of £500. per annum to Lady Tempest, and after her death to her only son, Sir Henry Tempest, of Stoke-end, Hereford: the whole property which he left to Lady Tempest was about £3000. per annum;—but she did not live long to enjoy it; having contracted an illness during her attendance upon her brother in his last hours, and which terminated her life, January, 1795.

Amidst these penurious habits, Mr. Dancer possessed praiseworthy qualities, being a rigid observer of integrity in his several transactions, and was never averse to render assistance to those who required temporary assistance; but never declined to receive the interest on money advanced.

DANDO, —, death of, August 28 ..... 1832

- DARNLEY, HENRY LORD, KING OF SCOTLAND,**  
died ..... 1567
- DARWIN, DR. died**..... 1802
- DAVISON, ALEXANDER, tried for perjury** ..... 1809  
His sentence was necessarily delayed, although the Attorney-General moved the Court that he should be pillored; he was at last sentenced to two years imprisonment in Newgate.
- DAVIS, JOHN, Navigator, died** ..... 1685
- DAVY, SIR HUMPHREY, died May 28**..... 1829  
Sir Humphrey Davy died at Geneva, in the 51st year of his age. He was considered one of the most eminent chemists and philosophers of his day. At the age of eighteen, he commenced the study of chemistry: and soon after attempted the experiment, though at great hazard, upon his life and person, the properties of nitrous-oxide, at that time first introduced to the notice of the chemical world. In 1815, he introduced his Safety Lamp, one of his most useful discoveries. In 1802, he was elected to the Presidency of the Royal Society; but he was obliged, owing to his ill state of health, to retire. The authorities of Geneva honoured the remains of this distinguished man by a public funeral; which was attended by a large body of *Mechanics*, who were anxious to pay their last tribute of gratitude to departed worth.
- DAWSON, JEMMY, executed** ..... 1746  
Shenstone's (the Poet), pathetic and affecting ballad of—" *Jemmy Dawson*," was taken from a narrative first published in *The Parrot*, of August 2, 1746. "Mr. James Dawson was one of those unfortunate gentlemen who suffered on Kennington Common for high treason; and had he either been acquitted, or received the royal mercy after condemnation, the day of his enlargement was to have been the day of his marriage. The following are the particulars of his execution, and the fate of the unfortunate young lady, to whom he was sincerely attached.  
"On her being informed that Mr. Dawson was to be executed, not all the persuasions of her kindred could prevent her from going to the place of execution, and she accordingly followed the sledges in a hackney coach, accompanied by a gentleman nearly related to her, and a female friend. Having arrived at the place of execution, she got near enough to see the fire kindled that was to consume him, and all the other dreadful preparations, without betraying any of those emotions her friends apprehended; but when all was over, and she found he was no more, she threw her head back in the coach, and ejaculating,—“My dear, I follow thee, I follow thee! Lord Jesus! receive our souls together,” fell on the neck of her companion, and expired the very moment she had done speaking. That excessive grief which the force of her resolution had kept smothered within her breast, is thought to have put a stop to the vital motion, and suffocated at once all the animal spirits.  
In the *Whitehall Evening Post*, of August 7, 1746, this narrative is copied, with the remark, that “upon enquiry, every circumstance was literally true.”
- DAUN, LEOPOLD, COUNT DE, the great General, born**  
born 1705; died ..... 1766
- DAY, JOHN, Printer, died** ..... 1584  
He was the first who introduced the Greek and Saxon characters into England.
- DAY, THOMAS, died** ..... 1789



**DAY, —**, the Blacking Manufacturer, died October 26... 1836  
Mr. Day accumulated the great sum of £450,000.

**DEFOE, DANIEL**, Political Writer, born 1663; died..... 1731

**DELAUNY**; see page 317, ante.

**DEMPSTER, THOMAS**, Historian and Commentator,  
born 1579; died ..... 1625

**DENHAM, SIR JOHN**, born 1615; died..... 1669

**DENNY, SIR ANTHONY**, died ..... 1549

Sir Anthony Denny was physician to Henry VIII. and on the approach of that monarch's death, (no one daring to hint such an event to him) Sir Anthony Denny ventured to perform so unpleasant a communication; at the same time requesting him to remember his former life. After having done so, Henry appointed him one of the executors of his will.

**DERBY, EARL OF**, died ..... 1839

He was the founder of 'The Derby Stakes,' and had been Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire 60 years.

**DERHAM, WILLIAM**, English Writer, born 1657; died 1735

**DERWENTWATER, EARL OF**, and **LORD KEN-  
MUIR**, beheaded on Tower Hill, February 24 ..... 1716

**DESMOND, THOMAS EARL OF**, beheaded in Ireland. 1468

**DESPARD, COLONEL**, and six of his associates, hung in  
Southwark, for High Treason, February 21 ..... 1803

**DESSEASAU, CHEVALIER**, died February ..... 1775

This excentric character was a native of Prussia, and early in life bore a Commission in the service of that country; but having a disagreement with a brother officer, a duel was the consequence, and his antagonist severely wounded. Not knowing what might be the result, he made a hasty departure from thence, and came to England, where he resolved to pass the remainder of his days.

He soon became acquainted with Foote; Murphy, Goldsmith, Johnson, and many others of that day. His principal places of amusement were Old Anderson's Coffee-house, in Fleet-street: a tavern called—The Barn, in St. Martin's Lane, and various coffee-houses near Covent Garden, at which his company was much sought after.

He at length became greatly reduced by misfortune: so much so, as to be confined in the fleet; but such was the confidence placed in his honour, that he was allowed to go wherever he pleased.

He died at his lodgings in Fleet-market, in February, 1775, aged 70, and was interred in St. Bride's church-yard.

**DE WHITT, JOHN**, statesman, born 1625; assassinated. 1672

**DE WHITT, —**, (brother), assassinated at the Hague,  
August 12..... 1672

In 1667, the celebrated "Perpetual Edict, for abolishing the office of Stadtholder, was passed through the influence of De Witt, the Pensionary, or Prime Minis-

ter, who endeavoured to fix the liberty of the Republic on a firm basis; but in 1672, he and his brother were cruelly butchered by the mob, and William III. was raised to the Stadtholderate.

DIBDIN, CHARLES, died January 15 ..... 1833

DIBDIN, CHARLES, celebrated writer of humorous Songs, born 1748; died July 25 ..... 1814

DICKONS, MRS. died, May 4 ..... 1833

Mrs. Dickons made her first appearance at Covent Garden in 1793, as *Opelia*; and retired from the Stage in 1818. She had a powerful and highly cultivated voice, added to which, she was an excellent actress.

DICKENSON, CAPTAIN, operations commenced by, to recover property on board *The Thetis*, January 30 ... 1831

Captain Dickenson, commanding H. M. S. *Lightning*, commenced the recovery by means of the diving bell, the treasures sunk with the wreck of *The Thetis*, off Cape Frio. On the 6th of March, 1832, he had recovered 531,621 dollars; the *Lightning* was then succeeded by *The Algerine*, Captain De Roos, by whose exertions 161,379 dollars more were raised, making together fifteen-sixteenths of the property lost.

DIDEROT, DENIS, French writer and lexicographer, born 1713; died ..... 1784

DIEBITSCH, GENERAL, (the Russian), died June 9 ... 1831

General Diebitsch, Commander of the Russian army, died suddenly at Kleesewo, near Pultusk, said to be by the cholera morbus.

DIGBY, SIR KENHELM, born 1603; died..... 1665

DILLON, LUKE, Trial of, for Rape, April 14 ..... 1831

Mr. Dillon, a young man of respectable family and connections, was found guilty at the Sessions in Dublin, of abduction and rape on Miss Ann Frozell, received sentence of death, and to be executed on the 7th of May following. The sentence was afterwards commuted to transportation for life.

DIMSDALE, BARON, died in ..... 1800

DODD, DR. born May 29, 1729; executed for forgery, June 27 ..... 1777

This celebrated and very popular Preacher, was tried for forging a bond upon the Earl of Chesterfield for the sum of £400. Great was the appeal for the extension of the royal clemency for Dodd, the petition being signed by *twenty-three thousand persons*, and in which was subscribed the names of some of the most influential individuals in the kingdom; but it proved of no avail, on account of the execution of the Perreaus for the same offence. Lord Mansfield, when referred to on this subject, decided his fate by the observation, that—"If his Majesty pardoned Dodd, he had murdered the Perreaus." He was in consequence executed with a prisoner of the name of Harris, who on the morning of his execution attempted suicide by poison.

DODDRIDGE, DR. born June 26, 1702; died October 26 1751

DODSLEY, ROBERT, English writer, born 1703; died ... 1764

DODSWORTH, ROGER, Antiquarian, born 1580; died . 1659

DOGGETT, THOMAS, the Actor, died ..... 1721

Mr. Doggett was a native of Ireland, and made his first appearance in Dublin: but not meeting with sufficient encouragement, he came to London, and met with great success, by which he realized a competent fortune, and quitted the stage some time previous to his death. He was also a patentee and manager of the Theatre with Wilks, Booth, and Cibber; the latter of whom says,—“He was the most original and strictest observer of nature of all his contemporaries. He borrowed from none of them; his manner was his own, he was a pattern to others, whose greatest merit was, that they had sometimes tolerably imitated him. In dressing a character he was remarkably skilful; the least article of whatsoever habit he wore seemed in some measure to speak the different humour he presented. He excelled in representing the lower characters of life. In songs, and particular dances, too, for humour, he had no competitor. Congreve was a great admirer of him; and he was a favourite of several of high rank and taste.

He is highly spoken of in *The Spectator*. He wrote one Play,—*The Country Wake*, a Comedy acted with great applause; out of which was made two farces,—*Hob*, or *The Country Wake*,—and *Hob's Wedding*. The first has been acted often, with great success, and likewise several songs have been added to it, in imitation of *The Beggar's Opera*, since which it has been acted under the title of *Flora*.

In his political principles he was, in the words of Sir Richard Steele,—“A Whig up to head and ears;” and he took every occasion of demonstrating his loyalty to the house of Hanover. One instance among others, is well known; which is, that in the year after George I. came to the throne, in 1715, Doggett gave a waterman's orange-coloured coat and silver badge to be rowed for; on the latter is represented the Hanoverian horse. This contest takes place on the first of August, being the anniversary of that king's accession to the throne, between six young watermen, who have just completed their apprenticeship; the claimants starting off on a signal being given at that time of the tide when the current is strongest against them, and rowing from the Old Swan, near London Bridge, to the White Swan at Chelsea.

DOMINICHINO, DOMINICO ZAMPIERE DETTO IL, painter, born 1581; died ..... 1641

DOMINIS, MARC ANTHONY DE, Dean of Windsor, born 1561; died ..... 1625

DONNE, JOHN, Poet, born 975; died..... 1031

DONNE, DR. born 1573; died ..... 1631

DONOUGHMORE, EARL OF, died June 29..... 1832

DOWTON, —, retirement of from the Stage, June 8..... 1840

DOW, GERARD, painter, born 1613; died ..... 1680

DRAKE, SIR FRANCIS, born 1545; died ..... 1595

He returned from his voyage round the world in 1580, and is distinguished as being the first of his country who achieved the circumnavigation of the whole world. In the ever memorable defeat of the Spanish Armada, Drake, whom Elizabeth had appointed Vice-Admiral, under Lord Howard of Effingham, had the chief share; and the horrible vengeance experienced by the flying Armada, was inflicted principally by his division of the fleet.



- DRAPER, SIR WILLIAM, died ..... 1787
- DRAYTON, MICHAEL, Poet, born 1573; died ..... 1631
- DRURY, DR. died January 6 ..... 1834
- DRUMMOND, WILLIAM, born 1586; died ..... 1649
- DRYDEN, JOHN, Poet, born 1631; died ..... 1700
- DUCKWORTH, SIR JOHN, died March 17 ..... 1817  
He obtained a victory over the French Fleet, off St. Domingo, in 1806.
- DUDLEY, JOHN, DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND,  
died ..... 1553  
He was High Admiral of England, Lord Great Chamberlain, Steward of the Household, and Earl Marshal. Having entertained the romantic notion, that by marrying his son, (Lord Guildford Dudley), to Lady Jane Grey, he should eventually fix the succession of the crown in his own family, he brought destruction upon himself, and the victims of his daring ambition, by causing them to be beheaded.
- DUDLEY, ROBERT, EARL OF LEICESTER, died ... 1588  
The favourite of Queen Elizabeth, and son of the preceding nobleman.
- DUDLEY, AMBROSE, EARL OF WARWICK, brother  
to the favourite, died ..... 1590
- DUGDALE, SIR WILLIAM, born 1605; died ..... 1686
- DUNCAN, ADMIRAL LORD, born July 1, 1731; died  
August 4 ..... 1804  
The battle of Camperdown, fought by this intrepid commander, October 11, 1797, and which was most obstinately contested, was decided against the Dutch, and within sight of their own coast.
- DUNDAS, RT. HON. CHARLES, LORD AMERSBY,  
died June 30 ..... 1832  
He expired at his house at Pimlico, in the 81st year of his age. He had been a Member of the House of Commons sixty years. Having no male heir, the title became extinct.
- DUNDONALD, EARL OF, (father of Lord Cochrane),  
died ..... 1831
- DUNSTAN, SIR JEFFREY, born ..... 1759  
Jeffrey Dunstan, (or, as he was afterwards named, Sir Jeffrey Dunstan,) was found, in the year 1759, at the door of a Churchwarden, in the parish of St. Dunstan in the East, and was supposed to be the illegitimate child of some person of respectability from the appearance of the article in which he was wrapped. He was taken to the workhouse of that parish, where he remained till the age of twelve years, when he was apprenticed to a greengrocer for the term of nine years, but which he never completed, having ran away from his master; he afterwards worked in several factories at Birmingham, when, (from the great labour he endured whilst there), he contracted a peculiar deformity. He returned to London in 1770, when he entered into a matrimonial alliance



**DUNSTAN, SIR JEFFREY, (*continued.*)**

with a fair nymph in the neighbourhood of St. Giles', by whom he had two daughters, (acknowledged as really fine women,) of whom he was very fond, calling the one Miss Polly, and the other Miss Nancy; and they in return styling him *Papa*.

It is not now exactly known at what time, or by whom Sir Jeffrey was knighted; but it is reported that it was on the death of Sir John Harper, and about the time of the celebrated contest for Westminster, in 1784, between Hood, Fox, and Wray; for in the spring following, he was unanimously elected Mayor of Garratt, which seat he kept till his death; neither buying the votes of his constituents, nor selling them.

Before proceeding in a further detail of the Mayoralty of Garratt, some explanation might as well be given with respect to its origin.

"About 1750, several persons who lived near that part of Wandsworth which adjoins to Garratt-lane, had formed a kind of club, not merely to eat and drink, but to concert measures for removing the encroachments made on that part of the common, and to prevent any others being made for the future. As the Members were most of them persons in low circumstances, they agreed, at every meeting, to contribute a trifle in order to make up a purse for the defence of their collective rights. When a sufficient sum of money was subscribed, they applied to a worthy attorney in that neighbourhood, who brought an action against the encroachers, in the name of the president, (or, as they called him, the Mayor,) of the club. They gained their suit with costs; the encroachments were destroyed; and, ever after, the President, who lived many years, was called—"The Mayor of Garratt." This event happening at the time of a general election, the ceremony, upon every new Parliament, of choosing out-door members for the Borough of Garratt, has been constantly kept up, and is still continued, to the great emolument of all the Publicans at Wandsworth, who annually subscribed to all the incidental expenses attending the mock Election."—*Hughson's London, and its Environs.*

But, to proceed to the Election:—The cavalcade on Sir Jeffrey's first election was conducted with the most splendid show, and really grand: he was drawn in a phaeton, decorated with costly magnificence, and in this order they arrived at Garratt-lane, a filthy village in the parish of Wandsworth.

The benefit which the Publicans derive at these Elections is very great; and the qualifications for voting, (according to Grose) are the being able to swear on a brick-bat that the party has had an amour in the open fields round Garrett-lane.

The death of Sir Jeffrey was rather sudden; being at a jovial meeting, he drank rather more than his usual quantity of juniper; and his companions placing him in a wheelbarrow to convey him home, he was found, on his arrival there quite dead, from the effects of suffocation.

**DURER, ALBERT, born 1471; died April 6 ..... 1528**

This eminent man was distinguished both as a painter and engraver, and in this capacity was superior to the rest of his countrymen. He, it has been generally stated, was the inventor of etching; but, certain it is, that he was the first person who brought it to any degree of perfection. He was born at Nuremberg, and died at the same place.

**DURHAM, LORD, born 1792; died ..... 1840****EBRALL, THOMAS, died April 9 ..... 1810**

The death of this young man was occasioned by the firing of the military on the committal of Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower.

**EACHARD, LAURENCE, Historian, born 1671; died... 1730**

EDEN, THE HON. W. died ..... 1810

EDGEWORTH, R. L. ESQ. died ..... 1817

EDWARDS, BRYAN, Natural Historian, died ..... 1800

EDWARD I. born June 16 ..... 1239

Married Eleanor, princess of Castile, 1253; succeeded to the crown, November 16, 1272; wounded in the Holy Land with a poisoned dagger; recovered and landed in England, August 23, 1274; crowned at Westminster, August 19 following, with his Queen; went to France, and did homage to the French king, 1279; reduced the Welch princes, 1287; lost his queen in 1296; married Margaret, sister to the king of France, September 12, 1299; conquered nearly all Scotland, and brought to England their coronation chair, &c.; died of a flux at Burgh upon the Sands, in Cumberland, on his way to avenge the defeat of his armies by the Scots, July 7, 1307; was buried at Westminster, where, on May 2, 1774, some Antiquarians, by the consent of the Dean and Chapter, examined his tomb, when they found his corpse unconsumed, though interred 466 years. Reigned 37 years, 7 months, and 17 days.

EDWARD II. born ..... 1284

He was born at Caernarvon, in Wales, April 25; was the first king of England's eldest son that had the title of Prince of Wales; ascended the throne in July, 1307; married Isabella, daughter of the French king, 1308; crowned with his queen at Westminster, February 26, 1308; compelled by his barons to invest the government of the kingdom in twenty-one persons, March 16, 1310; sets out on a pilgrimage to Boulogne, December 13, 1313; declared his queen and her party enemies to his kingdom, 1325; made over his French dominions to his son Edward, September 10, 1325; dethroned, January 13, 1327; put to a cruel death in Berkeley castle, September 21, following. Reigned 19 years, 6 months, and 18 days; was succeeded by his son, Edward III.

EDWARD III. born at Windsor, November 15..... 1312

He succeeded to the crown Jan. 25, 1327, and was crowned at Westminster on the 1st of February following; married Philippa, daughter of the Earl of Hainault, January 24, 1328; claimed the crown of France, 1329; confined his mother Isabella, and caused her favourite, Earl Mortimer, to be hanged at Tyburn, November 23, 1330; defeated the Scots at Halidon Hill, 1333; invaded France, and pawned his crown and jewels for 50,000 florins, 1340; quartered the arms of England and France, 1341; the first that made the distinction of Lords and Commons, 1342; defeated the French at Crescy, when 30,000 were killed, among whom was the king of Bohemia, 1346; Calais besieged and taken, August 16, 1347. Died June 21, 1377; reigned 50 years, 4 months, and 27 days. Succeeded by his grandson, Richard II.

EDWARD IV. born at Rouen, April 29, ..... 1443

Succeeded to the crown, March 4, 1461. Previous to his coronation, he took the field, and fought the battle of Towton, when 35,781 fell, and not one prisoner was taken but the Earl of Devonshire, March 13. Crowned at Westminster, June 28, same year. Married lady Elizabeth Grey, widow of Sir John Grey, of Groby, March 1, 1464, who was crowned on the 26th following. Taken prisoner by the Earl of Warwick in Yorkshire, from whence he was brought to London, with his legs tied under his horse's belly, 1467. Escaped, and was expelled the kingdom, 1470. He returned again, March 25, 1471, and restored. Caused his brother, the Duke of Clarence, who had joined the Earl of Warwick, to be drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine, March 11, 1478. Died of an ague at Westminster, April 9, 1483, and was buried at Windsor, where his corpse was discovered undecayed, and his dress and the lineaments, nearly entire, March 11, 1789. Reigned 22 years, 1 month, and 5 days. Succeeded by his son,

- EDWARD V.** born November 4,..... 1470  
 Proclaimed king in London, April 9; deposed June 20 following, and with his brother, the Duke of York, smothered soon after by their uncle, Richard III. who succeeded them. Edward V. reigned only 2 months, and 16 days.
- EDWARD VI.** born October 12 ..... 1537  
 Succeeded to the crown January 28, 1547; crowned February 20, in the same year. Died of a consumption at Greenwich, July 6, 1553; buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his cousin, (Lady Jane Grey,) who was beheaded. See page 442, ante. Edward VI. reigned 6 years, 5 months, and 8 days.
- ELDON, LORD,** died ..... 1839  
 Lord Eldon married a Miss Surtees; it was a run-a-way match, and strongly opposed by her father, who was a coalmerchant; and it is not a little singular, that the first time the son-in-law put the Chancellor's seal to a bankruptcy, it was in the failure of Mr. Surtees.
- ELLENBOROUGH, LORD,** born 1749; died..... 1818  
 Lord Ellenborough was the Judge who tried Mr. Hone, the bookseller, for a Parody on the—"Litany."
- ELLEY, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN,** died Feb. 2... 1839  
 Sir John commenced his military career as a private trooper in the Blues, in which he soon obtained the post of Quarter-Master. In 1791, he obtained a cornetcy in the same regiment. He served in the campaigns of 1793-4-5 in Flanders; and was present at the siege of Valenciennes.
- ELLIS, MR.** of Liverpool, died, aged 130½ years, August . 1780
- ELLISTON, MR.** Comedian, died July 9 ..... 1831
- ELWES, the Miser,** died November 26 ..... 1789
- ELZEVIRS, celebrated Printers, flourished..... 1595**  
 Ludowyck, was the eldest of them: Bonadventure followed in his footsteps: and the race terminated with Daniel, who died in 1680.
- EMMETTS, THE, (Brothers), trial of, for High Treason, September 18 ..... 1803**  
 Robert Emmett, was tried on a charge of High Treason, before Lord Norbury, at the Sessions House, Dublin, when, after a trial of some length, he was found guilty as the leader of the insurrection. He was executed on the 20th of September, in the 22nd year of his age. He delivered a long and animated address to the Court.
- ENGHIEN, LE DUC DE,** of the family of Conde, shot by order of Bonaparte, March 21 ..... 1804
- ERSKINE, THOMAS LORD,** born 1750; died Jan. 17 . 1824
- ESSEX, EARL OF,** found with his throat cut in the Tower 1683
- ESTCOURT, RICHARD,** Dramatic writer, born 1665; died 1713
- ESTIENNE, famous printer, died ..... 1520**
- ESTIENNE, ROBERT,** his son, born 1503; died ..... 1559



- ESTIENNE, CHARLES, his third son, born 1504; died . 1564
- ESTIENNE, ANTOINE, born 1554; died ..... 1674  
He died in the Hotel Dieu, at Paris, and was the last of a race of men whose names will last as long as classical learning shall exist.
- EUGENE, PRINCE, warrior, born 1662; died ..... 1735
- EULER, LEONARD, Mathematician, born April 15, 1707; died September 17 ..... 1783  
Elected to a Professorship in the University at St. Petersburg early in life, and went to Berlin in 1741, to direct and assist the Academy that was then rising to great eminence; returned to Petersburg in 1766, where he spent the remainder of his days.
- EVELYN, JOHN, born 1620; died February 27 ..... 1705  
The following extract is from the epitaph inscribed on his tomb in Wootton churchyard, Kent;—"Living in an age of extraordinary events and revolutions, he learnt (as himself asserted) this truth, which, pursuant to his intention, is here declared, that all is vanity which is not honest; and that there is no solid wisdom but in real piety." Evelyn's name has been perpetuated by his "Diary."
- EXETER, THE MARQUIS OF, LORD MONTAGUE, and SIR NICHOLAS CAREW, beheaded ..... 1539
- EXMOUTH, LORD, died January 23 ..... 1833
- FAHRENHEIT, G. D. born 1686; died in ..... 1736
- FAIRBROTHER, MR. died at Wigan, in Lancashire, aged 138 ..... 1770
- FAIRFAX, SIR THOMAS, Revolutionary General, died . 1671
- FALKLAND, CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT, killed in a duel with ALEXANDER POWELL, ESQ. .... 1809
- FALCONER, WILLIAM, Poet, born 1730; lost..... 1770
- FALSTAFF, or (FALSTOLFE), SIR JOHN, born 1379; 1459
- FANSHAW, SIR RICHARD, born 1607; died ..... 1666
- FARINELLI, C. B. BROSCHI DETTO, a famous singer, born 1705; died ..... 1782
- FARQUHAR, GEORGE, Dramatic Writer and Poet, born 1678; died ..... 1707
- FARQUHAR, JOHN, of Fonthill, died July 6..... 1826
- FAULKNER, GEORGE, Printer died ..... 1775
- FAULKNER, CAPTAIN, killed April 21 ..... 1794



FAUNTLEROY, HENRY, executed for Forgery, Nov. 30 1824

FAUX, GUY, executed for the Gunpowder Plot ..... 1606

FAWCETT, MR. Performer, died March ..... 1837

This eminent actor expired at Botley, in Hampshire. He was born in London in 1769, and at the age of 15 was apprenticed to a tradesman, but fancying the Stage, he set off for Margate, and under the name of Foote, made his first appearance as *Courtall*, in the *Belle's Stratagem*. He afterwards resumed his own name, and joined the celebrated Tate Wilkinson on the York Circuit, where he remained some years. On the 21st of September, 1791, he made his first bow to a London audience, at Covent Garden, as *Caleb*, in *He would be a Soldier*, and *Simkin*, in *The Deserter*. It was not till some years after that he began to attract attention: but his celebrated songs of—*What's a Woman like*, and the mock Italian bravura—*Maestro was an Opera singer*, stamped his fame. His dramatic reputation was at once fixed, by his acting of *Dr. Pangloss*, *Ollapod*, and *Caleb Quotem*. In 1798, he joined the Haymarket Company, and became acting Manager in 1800, of that Theatre. In 1813, he appeared at the English Opera. In 1816, he rejoined the Haymarket. He afterwards became Manager of Covent Garden Theatre, which situation he held till his retirement from the stage. Owing to some domestic misfortunes, Mr. Fawcett for the last few years was obliged to come upon the Fund of the Theatre, of which he had for a long period been Treasurer.

FAWCETT, SIR WILLIAM, died March 22 ..... 1804

Having very early in life shown a strong desire for the army, an ensignancy was obtained for him at the proper age. His attention to duty was soon noticed; and on General Elliott being ordered to Germany, he appointed him one of his Aid-de-camps. On the death of General Elliott, he was placed in the same situation by the Marquis of Granby. The eminent situations he afterwards held are well known, and likewise the able manner in which he performed them. His remains were interred in the burial-ground of the Royal Hospital, and attended to the grave by His R. H. the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, and Cambridge, and by several noblemen, and general officers. A handsome monument has been erected, on which is the following inscription: General Sir William Fawcett, Knight of the Bath, Colonel of His Majesty's 3rd regiment of Dragoon Guards, and Governor of the Royal Hospital of Chelsea, departed this life March 22, 1804, aged 76. Charlotte Lady Fawcett, his widow, departed this life March 11, 1805, aged 76.

FENELON, Archbishop of Cambray, died ..... 1715

FENNING, ELIZA, executed July 26 ..... 1815

FENWICK, SIR JOHN, beheaded on Tower-hill ..... 1697

FERDINANDO, MARCO DE PALIOTTI, brother to the Duchess of Shrewsbury, hanged for murder at Tyburn, February 28 ..... 1717

FERRERS, LORD, committed to the Tower, for the murder of Mr. Johnson, his Steward, February 13..... 1760

Earl Ferrers having imagined that Mr. Johnson had conspired, with the rest of his family, against his interest, he came to the resolution of shooting him, and laid his plan accordingly. On the Sunday previous, Earl Ferrers desired him to come to his house on the following Friday, in order to peruse some papers, or settle his accounts; and Johnson proceeded accordingly, without the least suspicion of his Lordship's real intention. Previous to Johnson's arrival, the

FERRERS, LORD, (*continued.*)

Earl had sent each of the servants on some frivolous errand, with the exception of three women in the kitchen. On the arrival of Johnson at his Lordship's residence, he was received by that nobleman with unusual complacency, at the same time desiring him to accompany his Lordship to the study; which having entered, the door was immediately locked by his lordship in the inside. After accusing him of dishonesty, he drew a pistol, and shot him through the body, of which wound he died, on the morning after his removal from his Lordship's house in great agony. His Lordship was then taken into custody, and removed to London by the garter of Leicester, and committed to the Tower.

On the 16th of April he was brought to trial in the House of Peers, Lord keeper Henley being appointed High Steward on the trial. The trial lasted two days: on the third, the Lord Steward pronounced sentence of death, and to be executed at the common place of execution.

On the 5th of May, his body being demanded by the Sheriffs at the Tower-gate, he was delivered up, and conveyed to the usual place of execution in his own landau, followed by the chariots of the Sheriffs, and a mourning coach and six, filled with his friends, and a hearse for the conveyance of the body. He was guarded by a posse of constables, a party of horse grenadiers and a detachment of infantry; in this manner they moved from the Tower to Tyburn. On arriving there, he ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and having repeated the Lord's Prayer, the cap was pulled over his eyes, the Sheriff made the signal, at which the stage fell from under his feet, and he was left suspended. His body having hung an hour and five minutes, was cut down, placed in the hearse, and conveyed to the public theatre for dissection; when, being opened, and lying for some days, it was carried off, and privately interred.

## FERGUSON, JAMES, died in November ..... 1776

Ferguson was born in the county of Banff, about the year 1710. His surprising performances in mechanical pursuits, rendered him distinguished in the path of science. After struggling for some time against very great difficulties, he met with numerous Patrons. His principal writings were, a—*Dissertation on the Harvest Moon*:—a *Description of an Orrery*:—*Astronomical and Mechanical Lectures*:—and a *Treatise on Electricity*. His last publication was entitled,—*Select Mechanical Exercises*. His Majesty allowed him £50. per annum out of the Privy Purse.

## FERGUSON, DR. ADAM, died ..... 1816

## FIELDING, HENRY, English Writer, born 1707; died . 1754

FIELDING, SIR JOHN, Chief Magistrate of Bow-street,  
Covent Garden, London, died September 6 ..... 1780

## FISHER, JOHN, Bishop of Rochester, born 1459; beheaded June 22 ..... 1535

FITZCLARENCE, —, elevation of to the Peerage,  
May 13 ..... 1831

Announced in the London Gazette, as Baron Tewkesbury, Viscount Fitzclarence, and Earl of Munster. On the 24th of the same month, the Gazette announced Colonel Frederick Fitzclarence, Captain Adolphus Fitzclarence, R.N. and the Rev. Augustus Fitzclarence respectively, created Marquisses of the United Kingdom; and also, that His Majesty granted to their sisters respectively the title and precedence of a daughter of a Marquis of the United Kingdom.

- FITZGERALD, GEORGE ROBERT, hanged at Castlebar,  
June 12..... 1786
- FITZGERALD, LORD EDWARD, mortally wounded in  
an attempt to take him into custody in Dublin ..... 1798
- FITZGERALD, with Five of his uncles, (Irish rebels,) ex-  
ecuted at Tyburn, February 3..... 1537
- FITZHERBERT, MRS. died March 27, (aged 81) ..... 1837

This lady was the daughter of W. Smythe, Esq. of Tonge Castle, and niece to Sir Edward Smythe, Bart. of Acton Burnel, Salop; and was also a distant relation of the family of Sefton, in Ireland. She was first married to John Weld, Esq. of Lulworth, Dorsetshire; and after his death, became the wife of Mr. Fitzherbert, of Swinnerton, Staffordshire. On the death of that gentleman, she went to Italy, and on her return from that country attracted the notice of the PRINCE OF WALES, at Brighton. About this period, the fascinating charms of Mary Robinson had declined, the Prince was seeking for some new favourite, when the charms of Mrs. Fitzherbert had their due effect, and she was thought worthy of sharing the Royal favour. But then there were scruples to be overcome,—and they were only to be overcome by proposals of marriage. This marriage was at length solemnized according to the Catholic Ritual, of which she was a communicant; but a marriage, (according to the English law) no more binding between the heir apparent of the British throne, than any two individuals who might agree to cohabit together. This took place in 1786. In April, 1787, the affairs of the Prince became greatly embarrassed, and were made the subject of Parliamentary investigation; and though Pitt did all in his power for him, yet the old King was deaf to every intreaty with respect to pecuniary assistance.

On the 30th of April, Mr. Fox rose in his place, and gave his positive denial of the marriage of the Prince with Mrs. Fitzherbert. He denied it in toto, in point of fact, and in point of law. It never could have happened legally, nor did it ever happen in any way whatever. In spite of this assertion on the part of Mr. Fox, and the well-known shyness existing between him and the Prince, it has been asserted by persons that Fox was not only privy to the marriage, but that Burke and Sheridan were actually present on that occasion. Be this as it may, it is a well-known fact, that Mrs. Fitzherbert never afterwards countenanced Fox, but left the society into which they might happen to meet.

With respect to the marriage, there was serious reason for alarm; for, by the Royal Marriage Act,—“*Every person marrying a Papist, shall be for ever incapable of inheriting the throne of these realms; and the people of these realms, shall be, and are hereby absolved from their allegiance;*” so that, by the Bill of Rights, the marriage became null and void. Lampoons of all kinds were published on the occasion. Horne Tooke wrote a severe pamphlet; and Withers was fined £50. and sentenced to one years’ imprisonment in Newgate, and to give sureties for five years for a libel on Mrs. Fitzherbert. The libel was part of a Pamphlet called—“*History of the Royal Malady;*” a second ditto, of the same writer, entitled—“*Alfred;*” it styled Mrs. Fitzherbert the rightful Princess of Wales! The sale of these Publications was immense; and extraordinary measures were resorted to for the suppression of any further publication. In 1790, Mrs. Fitzherbert was no longer to be the reigning favourite, and the Prince transferred his affections to Lady Jersey; but in 1795, (previous to his marriage with the Princess of Wales) his favour revived, and Mrs. Fitzherbert was once more noticed. A mansion was procured for her in Park-lane, and a pension granted to her. The brother-in-law of Mrs. Fitzherbert (Cardinal Weld) inherited the estates of her first husband; and his head being fitted for a Cardinal’s hat, was easily granted without any influence of the Papal court. On the trial of Lord



FITZHERBERT, MRS. (*continued.*)

George Gordon, for a libel on the Queen of France, he spoke with freedom of the connection between the Prince and Mrs. Fitzherbert. Mrs. Fitzherbert was, to the last hour of her life, in intercourse with the Royal Family.

|                                                                                            |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| FITZPATRICK, RT. HON. RICHARD, died .....                                                  | 1813 |
| FITZWILLIAM, EARL, died February 8.....                                                    | 1833 |
| His Lordship expired at his seat at Milton, Northamptonshire, in the 85th year of his age. |      |
| FLAMSTEAD, JOHN, Astronomer, born 1646; died.....                                          | 1719 |
| FLEETWOOD, WILLIAM, Lawyer, died .....                                                     | 1593 |
| FLEETWOOD, WILLIAM, Bishop of St. Asaph, Antiquarian, died .....                           | 1723 |
| FLETCHER, JOHN, Dramatic Writer and Poet, born 1576; died .....                            | 1625 |
| FLEURY, CARDINAL, died December 18 .....                                                   | 1742 |
| FLINDERS, CAPTAIN, died.....                                                               | 1814 |
| FONTAINE, JEAN DE LA, French Poet, born 1621; died .....                                   | 1695 |
| FONTAINES, PIERRE FRANCOIS GUYOT DES, French poet, born 1685; died .....                   | 1745 |
| FONTENELLE, BERNARD LE BOVIER DE, born 1657; died January 9 .....                          | 1757 |
| FOOTE, SAMUEL, died October 21, (aged 51) .....                                            | 1777 |
| FORBES, SIR WILLIAM, the eminent Banker, died.....                                         | 1806 |
| FORDYCE, DAVID, English writer, died.....                                                  | 1755 |
| FORDYCE, JAMES, ditto, died.....                                                           | 1796 |
| FORREST, JOHN, born 1496; burnt for denying the King's supremacy .....                     | 1538 |
| FORTESCUE, SIR JOHN, English Judge, born 1373, died .....                                  | 1463 |
| FOTHERGILL, —, Physician, born 1711; died .....                                            | 1780 |
| FOULIS, ROBERT, an eminent printer, died .....                                             | 1776 |
| FOUNTAIN, SIR ANDREW, Antiquarian, died .....                                              | 1753 |
| FOURNIER, P. S. Parisian letter founder, born 1712; died .....                             | 1758 |



- FOX, GEORGE, founder of the Quakers, born 1624; died 1681
- FOX, JOHN, Martyrologist, born 1517; died ..... 1587
- FOX, CHARLES JAMES, born 1748; died ..... 1806  
Public funeral of, October 10, 1806.
- FRANCIS, PHILIP, D.D. died ..... 1773
- FRANKLIN, DR. B. born at Boston, 1706; died April 17 1790
- FRANKLIN, CAPTAIN, his success in tracing the course  
of the Mackenzie river, in North America, till he  
reached the sea, August 16 ..... 1825
- FRESNOY, CHARLES ALPHONSE DU, painter and  
writer, born 1611; died ..... 1665
- FRESNOY, NICOLAS LENGLET DU, French Writer,  
born in 1674; died ..... 1755
- FROBISHER, SIR MARTIN, ADMIRAL, died in ..... 1594
- FROISSART, JEAN, Historian, born 1337; died ..... 1410
- FROST, WILLIAMS AND JONES, tried ..... 1839  
The Chartists, Frost, Williams, and Jones, were tried and received sentence of  
death; but the sentence was afterwards commuted to transportation for life.  
On the 28th of February they set sail from Portsmouth in the Mandarin con-  
vict ship, bound for Van Dieman's land, and in which were Moses and Caspar,  
found guilty of the gold dust robbery.
- FULLER, THOMAS, English writer, born 1606; died in . 1661
- FULLER, JOHN, ESQ. (the celebrated), Member for  
Sussex, died in London, at an advanced age, April 11 1834  
He had granted, at various times, £10,000. to the Royal Institution, in Alber-  
marle-street.
- FUST, JAN, one of the earliest printers, died of the Plague 1466
- GALLOWAY, GEORGE EARL OF, (Admiral of the  
Blue,) died March 27 ..... 1834
- GALILEO, Professor of Medicine, born Feb. 19, 1564; died  
January 8 ..... 1642  
Commenced the study of Medicine at the University of Pisa, (his native place), in  
1581; made his grand discovery of the telescope, 1609, which he presented to  
the Senate of Venice, after having exhibited it for a few days; and in return,  
he was appointed to the Professorship for life. He soon after constructed  
another telescope, with which he examined the heavens, and made those bril-  
liant discoveries which will for ever add lustre to his name. The satellites of  
Jupiter, the ring of Saturn, the seas and mountains of the Moon, and the spots

**GALILEO, (continued.)**

in the Sun, were announced to the public in succession, in a publication, which he called—*Nuncius Siderius*, or Intelligence of the Heavens. Having about this time resigned his Professorship at Padua for the appointment of first Mathematician at Pisa, he began to teach the Copernicum system of the Universe, which was the cause of that persecution carried on against him for the remainder of his life. In 1639, he became blind, and soon after lost his favourite daughter. He died at the age of 78.

**GAINSBOROUGH, THOMAS, Portrait Painter, died ... 1788**

**GALE, ROGER, Antiquarian, died ..... 1744**

**GAMBIER, LORD, born 1756; died April 9 ..... 1833**

Appointed to the command of the Thunder bomb, in which he was captured by the French fleet under Count d'Estaing, 1778. Promoted to the rank of Post Captain, October 9, 1778. Appointed to the command of the Raleigh, 32. In this frigate he was engaged in repelling the French attempt made upon Jersey, January 6, 1781; in this year he also captured the 'General Miffin,' an American ship of war of 20 guns. Appointed to 'The Defence,' 74; was present in the glorious action of June 1, 1794; on that memorable day, The Defence was the first vessel that cut through the enemy's line, passing between the seventh and eighth ships; and had successively three or four ships engaging her, her men being divided at their quarters to fight both sides at once. Her masts were shot away; the main-mast fell in-board, and the whole of the quarter deck and fore-castle guns were rendered useless. The loss amounted to 18 men killed, and 39 wounded. For this glorious action, he was nominated Colonel of marines; and on June 1, 1795, he was raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral; appointed to a seat among the Commissioners of the Admiralty, which he retained till February, 1801; attained the rank of Vice-Admiral, 1799; proceeded to Newfoundland, as Governor of the island, 1802; re-appointed to a seat at the Admiralty, 1804; appointed to assist in naval affairs under Lord Mulgrave, April 4, 1807, (having become full Admiral in 1805); sent in the following summer with a fleet to demand that of Denmark, in conjunction with Lieutenant-Gen. Lord Cathcart, which he most ably accomplished, to the mortification of Bonaparte, and the entire overthrow of his intentions. For this he was rewarded with a peerage, dated November 9, 1807, and a pension of £2000. a-year, which latter he declined. He retired from the Admiralty in May, 1808; being appointed to the command of the Channel Fleet. 'The Plantagenet,' a 74, was launched at Woolwich, 1801, under his directions.

A detachment of his fleet attacked a French squadron in the Aix road, and destroyed 'La Ville de Varsovie,' 80; 'Tonnerre,' 74; 'Aquilon,' 74; and 'Calcutta,' 56, and driving several others on shore. A difference of opinion having arisen respecting the practicability of destroying the rest of the enemy's squadron, caused a misunderstanding between the Commander-in-Chief and Lord Cochrane, who had the command of the fire-ships; upon which Lord Gambier requested a Court Martial to be called, in order to investigate his conduct. On the 29th of July, 1809, it took place, and was continued by adjournments, until August 9, when the charge of neglect and delay were pronounced to be not proven; his conduct being "marked by zeal, judgment, and ability." His Lordship was consequently—"most honourably acquitted," and in addition, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. He retained the command of the Channel Fleet until 1811, when he resigned it, the time specified (three years) having expired for holding it. He was placed at the head of the Commissioners for the concluding a peace with the United States of America, in 1814, the first meeting for which took place at Ghent, August 8; preliminaries for signed at the same place, December 24, and ratified at Washington, February 17, 1815. On the 7th of June following, he was nominated a Grand Cross of the Bath, and advanced to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet, along with Admiral Peere-Williams, on the accession of William IV. to the throne.

- GARAMOND, CLAUDE, type-founder, died ..... 1561
- GARDELLE, THEODORE, executed for murder ..... 1790  
 This individual was executed for the murder of Mrs. King, his landlady, in Leicester-street, Leicester-square. He having requested her to fetch him some snuff, she refused: upon which, angry words arose, and he struck her; she fell backwards down the stairs, upon which Gardelle, being greatly alarmed, ran to assist her, and found her dead. Being the only person at this time in the house, and fearful he should be accused of murdering her, he secreted the body in his room, and told the servant her mistress had left the house suddenly, and gone out of town. He afterwards cut up the body into separate portions, locked them in boxes, and then hid them in the loft of the house.
- GARDINER, COLONEL JAMES, born 1688; killed at Preston Pans..... 1745
- GARDINER, STEPHEN, Bishop of Winchester, died ... 1555
- GARNET, THOMAS, a Jesuit, hang-d..... 1608
- GARRICK, DAVID, Dramatic Writer and Actor, born 1716; died January 20, ..... 1779  
 He was born at Hereford, and was aged 62 years and 10 months. First appeared on the London Stage in 1741.
- GARTH, SIR SAMUEL, Physician and Poet, died..... 1719
- GASCOIGNE, SIR, WILLIAM, the Judge who committed the Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V. to prison, for insulting him on the Bench, flourished ..... 1414
- GASSENDI, PIERRE, mathematician and astronomer, born 1592; died ..... 1656
- GAY, JOHN, English poet, born 1688; died ..... 1732
- GED, WILLIAM, inventor of steryotype printing, died ... 1749
- GEDDES, JAMES, critic, born 1711; died ..... 1749
- GEDDES, REV. ALEXANDER, died February 26 ..... 1802  
 This learned writer was a Roman Catholic, and educated at the Scotch College, in Paris. After finishing his education, he was successively priest of several Roman Catholic congregations in Scotland; he officiated for twelve years at the Imperial Ambassador's chapel in London; and after that was shut up, at the Chapel in Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
- GEMINIANI, GENGA, a celebrated player on the violin, born 1666; died ..... 1762
- GENGA, GIROLAMO, architect, born 1476; died..... 1551
- GENGA, BARTOLOMEO, ditto, fortified Malta, son of the former, born 1518; died ..... 1558
- GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH, historian, died ..... 1152



**GEORGE I.** born May 28, 1660; died June 11 ..... 1727

Created Duke of Cambridge, &c. October 5, 1706. The Princess Sophia, (his queen), mother of George II. died June 8, 1714, aged 83. He was proclaimed August 1, 1714. Landed at Greenwich, September 18, following. Died on his journey to Hanover, at Osnaburg, June 11, 1727, of a paralytic disorder, aged 67. Reigned 12 years, 10 months and 10 days; succeeded by his eldest son,

**GEORGE II.** born October 30, 1683; died October 25 ... 1760

Created Prince of Wales, October 4, 1714. Married the Princess Wilhelmina-Carolina-Dorothea, of Brandenburg-Anspach, 1704. Ascended the throne June 11, 1727. Lost his Queen of a mortification in her bowels, November 20, 1737, aged 54. Suppressed a rebellion, 1746. Reigned 33 years, 4 months, and 14 days; succeeded by his grandson, George III. Issue of George II.:—

Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, son of George II. born January 20, 1706. arrived in England, December, 1729. Married Augusta, Princess of Saxe Gotha, April 27, 1736. Forbid the Court the year following. Died March 20, 1751, aged 44; had issue:—Augusta, born August 11, 1737, late Duchess of Brunswick: George Augustus, (George III.): Edward Augustus, born March 25, 1759, died Duke of York, September 17, 1769: Eliza-Caroline, born January 10, 1740, died September, 1759: William Henry, born November 23, 1743: Henry Frederick, born November 7, 1745, married October, 1771, Ann Horton, daughter of Lord Irnham, and died without issue, September 18, 1790: Louisa Anne, born May 2, 1748, who died May 21, 1768: Frederick William, born May 24, 1750, died May 10, 1765: Caroline Matilda, born July 22, 1751, died Queen of Denmark, 1755. His Princess died of a consumption, February 8, 1772, aged 52.

**GEORGE III.** born June 4, 1738; died January 29 ..... 1820

George III. eldest son of Frederic Prince of Wales. Created Prince of Wales, 1752. Succeeded his grandfather, October 25, 1760. Proclaimed the next day. Married Charlotte Sophia, a Princess of Mecklinburgh Strelitz, September 8, 1761, (who was born May 19, 1744, and died November 17, 1818), and both were crowned September 22, 1761. Annuity granted to, in case of the King's death, £100,000. in 1762. Their issue:—

1. George Prince of Wales, born August 12, 1762. Married April 8, 1795, Caroline Amelia Augusta, second daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, (by Augusta, the eldest sister of His Majesty, (George III.) born May 17, 1768. (See further account, page 428, ante.) His debts paid by Parliament, May 24, 1787. Again in 1795, which amounted, according to the Statement laid on the table of the House of Commons in June, as under:
 

|                                                     |         |    |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|----|---|
| Debts on various securities, and bearing Interest.. | 500,571 | 19 | 1 |
| Amount of Tradesmen's Bills unpaid .....            | 86,745  | 0  | 0 |
| Tradesmen's Bills, and arrears of Establishment,    |         |    |   |
| from October 10, 1794, to April 5, 1795 .....       | 52,573  | 5  | 3 |

£639,890 4 4

Misunderstanding between His Royal Highness, and the Jockey Club at Newmarket, 1791, which originated from an imputation thrown out, and which accused the Prince's jockey of unfair play in a race run by the horse Escape; in consequence of which, the Prince withdrew his presence from the Newmarket Meetings for many years. Appointed Regent, with restrictions, January 11, 1811. Restrictions removed, January 13, 1812. Issue, Charlotte Caroline Augusta, born January 7, 1796; married Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg of Saalfeld, May 1816. Died November 6, 1817. (For George IV. see further.)

2. Frederick, Duke of York, born August 16, 1763. Elected Bishop of Osnaburg, February 27, 1764. Married September 29, 1791, to the



GEORGE III. (*continued.*)

Princess Frederica Charlotte Ulrica Catherine, eldest daughter of the king of Prussia, born May 7, 1767. Fought a duel with Colonel Lennox, (see 'Duels,' page 38, ante.) Corps of English troops sailed under from England, February 25, 1793. Took a Republican General, and several prisoners, April 26, 1794. Narrowly escaped being taken prisoner near Roubaix, May 18, 1794. Defeated by the French, October, 1794. Charges preferred against, in the House of Commons, (see Wardle). Resigned his situation as Commander-in-Chief, March 18, 1809. Duchess of, died August 6, 1820. The remains of the Duchess were privately interred at Weybridge church, in the county of Surrey, in a vault which had been previously prepared under Her Royal Highness' special direction. The Duke died January 5, 1827.

3. William Henry, Duke of Clarence, born August 21, 1765. Married July 11, 1818, to Adelaide Amelia, sister of the reigning Duke of Saxe Meiningen, born August 13, 1792: had issue, Princess Charlotte Augusta, born and died March 27, 1819. Princess Elizabeth Georgiana Adelaide, born December 10, 1820; died March 4, in the following year.

The Earl of Errol, the Honourable John Erskine Kennedy, (second son of the Earl of Cassillis), Mr. Philip Sydney, only son of Sir James Sydney, Bart., and Lieut.-Col. Charles Fox, stand in the relation of sons-in-law to the late Duke of Clarence, having married the Misses Elizabeth, Augusta Sophia, and Mary Fitzclarence, his daughters, by Mrs. Jordan. Colonel Fitzclarence, of the 7th Fusileers, married in 1821, Lady Augusta Boyle, daughter of the Earl of Glasgow; and Colonel George Fitzclarence, married the daughter of the Earl of Egremont. Captain Adolphus Fitzclarence, R. N. and the Rev. Augustus Fitzclarence, Rector of Maple, Durham, are unmarried. (See also, William IV.)

4. Charlotte Augusta Matilda, Queen of Wirtemberg, born September 29, 1766. Married the Prince of Wirtemberg, May 18, 1797. He was born September 27, 1781. In 1806, Bonaparte erected the Duchy of Wirtemberg into a kingdom, making the then Duke king. He died in 1816.
5. Edward Duke of Kent, born November 2, 1767. Married Her Serene Highness Victoria Maria Louisa, daughter of His Serene Highness Francis, Duke of Saxe-Cobourg Saalfeld, and sister of Leopold, King of Belgium, and left at his decease an only daughter, born May 24, 1819. On the 3rd of August, 1831, a message was delivered from His Majesty, in both Houses of Parliament to make a more adequate provision for the Duchess of Kent, and for the Princess Victoria; when the House of Commons voted £10,000. a-year to the Duchess of Kent, in addition to her former £12,000. per year. The Duke of Kent died January 23, 1820.
6. Sophia Augusta, born November 8, 1768; died 1841.
7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770; married, April 7, 1818, the Prince of Hesse Homberg, who died April 2, 1829.
8. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, born June 5, 1771. Attempted assassination of by Sellis, his valet, May 31, 1810. Married Frederica Carolina Sophia, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and widow of Fred. William, Prince of Solms Braunfels, born March 20, 1778, in August, 1814. Re-married at Carlton House, August 29, 1815. Motion for settling £6000. per annum, additional income on the Duke, and a jointure to the same amount on the Duchess, negatived in the House of Commons by a majority of *one*, July, 1815. Issue, George Frederick, born May 27, 1819. The Duke became king of Hanover on the death of his brother, (William IV.) in 1837, agreeably to the Salique Law.
9. Augustus Frederic, Duke of Sussex, born January 27, 1773.
10. Adolphus Frederic, Duke of Cambridge, born February 24, 1774. Married May 7, 1818, to Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, niece of the Landgrave

GEORGE III. (*continued.*)

of Hesse, born July 25, 1797; issue a son, George William Frederic Charles, born March 26, 1819; and a daughter, Augusta Carolina Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa, born July 19, 1822.

11. Mary, born April 25, 1776. Married her cousin, William, the late Duke of Gloucester, July 22, 1816. He died November 28, 1834.
12. Sophia, born November 3, 1777.
13. Octavius, born February 23, 1779; died May 3, 1783.
14. Alfred, born September 22, 1780; died August 20, 1782.
15. Amelia, born August 7, 1783; died in November, 1810, and buried at Windsor

George III. had the glass of his sedan chair broken by a mad woman as he was being conveyed to the Opera House, June 25, 1777. Was thrown from his horse in Windsor Park, October 8, 1785. Attempted assassination of, by Margaret Nicholson, August 2, 1786. Grand illumination on the restoration of the health of, March 10, 1789. Had a stone thrown at his state coach when going to the House of Peers, by John Frith, a maniac, January 21, 1790. Visited Cheltenham in 1788, and became deranged in his mind from October, 1788, to March, 1789, when he visited St. Paul's in procession, to return public thanks to the Almighty for his recovery. Assaulted by a mob in his way to and from the House of Peers, October 30, 1795, when his state coach was nearly destroyed. Had a stone thrown at his coach, the glasses broke, and the Queen received a blow in the face, February, 1796. Made a grand procession to Saint Pauls, to return thanks for the victories obtained by his fleets, December 19, 1797. Shot at in the Play-house, by a maniac of the name of Hatfield, May 16, 1800. Grand Jubilee all over England, on his entering the 50th year of his reign, October 25, 1809. His malady returned in 1810, to which were added, other distressing infirmities—blindness, and the loss of hearing. From this time he remained secluded from the world, till death terminated his sufferings.

## GEORGE IV. died June 24 ..... 1830

Began his reign, January 29, 1820. Charges commenced against the Queen, August 19, 1820. Crowned July 19, 1821. Embarked for Ireland, where he was received with the most enthusiastic marks of attachment, 1821. Paid a similar visit to Scotland in 1822, and was well received. Reigned 10 years, 4 months, and 28 days.

GERMAIN, PIERRE, a famous goldsmith, born 1647; died 1684

GERMAIN, THOMAS, his son, ditto, born 1674; died ... 1748

GERMAIN, ST. Bishop of Auxerre, born 380; died..... 448

GERMAIN, ST. Bishop of Paris, born 496; died ..... 576

GERRARD, ALEXANDER, English writer and professor,  
died ..... 1795

GERING, ULRIC, one of the early printers, died in ..... 1510

GESNER, CONRAD, born March 26, 1516; died ..... 1565

This celebrated botanist, left at his death, wood engravings to the number of 1500, as illustrations of his botanical labours. Such was the excellence of the materials and workmanship, that after a period of *one hundred and seventy-nine years* after his death, and having been used as embellishments to various works, they were very little the worse for wear.

- GESNER, SOLOMON, poet, born 1726; died ..... 1788
- GIANONE, PIETRO, historian, born 1680; died in ..... 1748
- GIBBON, EDWARD, historian, born 1738; died Jan. 16, 1794
- GIBBS, JAMES, architect, born 1683; died ..... 1754
- His principal works are the Radcliffe Library, and the new quadrangle at All Soul's College, in Oxford, the new building at King's College, Cambridge, and the Senate House at ditto;—the Duke of Newcastle's monument, in Westminster Abbey, the New Church in the Strand, and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. The whole of his books, prints, &c. he bequeathed to the Radcliffe Library at Oxford.
- GIFFORD, LORD, died in September ..... 1826
- GIFFORD, WILLIAM, ESQ. critic, died December 31 . 1826
- GIOLITO, GABRIEL, printer, died in ..... 1581
- GIUNTI, celebrated printers, flourished in the 16th century.
- GLANVIL, JOSEPH, English writer, &c. born 1636; died 1680
- GLAUBER, JOHN, chemist, died in ..... 1660
- GLOUCESTER, DUKE OF, uncle to Richard II. murdered 1397
- GLOUCESTER, DUKE OF, 4th son of Henry IV. ditto . 1447
- GLOUCESTER, DUKE OF, died August 25 ..... 1805
- GLOUCESTER, DUKE OF, died November 28..... 1834
- GODFREY, SIR EDMONDBURY, murdered, October 12 1678

The murder of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey was a mysterious circumstance; the body was found at Primrose hill, though the transaction is generally supposed to have taken place elsewhere. The Coroner's Jury, after an adjourned inquest, returned the following verdict:—"That he was murdered by certain persons unknown to the Jurors, and that his death proceeded from suffocation and strangling: and that his sword had been thrust through his body sometime after his death, and *when he was quite cold*; because not the least sign of blood was seen on his shirt, his clothes, or the place where he was found.

Charles II. having appointed Somerset House as the residence of Catharine for a time, it became the haunt of Catholics, and the odium of this murder was entirely thrown upon them. Three persons, Robert Green, (cushion man to the Queen's chapel;) Laurence Hill, (servant to Dr. Godden, treasurer to the chapel;) and Henry Berry, (Porter to Somerset House,) were tried for the murder at the King's Bench Bar, before the Lord Chief Justice Scroggs, on the 10th of February, 1679, the infamous witnesses Oates, France, and Bedloe, declared that he was waylaid, and inveigled into the palace, under the pretence of keeping the peace between two servants who were fighting in the yard; that he was there strangled, his neck broke, and his own sword run through his body; that he was kept four days before they ventured to remove him; at length his corpse was carried in a sedan chair to Soho, and then on a horse to Primrose-hill." The Jury found them all guilty of the murder, and the Lord Chief Justice, said, "They had found the same verdict that he would have found if he had been one of them."



**GODFREY, SIR EDMONDBURY, (*continued.*)**

The abandoned characters of the witnesses, however, together with the absurd and irreconcilable testimony they gave on the trial, has made unprejudiced times to doubt the whole. But the innocence of these poor men could not avail, the torrent of prejudice prevailing against them; and Green and Hill were executed February 21, declaring their innocence to the last, as did Berry, who was executed May 28, having been reprieved till that time.

Sir Edmondbury's corpse being embalmed, was kept till October 31, when it was carried from Bridewell Hospital, of which he was one of the Governors, to the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, where he was buried. The pall was supported by eight Knights, all Justices of the Peace; all the Aldermen of the City of London attended the funeral. Seventy-two Ministers marched two and two before the body, and great multitudes followed after in the same order. A sermon was preached on the occasion, by Dr. Wm. Lloyd, Vicar of St. Martin's, from 2 Sam. ch. iii, v. 24.

**GODWIN, FRANCIS**, Bishop of Hereford, English writer,  
died ..... 1633

**GOETHE**, (the celebrated), died February 22 ..... 1832

He died at Weimar, in the 83rd year of his age. The Theatre of that place was closed on the day of that melancholy event, and did not open until four days after his burial.

**GOLD, RICHARD**, trial of, April 13..... 1840

Richard Gold, *alias* Nicholson, was charged with having on the 17th of March, 1840, in the parish of St. Mary's, Islington, murdered John Templeman, an old gentleman, who inhabited a cottage in Pocock's fields; also a man and his wife, of the name of Jarvis, were likewise implicated in this charge. The deceased had the reputation amongst his neighbours of being a man of property, and, unfortunately for him, he appeared to have encouraged the notion.

After a trial which lasted from 10 in the morning, until half-past 11 at night, the Jury, after a few moments consideration, returned a verdict of—*Not guilty.*

On the 22nd of June, (1840), he was again tried at the Old Bailey, charged with the crime of burglary, in the house of the unfortunate deceased. After a trial of some hours, he was found guilty, when he was sentenced to—*transportation for life.*

**GOLDSMID, ABRAHAM**, died ..... 1812

**GOLDSMITH, OLIVER**, English writer, born 1728; died 1774

**GOOD, DR. M.** died ..... 1827

**GOODIER, CAPTAIN**, hung for the murder of his brother,  
Sir John Goodier, January 20..... 1740

**GORDON, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF**, died May ... 1836

**GORDON, LORD GEORGE**, died in Newgate, Nov. 1 . 1793

**GRAHAM, JAMES, MARQUIS OF MONTROSE**, be-  
headed ..... 1650

He was one of the steadfast friends of Charles I. and particularly attached to the interests of his Royal Master. He was betrayed, and ignominiously hanged upon a gibbet, and afterwards beheaded and quartered; his head being fixed on



the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, and his arms and legs over the gates of Aberdeen, Perth, Sterling, and Glasgow.

GRAMMONT, COUNT, born 1604; died..... 1707

GRANBY, JOHN MANNERS, MARQUIS OF, died ... 1770  
In the Rebellion of 1745, this nobleman raised a regiment of infantry, at the head of which he served in Scotland, and was engaged at the decisive battle of Culloden, where he greatly distinguished himself. The victory of Minden was, in a great measure, obtained by the undaunted courage displayed by him on that day, he being second in the command of the British and Hanoverian cavalry.

GRANGER, —, English writer, died as he was administering the Sacrament ..... 1776

GRANTLEY, FLETCHER LORD, died..... 1789

GRANVILLE, LADY, burnt to death ..... 1804

GRATTAN, RIGHT HON. HENRY, born 1750; died  
June 4 ..... 1820

GRAVES, LORD, committed suicide, February 7 ..... 1830

GRAY, DR. Bishop of Bristol, died September 28 ..... 1834  
He was succeeded by Dr. Allen, Rector of St. Bride's.

GRAY, THOMAS, poet, born 1716; died July 30 ..... 1771

GREEN, DR. MAURICE, musician, died ..... 1755

GREENWOOD, MR. Army Agent, died ..... 1832

Mr. Greenwood's death was sudden; he was at dinner with the king, (William IV.) at Brighton, when he was taken ill, and expired in the arms of Sir Herbert Taylor. Mr. Greenwood had passed his 80th year.

GREENWOOD, ELIZA, murder of, May 25 ..... 1838

On the morning of Saturday, May 26, 1838, the inhabitants of the Waterloo-road were alarmed by the report that a woman named Eliza Greenwood, residing at No. 12, Wellington terrace, had been inhumanly murdered in the course of the preceding night. The report was first given by a man lodging at No. 12, running out of the house, and calling Police, at the same time saying that a murder had been perpetrated. At the end of the terrace, he met a policeman, (31 L.), and having apprised him of the fact, the policeman immediately proceeded to the house, and on entering the back parlour, he beheld a female, apparently of about 25 years of age lying on the floor, with her throat cut in a dreadful manner, and quite dead. From the enquiries made by the police, it appeared that the unfortunate woman, who was described as being remarkably handsome, had for some time been living with a man at the above house, and that she was also in the habit of frequenting the theatres, and taking home gentlemen with her; that, on those occasions, when she was accompanied home by a stranger, the man with whom she lived retired to another bed in the same house, in which it also appeared that there were other lodgers; and that on that day, Eliza Greenwood left home in the early part of the afternoon, and returned at twelve o'clock the same night, when her servant, a young girl, perceived that she was accompanied by a gentleman: and having gone up stairs from the kitchen without a candle, asked her if she should return down stairs and strike a light? Her mistress, however, desired her to go to bed, adding,

GREENWOOD, ELIZA, (*continued.*)

that she could get a light for herself, as she knew in what part of the room the tinder-box was to be found. As this took place in the dark, in the passage of the house, the servant had no opportunity of distinguishing the features of the person who accompanied her mistress home. The servant having proceeded down stairs, heard her mistress and the gentleman enter the back parlour, and shut and lock the door after them. She heard no noise during the night; and the first intimation she had of the murder, was the hearing the man with whom she cohabited, give the alarm at six in the morning.

An inquest having been summoned by Mr. Carter, the Coroner, the Jury proceeded to the back parlour to view the body of the deceased; the head was nearly severed from the shoulders, and deep cuts were on her left hand, as if she had thrown up that hand in her defence. The Inquest having been adjourned till the following Monday, and no further evidence produced, a verdict of—*Wilful murder* was returned against some person or persons unknown. The murderer still remains at large.

## GREENACRE, —, trial of for Murder, April 11 ..... 1837

On the Sunday after the murder, several hundreds of persons visited the house previously occupied by Greenacre, in Carpenter's buildings, Bowyer's-lane, Camberwell. Two men placed a large pole across the street, and demanded three-pence for each person to visit the interior, arm-chair, and block of wood, on which it was said the unfortunate woman expired, which was readily paid by an immense number of persons. The woman Gale, was sent off for transportation the same year.

## GREGORY, JAMES, who discovered the reflecting telescope, born 1635; died ..... 1675

## GREGORY, JOHN, physician and professor, died ..... 1778

## GRENVILLE, LORD, died ..... 1834

Lord Grenville died at his seat at Dropmore, aged 75. At the time of his death he was Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and Auditor of the Exchequer; and had been Speaker of the House of Commons, and First Lord of the Treasury.

## GRENVILLE, RT. HON. GEORGE, Statesman, died... 1770

## GRESHAM, SIR THOMAS, died ..... 1579

He terminated a career of unexampled prosperity, by erecting the Royal Exchange at his own private charge, and presenting it to his country, a munificence unexampled in commercial history. (For a further account of the ROYAL EXCHANGE, see page 336, ante.

## GREVILLE, FULKE, (LORD BROOKE,) killed by his servant ..... 1628

He was buried in a monument which he had himself caused to be erected some years before at Warwick, with the simple inscription—"Fulke Greville, servant to Queen Elizabeth, councillor to king James, and friend to Sir Philip Sidney."

## GREY, GENERAL CHARLES EARL, died ..... 1807

## GREY, EARL, born in ..... 1764

## GREY, LADY JANE; see page 442, ante.

## GRIMALDI, MR. (father), died (aged 58), May 31 ..... 1837

- GRIMALDI, MR. J. C. died December 11 ..... 1832  
 He was in the 30th year of his age.
- GRIMSTONE, SIR HARBOTTLE, lawyer, died in ..... 1683
- GROSE, FRANCIS, Antiquarian, died..... 1791
- GROVE, JOSEPH, historian and critic, died..... 1764
- GUISE, DUKE OF, murdered ..... 1558
- GUNTER, EDWARD, mathematician, born 1600; died . 1726
- GURNEY, WILLIAM, short-hand writer, died ..... 1770
- GUSTAVUS III. King of Sweden, assassinated, March 16, 1792  
 The King of Sweden was mortally wounded at a masquerade, by Count Anker-  
 stroem, a discontented officer.
- GUTHRIE, WILLIAM, historian, died..... 1770  
 Mr. Guthrie was buried in the cemetery, on the south side of Paddington street,  
 where, against the east wall, is his monument.
- GUTTEMBURG; see "PRINTING," page 136, ante.
- GUSTAVUS VASA, died, aged 70..... 1560
- GUY, THOMAS; see page 340, ante.
- HACKLUYT, RICHARD, writer of Voyages, &c. died in 1616
- HACKET, WILLIAM, the fanatic, hanged, July 28 ..... 1592
- HALE, SIR MATTHEW, born 1600; died ..... 1676  
 He was strongly attached to the royal cause during the great Rebellion, and was  
 one of the counsel for Strafford, Laud, Hamilton, Holland, Capel, Craven, and  
 eventually, for king Charles I.
- HALES, STEPHEN, natural philosopher, born 1687; died 1761
- HALL, BISHOP, died ..... 1656
- HALLEY, DR. EDMUND, Astronomer, died ..... 1742
- HAMILTON, DUKE OF, and others, beheaded ..... 1649  
 Hamilton was the personal friend of Charles I.; but falling into the hands of Par-  
 liament, was sent prisoner to Windsor Castle. His brother, the second Duke,  
 was likewise much attached to the royal cause; he commanded at the fatal  
 battle of Worcester, where he fell mortally wounded, and died in eight days  
 after the action, in 1651.
- HAMILTON, SIR WILLIAM, died in ..... 1803
- HAMPDEN, (PATRIOT,) killed at Chalgrave, June 18 . 1643  
 He was killed at the battle of Chalgrave, where the Parliamentary forces were

**HAMPDEN, (*continued.*)**

beaten by the Royalists, under Prince Rupert. His opposition against the Crown in the famous ship-money cause, which was tried in April 1638, and in which he contested the right of the same to impose taxes on the people, without the consent of their Representatives in Parliament, but in which he was defeated by a corrupt and despotic bench of Judges, will for ever stamp his memory with the appellation of Patriot.

**HAMMET, SIR BENJAMIN**, fine inflicted on, Oct. 13 . 1797  
Sir Benjamin, was fined £1000. by the Court of Common Council, for refusing to serve the office of Lord Mayor of London.

**HANDEL, GEORGE FREDERICK** ; born 1684; died... 1759  
For an account of the Festivals, see page 363, ante.

**HANSARD, LUKE, ESQ.** Printer of the Votes to the House of Commons, died October 29 ..... 1828

**HANSARD, THOMAS**, (his son), died ..... 1833

**HANWAY, JONAS**, a philanthropic merchant, died ..... 1786

**HARCOURT, SIMON EARL**, drowned himself ..... 1777

**HARDWICKE, EARL OF**, died ..... 1834  
He was Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, and High Steward of the University.

**HARDY, MR. THOMAS**, tried for High Treason, ..... 1794  
Mr. Hardy was Secretary to a Corresponding Society, and was indicted for High Treason with Horne Tooke, Mr. Thelwall, Mr. Holcroft, and several others. Hardy and Tooke were only tried. Mr. Hardy addressed the Court in a speech of nine hours. He died at his house at Pimlico, October 11, 1832, in the 81st year of his age, and was buried on the 18th of the same month, attended by a procession of many of his friends. Mr. Thelwell delivered an Oration over the grave of the deceased. The trial lasted from October 28, to November 5, 1794. He was acquitted.

**HARLEY, RIGHT HON. THOMAS**, died ..... 1804

**HARLEY, ROBERT**, stabbed by Guiscard ..... 1711

**HARLEY, ROBERT**, Statesman, born 1661; died in ... 1734

**HARRINGTON, EARL OF**, died September ..... 1829

**HARRINGTON, EARL OF**, (Petersham), married to Miss Foote, the Actress, at Elvaston, Derby, April 6 1831

**HARRISON, MR.**; see page 103, ante.

**HARRIS, MR.** the Aeronaut, died May 15 ..... 1824  
Mr. Harris was killed by falling rapidly with his balloon.

**HATTON, SIR CHRISTOPHER**, lawyer, died in ..... 1591



**HARVEY, WILLIAM**, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, born April 2, 1578 ; died ..... 1657

**HARVEY, DANIEL WHITTLE**, born ..... 1786

In 1834, Mr. Harvey, in consequence of the Benchers of the Inner Temple refusing to admit him to the bar, and, after his request, examining into the particulars of the charges brought against him, and their resolution not to alter their determination, procured a Committee of the House of Commons to be appointed, Mr. O'Connell, Chairman, to examine the evidence; when the Committee reported in his favour, but the Benchers persisted in their former resolution. In 1812, he contested the Borough of Colchester unsuccessfully; but was returned for the same in 1818, and sat for it till 1835, when he was returned for Southwark, in conjunction with Alderman Humphrey, who was then Sheriff; and also at the election, in opposition to Mr. Richards, the Member for Knaresborough.

**HASE, HENRY**, died March 28 ..... 1829

Mr. Hase had been sitting in his drawing room, when he rose for the purpose of walking into an adjoining one; but on reaching the door, he fell, and instantly breathed his last.

**HASTINGS, LADY FLORA**, died ..... 1839

**HASTINGS, RIGHT. HON. WARREN**, born 1733; died ..... 1818

Mr. Burke, at the Bar of the House of Lords, in the name of all the Commons of Great Britain, impeached Warren Hastings, late Governor-General of Bengal, of high crimes and misdemeanors. When describing the atrocities committed by Debi Sing, alleged to be one of the agents of the accused, a convulsive sensation of horror, affright, and smothered execration pervaded all the male part of his hearers, and audible sobbings and screams, attended with tears and faintings, the female. His own feelings were scarcely less overpowering; he dropped his head upon his hands, and for some minutes was unable to proceed; he recovered sufficiently to go on a little further, but, being obliged to cease from speaking twice at short intervals, His R. H. the Prince of Wales, to relieve him, at length moved the adjournment of the House. At the close of the day, the descriptions were more vivid, harrowing, and horrid, than human utterance, or fact, or fancy, perhaps ever formed before. The agitation of most people was very apparent. Mrs. Sheridan was so overpowered that she fainted: several others were as powerfully affected. Mrs. Siddons is said to have been one of the number. The accused himself, was lost in a reverie of wonder at the wonderful powers of this great man. He was acquitted, after a trial which began February 12, 1788, and ended April 23, 1795, during which long period no less than one hundred and thirty seven of his judges were changed by death or otherwise, a thing quite unprecedented in the annals of this country.

**HASTINGS, LORD**, beheaded by order of Richard III. ... 1463

**HATFIELD, JAMES**, attempts to shoot George III. May 16 1800

On the 26th of June, 1800, Hatfield was brought to trial for the above offence; when, after an investigation of the charge for eight hours, a verdict of—"Not guilty" was returned. He was remanded for safe custody to Newgate till some other place of confinement could be obtained. He died 1841.

**HAWKESWORTH, DR. JOHN**, born 1723; died in..... 1773

**HAWKE, ADMIRAL EDWARD LORD**, died ..... 1781

His defeat of the French fleet in the Bay of Quiberon will be long remembered

from its being attended with very great difficulty with respect to the raging of the elements, and the dangers of the shore, upon which several of the French ships were driven.

- HAWKINS, SIR JOHN, Admiral, died ..... 1595
- HAWKINS, SIR RICHARD, navigator, died in ..... 1600
- HAYDN, JOSEPH, born March 31, 1732; died May 31 . 1809
- HAYES, CATHERINE, hanged for the murder of her husband, April 20..... 1726
- HAYMAN, FRANCIS, painter, died in..... 1776
- HAYWOOD, MR. JUSTICE, stabbed in Westminster-hall 1640
- HEARNE, THOMAS, Antiquarian, born 1678; died in . 1735
- HEATH, JAMES, historian, died ..... 1664
- HEATH, JAMES, *A. R. A.* celebrated engraver, died in . 1834
- HEATHFIELD, LORD, who defended Gibraltar, died in . 1790
- HEIDEGGER, J. J. Master of Ceremonies, died ..... 1749
- HELENA, arrival of Her Imperial Highness the Duchess of in England, June 27..... 1831
- HENLEY, the celebrated Orator, born at Melton Mowbray, 1692; died..... 1756
- HENRY I. born 1068, crowned August 5, 1100, died Dec. 1 1135  
 Married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, king of Scots, November 11 following. Made peace with his brother Robert, 1101. Invaded Normandy, 1105. Attacked by Robert, whom he defeated and took prisoner, 1107, and sent him to England. Betrothed his daughter Maude to the Emperor of Germany, 1109. Challenged by Lewis of France, 1117. Lost his Queen, May 1, 1119. His eldest son, and two others of his children, shipwrecked and lost, with 180 of his nobility, in coming from Normandy, 1120. Married Adelais, daughter of Godfrey, Earl of Lovain, Jan. 29, 1121. In quiet possession of Normandy, 1129. Surfeited himself with eating lampreys, at Lyons, near Rouen, in Normandy. His body brought to England, and buried at Reading. He was succeeded by his nephew Stephen, third son of his sister Adela, by the Earl of Blois. He left £100,000, in cash, besides plate and jewels to an immense value. Reigned 35 years, 3 months, and 27 days, aged 67.
- HENRY II. (grandson of Henry I.) born 1133; died July 6 1189  
 Married Eleanor, heiress of Guienne and Poitou, 1152, the divorced wife of Louis VII. king of France. He invaded England, Jan. 7, 1153. Returned into Normandy the spring following. Began his reign December 19, 1154. He was crowned with his queen at London, on the 19th of the same month; at Lincoln, 1158; and at Worcester, 1159. Had his son Henry crowned king of England, 1170. Invaded Ireland, October 26, 1171. Reduced it to his subjection, 1172. [Ireland has, from that period, been governed by an English Viceroy, (Lord Lieutenant.) He divided England into six circuits, and justice

**HENRY II. (*continued.*)**

is dispensed by itinerant Judges.] Imprisoned his Queen on account of Rosamond, (Fair Rosamond), his concubine, 1173. Did penance at Becket's tomb, July 8, 1174. Took the king of Scotland prisoner, and obliged him to give up the independency of his crown, 1175. Named his son John lord of Ireland, 1176. Lost his eldest son, Henry, June 11, 1183. His son Richard rebelled, 1185. Had his son Geoffrey trodden under foot, and killed, at a tournament at Paris, August 19, 1186. Made a convention with Philip of France to go to the Holy War, 1188. Died with grief at the altar, cursing his sons, July 6, 1189. Buried at Fonteverard, in France, and succeeded by his son Richard. He reigned 34 years, 6 months, and 18 days. Eleanor, his Queen, died 1204.

**HENRY III. born October 1, 1207; died November 16 ... 1272**

Crowned at Gloucester, October 28, 1216. Received homage from Alexander of Scotland, at Northampton, 1218. Crowned again at Westminster, after Christmas, 1219. Married Eleanor, daughter of the Count of Provence, January 14, 1236. Pledged his crown and jewels for money, when he married his daughter Margaret to the king of Scots, 1242. Obligated by his nobles to resign the power of a sovereign, and sell Normandy and Anjou to the French, 1258. Shut himself up in the Tower of London, for fear of his nobles, 1261. Taken prisoner at Lewes, May 14, 1264. Wounded at the battle of Evesham, 1265. He reigned 56 years, and 19 days, and was succeeded by his son Edward. Eleanor, his queen, died in a monastery at Amersbury, about 1292, where she had retired.

**HENRY IV. grandson of Edward III. born 1367; died March 20 ..... 1413**

Married Mary, daughter of the Earl of Hereford, who died 1394, before he obtained the crown. Fought with the Duke of Norfolk, 1397, and banished. Returned to England in arms against Richard II. who resigned him his crown, and Henry was crowned, October 13, 1399, when he instituted the Order of the Bath, (see page 7.) Was conspired against, January, 1400. Defeated by the Welsh, 1402. Married a second Queen, Joan of Navarre, widow of the Duke of Bretagne, 1403; she was crowned with great magnificence January 26 following, and died in 1437. The rebellion of the Piercies, suppressed the same year. He died of an apoplexy, in Westminster, March 20, 1413, and buried at Canterbury. Reigned 13 years, 5 months, and 20 days; succeeded by his son,

**HENRY V. born 1389; died August 31 ..... 1422**

Committed to prison for striking Judge Gascoigne, 1414. Claimed the crown of France, 1414. Gained the battle of Agincourt, October 24, 1415. Pledged his regalia for £20,000. to push his conquests, 1416. The Emperor Sigismund paid a visit to Henry, and was installed Knight of the Garter, 1416. Invaded Normandy with an army of 26,000 men, 1417. Declared Regent, and married Catherine of France, May 30, 1420. She was crowned at Westminster, Feb. 22 following; outlived Henry, and was afterwards married to Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII. He reigned 9 years, 5 months, and 10 days, was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his son,

**HENRY VI. born December 6, 1421; murdered June 20, 1471**

Ascended the throne, September 1, 1422. Proclaimed king of France the same year. Crowned at Westminster, November 6, 1429, and at Paris, December 17, 1430. Married Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Anjou, at Southwick, Hampshire, April 22, 1445, and was crowned at Westminster, May 30, following. The insurrection of Jack Cade, 1446. Henry taken prisoner at St. Albans, 1455. Regained his liberty, 1461, and deposed March 5, following, by his fourth cousin, Edward IV. Fled into Scotland, and taken prisoner in Lanca-



**HENRY VI. (*concluded.*)**

shire, 1463. Restored to his throne, October 6, 1470. Taken prisoner again by Edward, April 11, 1471. Queen Margaret and her son taken prisoners at Tewkesbury by Edward, May 4; the prince killed in cold blood, May 21, and Henry murdered in the Tower, June 20, following, and buried at Chertsey, aged 49. Reigned 38 years, 6 months, and 3 days.

**HENRY VII. born 1455; died April 22..... 1509**

Landed at Milford Haven, August 7, 1485. Defeated Richard III. in Bosworth Field, when he was elected king, and crowned October 20, same year. Married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. January 18, 1486, who was crowned Nov. 25, 1487. Defeated Lambert Symnel, the impostor, June 16, 1487. Received as a compromise for his claim on the French crown, £186,250. besides 25,000 crowns yearly, 1492. Married his eldest son Arthur to the Princess Catherine of Spain, November 14, 1501. Prince Arthur died April 2, 1502. Queen Elizabeth died in childbed, February 11, following, and was buried at Westminster. Mary, his third daughter, married Louis XII. of France, August 12, 1514, by whom she was left without issue, and she re-married October following, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by whom she had issue: died 1533, and was buried at St. Edmondsbury, where her body was found, September 6, 1784, in a complete state. She was grandmother of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey. Henry married his daughter Margaret to James IV. of Scotland, 1504: he died of a consumption at Richmond, April 22, 1509, aged 52. Reigned 23 years, 7 months, and 30 days; buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his son,

**HENRY VIII. born June 28, 1491; died January 28 ..... 1547**

Married Catherine, Infanta of Spain, widow of his brother Arthur, June 3, 1509, and crowned the 24th of June following. Had a personal interview with Francis I. of France, at Guisnes, in Flanders, June, 1520, and again at Boulogne, October 21, 1532. Received the title of Defender of the Faith from the Pope, for his writings in favour of Popery, 1520. Styled Head of the Church, 1532. Divorced Queen Catherine and married Anne Bulleyne, May 2, 1538, who was crowned June 1 following. Assumed the title of Head of the Church of England, in presence of his whole Court, January 13, and was excommunicated by Pope Paul, August 30, 1535. Catharine, his first Queen, died at Kimbolton, January 8, 1536, aged 50. He put Anne, his second Queen, to death on the 19th, and married Jane Seymour on the 20th of May, 1536, who died in childbed October 12, 1537. Suppressed the religious houses in England, 1540: amounted to 1041. Married Anne of Cleves, January 6, and divorced her, July 10, 1540. Married Catherine Howard, his fifth wife, August 8 following, and beheaded her on Tower-hill, with Lady Rochford, February 12, 1542. The title of King of Ireland confirmed by Act of Parliament, January 24, 1543 to the king and his successors. Married Catherine Parr, his sixth wife, July 12, same year. He died of a fever and an ulcerated leg, at Westminster, aged 56. Was buried at Windsor. Reigned 37 years, 9 months, and 6 days: succeeded by his only son, Edward VI.

**HENRY IV. OF FRANCE, Murdered at Paris, by Ravallac, a Priest, in ..... 1610****HERBERT, EDWARD LORD, OF CHERBURY, died 1648**

He was one of the most romantic and extraordinary persons of his age: and his biographer states,—“the most eminent and accomplished men of his time courted his intimacy, and the women procured miniature copies of his picture, and wore them secretly about their persons.”

**HERSCHELL, SIR WILLIAM, Astronomer, died in..... 1822**

Sir William Herschell died at Slough, near Windsor, in his 85th year. He was a native of Germany, and originally designed for the musical profession, but astro-



**HERSCHELL, SIR WILLIAM, (*continued.*)**

onomy was his favourite study, and in it he became very eminent. His observations added a new Planet to our system, to which he gave the name of the *Georgium Sidus*; but foreign astronomers usually term it the *Herschell*, to commemorate the name of its discoverer.

**HERTFORD, THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS,** died 1834

**HERVEY, REV. JAMES,** poet, died..... 1758

**HIBBERT, JULIAN,** died January 22 ..... 1834

**HILL, LIEUT.-GEN.** created **LORD HILL,** May 3 ..... 1814

A pension of £2000. a-year was also granted for his services in the Peninsula.

**HILL, THE REV. ROWLAND,** born August 12, 1744;  
died April 11 ..... 1833

In 1783, Mr. Hill laid the first stone of Surrey Chapel, which was opened in 1784; and although he was usually considered as the Pastor, from his constantly preaching there during the winter, the chapel was not licensed as under his pastoral care.

**HOARE, PRINCE,** died December 22, (aged 80) ..... 1834

**HOOD, ADMIRAL SAMUEL VISCOUNT,** died in ... 1816

Lord Hood was the elder brother of Lord Bridport, and equally distinguished in the maritime history of his country. He served with Lord Rodney in the memorable victory over the Count de Grasse, who struck his colours to the *Barfleur* commanded by Hood, and surrendered his sword to his Lordship on the quarter deck of that ship.

**HOOD, ROBIN,** and **LITTLE JOHN,** noted robbers in . 1189

**HOGG, JAMES,** (the *Ettrick Shepherd*) died in ..... 1835

**HOGARTH, (The Painter),** died October 26..... 1764

**HOOKE, ROBERT,** inventor of *Pendulum Watches*, died, 1703

**HOOKE, ROBERT,** died ..... 1600

**HOLBEIN, HANS,** painter, born 1498; died ..... 1554

**HOLCROFT, THOMAS,** born December 22, 1744; died 1809

Mr. Holcroft was of humble origin, having been originally a shoemaker. He was for several years a performer in the provincial Theatres; and in 1778 obtained an engagement at Drury-lane, but was never a distinguished actor; he was the author of several pieces for the Stage, but none of them were very successful, with the exception of *The Road to Ruin*, which had a great run. He was also the author of *Anna*; *St. Ives*; and other novels. *A Tour in France and Normandy*, &c. He was buried in the larger Cemetery of St. Mary-le-bone.

**HOLLINGSHED, —,** historian, died ..... 1580

**HOLLOWAY, JOHN WM.** tried for murder, Dec. 15 . 1831

He was found guilty at the Lewes Assizes of the murder of his wife, by strangling her; he afterwards cut off her head and limbs, and burned them. He was or-

**HOLLOWAY, JOHN WILLIAM, (*continued.*)**

dered for execution on the 16th, at Horsham, where he was executed accordingly; and Ann Kennett, charged with being concerned in the murder, was acquitted.

**HOLT, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE**, born 1643 ; died in . 1710

**HOME, SIR EVERARD**, died ..... 1832

**HOME**, Author of—‘ *Douglas*,’ died September ..... 1808

**HONE, MR.** bookseller, tried for publishing a parody on the “ *Litany* ” ..... 1818

**HONEY, RICHARD**, killed during the firing of the military, at Cumberland gate, at the time of the progress of the funeral of Queen Caroline, August 15..... 1821

**HOOVER, JOHN**, Bishop of Gloucester, burnt ..... 1555

**HORNE-TOOKE, JOHN**, philologer, died ..... 1812

**HOTHAM, SIR JOHN**, and his son, beheaded January 1, 1645

**HOWARD, PHILIP, EARL OF ARUNDEL**, died in . 1595

This nobleman was the son of Thomas, Fourth Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded by Queen Elizabeth for aspiring to the hand of Mary her prisoner and rival. Having fallen under Elizabeth's displeasure, he was committed to the Tower, on a charge of High Treason. When brought to trial in Westminster Hall, and called on to hold up his hand, he raised it high, exclaiming “ Here is as true a man's heart and hand as ever came into this hall.” He died a prisoner in the Tower.

**HOWARD, WM. VISCOUNT STAFFORD**, beheaded . 1680

**HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM, CHARLES, EARL OF NOTTINGHAM**, died ..... 1624

He was Lord High Admiral of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and had the command of the English fleet on that eventful day when he defeated the Spanish Armada, with signal success.

**HOWARD, THOMAS, THIRD DUKE OF NORFOLK**, died ..... 1554

This nobleman having been prosecuted under a Bill of Attainder, he was condemned to lose his head, which sentence would have been carried into effect but for the king (Henry VIII.) dying on the previous night.

**HOWARD, HENRY, EARL OF SURRY**, beheaded ... 1547

The Earl of Surry was tried for high treason, the charge against him being that of bearing the arms of king Edward: for this he was brought to the block, and executed on the 19th of January.

**HOWARD, JOHN**, born 1726; died January 20..... 1790

This celebrated Philanthropist died at Cherson, in Russia, a victim to his indefatigable exertions in prosecuting his plan of reform of the different Hospitals and Prisons in various countries in Europe. A statue was erected to his memory in St. Pauls.

- HOWE, ADMIRAL, RICHARD EARL**, died ..... 1799  
 The victory of the 1st of June, obtained by the British under the command of Lord Howe over the first revolutionary fleet which France sent to sea, was of the greatest consequence to the British nation, and added fresh laurels to those already acquired by the navy of England.
- HOYLE, EDMUND**, writer on Games, born 1672; died... 1769
- HUME, DAVID**, historian, died ..... 1776
- HUME, JOSEPH**, born ..... 1777  
 Born at Montrose; went to India as a surgeon; returned to England, 1812; bought his way into Parliament, voting at first with Liverpool and Castlereagh, after which he turned his attention to the correction of the financial abuses of the Tories.
- HUNT, HENRY**, born 1773; died February 13 ..... 1835
- HUNTER, WILLIAM**, born May 23, 1718; died March 30 1783  
 Dr. William Hunter was originally educated for the Scotch church; but during the period of pursuing his studies at the University of Glasgow, he was induced to turn his attention to Medicine. Mr. Hunter, devoted a great portion of the profits arising from the delivery of his Lectures, to the formation of a magnificent Museum of Natural History and Antiquities, which he bequeathed to the University of Glasgow, where it is deposited.
- HUNTER, JOHN**, Anatomist, born July 14, 1728; died... 1793  
 This eminent anatomist was born at Kilbride, in Scotland, and bound apprentice to a cabinet maker; but his master failing in business soon after, he was again at liberty. His brother William having settled in London, followed the medical profession, where he soon became a distinguished proficient. John now applied to his brother William, informing him of the unforeseen event which had taken place, and requesting him to employ him as an assistant in his dissecting room. John was accordingly invited to London; and seldom did an individual attain to such eminence in so short a time.  
 Mr. Hunter's valuable Museum of Anatomical preparations was purchased by Parliament, after his death, for £15,000.; and it is now deposited in the hall belonging to the Royal College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's Inn fields, where the public are admitted to view it on the order of any Member of the Society. He died suddenly, October 16, 1793, aged 65.
- HUSKISSON, RIGHT HON. HENRY**, died ..... 1830
- HUNTON, JOSEPH**, (the Quaker), convicted of Forgery, executed December 12..... 1828  
 John James, and Daniel Mahoney, for burglary: and James Abbott, for cutting and maiming his wife, were executed with him.
- HYDE, THOMAS**, first librarian to the Bodleian Library, died ..... 1703
- HYDE, EDWARD, EARL OF CLARENDON**, died ... 1674  
 His History of the Rebellion, will be a lasting monument of his talent and loyalty. His daughter was married to king James II. when Duke of York.
- IBARRA, JOACHIN**, Spanish printer, born 1725; died... 1785

|                                                                  |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| IMBERT, JOSEPH GABRIEL, painter, 1657; died .....                | 1740 |
| IMHOFF, JOHN WILLIAM, German writer, died .....                  | 1728 |
| INCHBALD, MRS. born 1786; died .....                             | 1821 |
| IRVING, REV. EDWARD, died at Glasgow, Dec. 26 ...                | 1834 |
| IRWINE, CHRISTOPHER, inventor of the Marine chair,<br>died ..... | 1765 |

|                                                                     |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| JACKSON, DR. CYRIL, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford,<br>died in ..... | 1819 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------|

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| JAMES, I. born at Edinburgh, June 19, 1566; died March 27                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1625 |
| Crowned king of Scotland, July 22, 1567; married Ann, Princess of Denmark, August 10, 1589; succeeded to the crown of England, March 24, 1603; first styled King of Great Britain, 1604. [On the death of Elizabeth, that Queen nominated James VI. of Scotland, (and first of the Stuarts) as her successor; which unites both kingdoms under the name of Great Britain.] Arrived in London, May 7, 1604; lost his eldest son, Henry Prince of Wales, November 6, 1612, aged 18; married his daughter Elizabeth to the Prince Palatine of the Rhine, 1612, from whom His Majesty George III. was descended; went to Scotland, March 4, 1617; returned September 14, 1618; lost his Queen in March, 1619. Reigned 22 years and 3 days; succeeded by Charles I. |      |

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| JAMES II. born October 15, 1633; died August 6 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1701 |
| Married Ann Hyde, September, 1660, who died 1671; married the Princess of Modena, November 21, 1673; succeeded to the throne, February 6, 1685; the Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II. landed in England, June 11, 1685; proclaimed king at Taunton, in Somersetshire, June 20, following; defeated near Bridgewater, July 5; beheaded on Tower Hill, July 15, following. James had a son born, June 10, 1688; fled from his palace, December 12, 1688; seized soon after at Feversham, and brought back to Whitehall; left England, December 23, following; landed at Kinsale, in Ireland, March 12, 1689; returned to France, July, 1690; died at St. Germain's. Reigned 3 years, 10 months, and 5 days. |      |

|                                                      |      |
|------------------------------------------------------|------|
| JAMES, DR. ROBERT, Author of the Fever Powders, died | 1776 |
| JEBB, JOHN, Physician, died.....                     | 1786 |
| JEBB, SIR RICHARD, Physician, died .....             | 1787 |
| JEBB, SAMUEL, Physician, died .....                  | 1772 |
| JEFF, MRS. murder of, December 1 .....               | 1829 |

Mrs. Jeff had the care of a gentleman's house, of the name of Lett, No. 11, Montague-place, Russell-square. Mr. Lett having gone to reside at Dulwich, left his late residence in charge of the deceased. On the following day, Mrs. Jeff not making her appearance, suspicions were excited that something tragical had occurred. Information was given to Mr. Justice Holroyd of the fact, when his butler, in conjunction with the porter of Mr. Robinson, an upholsterer, obtained admission into the house, and discovered the poor creature lying with her throat cut, in a room on the basement story, in front of the house. A



**JEFF, MRS. (*continued.*)**

surgeon was sent for, who examined the body, and he declared that she had been murdered. It was then discovered that the pockets of the deceased were turned inside out, and several drawers in the house had been opened. The deceased was 75 years of age.

**JEFFRIES, SIR GEORGE, Chief Justice of England, ... 1682**

Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in 1682. He was, after the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth, sent into the West of England to try the rebels. Soon after his return from thence, and upon the death of Lord Keeper North, made Lord Chancellor. After the abdication of James, he made an attempt to escape to Hamburg; but was discovered, disguised as a sailor. The mob, who were greatly exasperated against him for his various atrocities, and who discovered him in the attempt to escape, seized and carried him before the Lord Mayor, who committed him to the Tower. He died there in 1689.

**JEKYLL, SIR JOSEPH, born 1663; died ..... 1738****JENNER, DR. EDWARD, died January 26, (aged 76) ... 1823****JENKINS, HENRY, born 1501; died ..... 1670**

This venerable man was, for the last century of his life, a fisherman, and used to wade and swim in the rivers even after he was 100 years of age, and lived upon very coarse diet. He was subpoenaed upon a trial after he had attained his hundredth year. Jenkins lived to the surprising age of 169! and was buried at Bolton upon Swale, in Yorkshire, where the following monumental inscription to his memory, in the church there, is placed.

“BLUSH NOT MARBLE!  
TO RESCUE FROM OBLIVION  
THE MEMORY OF  
HENRY JENKINS,  
A PERSON, OBSCURE IN BIRTH,  
BUT OF A LIFE TRULY MEMORABLE:  
FOR  
HE WAS ENRICHED  
WITH THE GOODS OF NATURE,  
IF NOT OF FORTUNE;  
AND HAPPY IN THE DURATION,  
IF NOT VARIETY,  
OF HIS ENJOYMENTS.  
AND THOUGH THE PARTIAL WORLD  
DESPISED AND DISREGARDED  
HIS LOW AND HUMBLE STATE,  
THE EQUAL EYE OF PROVIDENCE  
BEHELD AND BLESSED IT  
WITH A PATRIARCH'S HEALTH  
AND LENGTH OF DAYS;  
TO TEACH MISTAKEN MAN  
THESE BLESSINGS  
WERE ENTAILED ON TEMPERANCE,  
A LIFE OF LABOUR, AND A MIND AT EASE;  
HE LIVED TO THE AMAZING AGE  
OF CLXIX YEARS!!  
HE WAS INTERRED HERE THE VI<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER,  
MDCLXX,  
AND HAD THIS JUSTICE DONE TO HIS MEMORY,  
MDCCXLIII.”

In the 'COUNTY CHRONICLE' of December 13, 1791, a paragraph was in-

**JENKINS, HENRY, &c. (*continued.*)**

sented, stating that Thomas Cam, according to the parish register of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, died the 28th January, 1588, aged 207 years!! The correspondent of that paper adds,—“ This is an instance of longevity, so far exceeding any other on record, that one is disposed to suspect some mistake, either in the register or in the extract.” The same paragraph having been met with in the year 1832, an application was made to the Parish Clerk of St Leonard's, from whom was obtained an extract from the register of Burials, of which a true copy is here subjoined:—

|                                                                                                                                                                                  |           |          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| 1588                                                                                                                                                                             | BURIALLES | Fol: 35. |
| <div style="text-align: center;"> <sup>e</sup><br/> THOMAS CAM was buried 22 inst of<br/> Januarye Aged 207 years<br/> Holywell Street<br/> GEO. GARROW<br/> Parish Clerk </div> |           |          |
| Copy Aug <sup>st</sup> 25, 1832                                                                                                                                                  |           |          |

So that, it appears that Cam was born in the year 1381, in the fourth of Richard II. and living through the reign of that monarch; also through those of the whole of the following sovereigns, viz. Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VI., Edward IV., Edward V., Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and the thirtieth of Elizabeth.

**JENKYNs, SOAME**, English writer and poet, died..... 1787

**JERVIS, SIR JOHN, EARL OF ST. VINCENT**, died. 1823

**JOHN, KING**, born December 24, 1166; died October 18 1216

Crowned May 27, 1199. Divorced his wife Avis, and married Isabella, daughter of the Count of Angoulesme, when they were both crowned at Westminster, October 8, 1200. Went to Paris, 1201. Besieged the castle of Mirable, and took his nephew, Arthur prisoner, August 1, 1202, whom he caused to be murdered, April 3, 1203. Expelled the French provinces the same year. Imprisoned his Queen, 1208. Banished all the clergy in his dominions the same year. Excommunicated, 1209. Landed in Ireland, June 8, 1210. Surrendered his crown to Pandolf, the Pope's legate, May 25, 1213. Absolved, July 20, following. Obligated by his Barons to confirm Magna Charta, June 9, 1215. Lost his treasure and baggage in passing the marshes of Lynn, 1216. Died at Newark, and buried at Worcester, where his corpse was discovered nearly entire in 1797, having been buried 580 years. Reigned 17 years, 4 months, and 23 days. Succeeded by his son, Henry III.

**JOHN OF GAUNT**, fourth son of Edward III. born 1339; died ..... 1399

**JOHNSON, DR. SAMUEL**, born September 18, 1709; died December 13, (aged 75) ..... 1784

**JOHNSON, —**, the Informer, died April 24 ..... 1832

Johnson expired at his residence, No. 3, Seabrook-buildings, White Lion-street, Pentonville. He fell a victim to the prevailing epidemic, and was in the 69th year of his age. He was supposed to have realised from ten to £15,000 in the profession of an informer.

- JONES, SIR WILLIAM, died ..... 1794
- JONES, JOHN GALE, committed to Newgate, Feb. 21 : 1810  
 Gale Jones was committed to Newgate by the House of Commons, for a breach of its privileges.
- JONES, INIGO, architect, born 1572; died ..... 1651
- JONSON, BEN, Dramatic writer, born 1574; died ..... 1637
- JORDAN, MRS. DOROTHEA, died at St. Cloud, July 5 1816
- JORTIN, JOHN, English divine and writer, died ..... 1770
- JUXON, WILLIAM, Archbishop of Canterbury, died ..... 1663

KATTERFELTO, DR. died in December ..... 1799  
 This eccentric character died at Bedale, in the county of York. He had a remedy for every disease, and his advertisements were announced under the head,—  
 “WONDER !!!” three times repeated.

KATER, CAPTAIN HENRY, born April 16, 1777; died 1835  
 He was a distinguished mathematician. He entered the army in 1794: and in 1814, went on half pay, from which period he gave up the greatest portion of his time to the study of science, contributing several valuable papers to the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society. His observations of Trigonometry, and experiments for determining the length of a pendulum beating seconds, will fully shew his patient industry, and powers of reasoning. His daughter also, though but in her 17th year, had displayed great mathematical talent. She died in 1827, her death being accelerated by too intense study.

KAUFFMAN, ANGELICA, painter, died ..... 1808

KEAN, EDMUND, ESQ. born November 4, 1787; died  
 May 16 ..... 1833

This celebrated actor made his first appearance on the stage of life, in Castle-street, Leicester-square; his father was a tailor, and his uncle a celebrated mimic and ventriloquist; his mother, the daughter of the well-known George Saville Carey. Early in life he was taken notice of by Miss Tidswell, then an actress at Drury-lane, from whom he received great kindness. He afterwards exhibited as buffoon at a booth of horsemanship, belonging to Saunders. At one of the minor theatres, he obtained great applause for his delivery of Rolla's address to the Peruvians, in *Pizarro*; and from that period he commenced the study of Plays, his protectoress recommending him to a company of performers in Yorkshire, where he appeared under the name of Carey, enacting the parts of *Hamlet*, *Lord Hastings*, and *Cato*, (although no more than thirteen years of age) in which he gave great satisfaction to his auditors. After this, he joined Richardson, whose booth was then at Eton, and there he drew bumpers every night. His fame had now reached the palace, from whence a message was sent, commanding him to appear before royalty. This unlooked for occurrence caused great dismay to the showman and his company; for, although the business had hitherto been good, it had not been of sufficient duration to enable them to add any thing to their wardrobe; but after begging from one, and borrowing from another, Kean was at length made tolerably decent, and he had the honour of appearing before the Royal Family, before whom he gave several recitations, which were received with marked approbation. Elated by this success, he de-



KEAN, EDMUND, ESQ. (*continued.*)

terminated on quitting Richardson, and giving rescitations; and he engaged the Town-Hall at Exeter for that purpose. The speculation added to his fame, but failed in the desired object.

Having at this time attracted the notice of Dr. Drury, he sent him to Eton school, where he remained three years; and, at the expiration of that period, commenced his theatrical career under the name of Carey, and obtained an engagement at Birmingham, but did not please; he then went to Edinburgh, where he met with no better success. At the island of Guernsey, when performing the character of Richard, he was received with marks of great displeasure, which he bore with patience for some time; but it still continuing, he addressed a passage from his part to the pit,—“Unmannered dog! stand thou when I command?” On this the tumult became very great; and instead of apologizing, he addressed the audience as follows:—“You have shown some ‘symptoms of understanding, by applying the words to yourselves.’” After this, he was obliged to quit the town, and became greatly reduced by distress. In 1805, he played at Sheerness; (at the same time being engaged for inferior business at the Haymarket Theatre,) where he remained one season. From Sheerness he went to Croydon, but relinquished his engagement, not choosing to perform *Laertes* to Master Betty’s *Hamlet*. On a previous occasion, when at Croydon, he was announced for the part of *Alexander the Great*, and when the triumphal car had just reached the centre of the proscenium, some one in the stage box exclaimed, with a sneer,—“Alexander the Great!—Alexander the Little!” he with great presence of mind, at the same time fixing his eyes on the sneerer, with a look of the severest contempt replied,—“Yes, but with a great soul!” The audience were in consequence immediately roused to a just sense of the insult offered him, and the sneerer slunk away.

He next went to Swansea, and from thence to Waterford, where he married a Miss Chambers; had a benefit, at which he played in Tragedy; gave a specimen of tight-rope dancing, and finished with the monkey in *La Perouse*, in the death-scene of which, he gave such touches of deep tragedy, as to cause the audience to shed tears. He after this went to Scotland, and from thence, to Belfast. At this place he was called upon, with the short notice of two days, to study *Osmyn*, in the *Mourning Bride*, the Tragedy intended by Mrs. Siddons for her commencing an engagement of three nights. In vain he remonstrated on the shortness of the notice; the cruelty to him, and the injustice to that actress; but the manager was resolute; he had engaged to play, and play he must. The evening now arrived, and he had endeavoured to make himself as perfect as possible; but the moment he beheld the Queen of Tragedy, and heard the plaudits of the audience on her entrance, he stood in perfect amazement; his memory forsook him, and he spoke not a single word set down for him by the author. In order to appease the rising indignation of the house, he came forward, explained all the circumstances, and removed the blame from himself, to the manager. *Venice Preserved* was the next piece in which Mrs. Siddons was to appear. On her enquiring who was to represent Jaffier?—the reply was—“Mr. Kean.” “What! Mr. Atkins,—surely not that horrid little man who destroyed the Tragedy last night?” She was assured that Mr. Kean was not only perfect in the part, but that he would, there was no doubt, perform the character extremely well; and so it proved: for on the fall of the curtain, she complimented him on the talent and feeling he had displayed. Her engagement concluded with the performance of *Douglas*, Mr. Kean playing *Norval*, to her matchless *Lady Randolph*, to her entire satisfaction.

In 1813, Dr. Drury wrote to Mr. Pascoe Grenfell, then one of the Managing Committee of Drury Lane Theatre, after witnessing his performance at Exeter, and recommending a trial of Mr. Kean’s abilities; at the same time intimating, that he might be the means of arresting the declining state of that Theatre. Accordingly, Mr. Arnold, who was then Stage Manager, was sent down to Exeter, where he saw him play *Octavian*, in the *Mountaineers*. So satisfied was Mr. Arnold of his ability as an actor, that he engaged him for three years, at an in-



**KEAN, EDMUND, ESQ. (*concluded.*)**

creasing salary of eight guineas per week for the first, ten for the second, and twelve for the third. The engagement of Mr. Kean, at this critical moment, averted the certain ruin of the Theatre, the proprietors having been losing for *one hundred and thirty-nine nights successively!* he quickly revived their hopes, enraptured the metropolis, and replenished the nearly exhausted coffers of the treasury. A party was at this time raised against him, in favour of Mr. Booth, but all their efforts were of no avail.

During the period of his journey to the Metropolis, so diffident was he, and so doubtful of success, that he had nearly given up his engagement, and returned to the country; but meeting with a friend on the day previous to his appearance at Drury Lane Theatre, he succeeded in persuading him to make the attempt; and on the 26th of January, 1814, he appeared before a London audience in the character of *Shylock*, in the *Merchant of Venice*, and was well received. Though the house was not crowded, yet there was a most respectable audience, who seemed to wait, in painful silence, until he uttered the words—"I will be assured,"—"Then," to use his own expression,—“then, indeed, I felt—I knew “I had them with me!” From this moment, to the conclusion, the applause was most enthusiastic.

His next character was *Richard III.* which completely stamped his fame; and so great was the admiration of his abilities with the members of his profession, that, on his performing *Massinger's Jew of Malta*, his brother performers presented him with a gold cup.

In 1820, Mr. Kean visited America with the view of recruiting his finances, and performed, with great success, at New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston; this trip fully answered his expectations, and he returned to his native land. In 1825, he made a second visit, which was attended but with little advantage.

He was very grateful for any favour conferred in his days of adversity; and his reply to the Earl of Essex, who wished to separate him from the intimacy of that *Prince of Singers*, (Charles Incledon), with whom he had been seen walking arm-in-arm, by his Lordship, will ever redound to his goodness of heart:—"My Lord," said he, "Mr. Incledon was my friend in the strictest "sense of the word, when I scarcely had another friend in the world; and if "I could now desert him in the decline of his popularity, or the fall of his "fortune, I should little deserve the friendship of any man, and be quite "unworthy of the favourable opinion your Lordship has done me the honour "to entertain of me." He died at Richmond, May 16, 1833, in the 46th year of his age.

**KEATS, SIR RICHARD G. died April 4..... 1834**

He was Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and succeeded by Sir Thomas Hardy.

He was also a shipmate of His Majesty, William IV. at the commencement of his naval career, had charge of his instruction, and was with him in the engagement between Rodney and Langaras, in 1780.

**KEIL, JOHN, Astronomer, born 1671; died ..... 1721****KEITH, JAMES, soldier and statesman, born 1698; died . 1758****KEITH, ROBERT, historian, born 1681; died ..... 1757****KELLY, MISS, attempted assassination of, February 17 ... 1816**

Miss Kelly was shot at whilst performing at Drury-lane Theatre, by a person of the name of George Barnett; he was tried for the offence, April 8, 1816, and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

**KELLY, HUGH, Dramatic writer, died..... 1777****KEMBLE, J. P. ESQ. died February 26 ..... 1823**

- KEMBLE, CHARLES, ESQ.** retirement of from the Stage, December 23..... 1836  
 He appeared in several successive characters, by command of Queen Victoria, 1840.
- KEMPIS, THOMAS A**, divine, born 1380; died ..... 1471
- KENT, THE MAID OF**, executed at Tyburn ..... 1534
- KENT, WILLIAM**, archbishop, died ..... 1748
- KENYON, LLOYD LORD**, died ..... 1802
- KEPLER, JOHN**, Astronomer, born 1571; died ..... 1630
- KIA KING**, the Emperor, died ..... 1820  
 His successor was the Emperor Taou Kivang.
- KILDER, BISHOP**, and his Lady, killed by the fall of a stack of chimnies, when in bed ..... 1703
- KILLIGREW, SIR WILLIAM**, born 1605; died ..... 1693
- KILMARNOCK, LORD**, and **LORD BALMERINO**, beheaded, August 18 ..... 1746
- KILWARDEN, LORD**, murdered by the rebels, July 23 . 1803
- KING, ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD**, Commander-in-Chief in the Medway, died August 5, (aged 61) ..... 1834
- KINGSTON, DUCHESS OF**, tried for bigamy, April 22 . 1776  
 Formerly Miss Chudleigh. She was tried for having married a Mr. Harvey, a private gentleman; was convicted and degraded; but allowed to be Countess of Bristol. She died in 1788.
- KIPPIS, ANDREW**, English writer, born 1724; died..... 1795
- KIRCH, CHRISTIAN FREDERIC**, Astronomer, died ... 1740
- KIRCHER, ATHANASIUS**, Astronomer, born 1601; died 1680
- KLEBER, GENERAL**, assassinated ..... 1800
- KNIGHT, MR.** Cashier of the South-Sea Company, absconded with £100,000. in ..... 1720  
 He afterwards compounded with the Government for £10,000. and was allowed to return home, in 1743!!
- KNOX, JOHN**, one of the Reformers of the Scotch Church, born 1515; died in ..... 1572
- KOSKIUSKO**, the Polish General, died in ..... 1817  
 Koskiusko, the Polish general, suffered great hardship after his country was

**KOSKIUSKO, (*continued.*)**

seized upon, on account of his patriotism; but he was mean enough to employ his influence over his countrymen in favour of Napoleon, since which, his name is little thought of.

**KOTZEBUE, GENERAL**, assassinated at Manheim, by a maniac of the name of Sandt, March 23..... 1819

**KUTUZOFF, PRINCE**, born 1741; died June 21..... 1813

**LACKINGTON, MR.** the Bookseller, died November 22... 1815

The death of Mr. Lackington, the celebrated bookseller of Finsbury-square, took place at his seat at Budleigh, Sullerton, Devonshire. The extensive premises, formerly occupied by the firm of Lackington and Co. were destroyed by fire, in 1841.

**LADE, SIR JOHN**, died in February ..... 1838

**LAFAYETTE, GENERAL**, death of, at Paris, May 20 ... 1834

**LALLY, COUNT**, French General, beheaded in ..... 1766

**LAMARQUE, GENERAL**, died in ..... 1832

**LAMB, DR.** killed in a riot in London, June 24..... 1628

**LAMB, THE HON. GEORGE**, died January 2 ..... 1834

The Hon. George Lamb, Secretary of State, and brother of Lord Melbourne, died aged 49. He was a man of considerable literary acquirement, and author of an elegant translation of Catullus.

**LAMBERT, DANIEL**, born 1769; died June 21..... 1809

He weighed 52 stone, 11 lbs.; 14 lbs. to the stone. He was 10 stone 11 lbs. heavier than Mr. Bright, of Malden, in Essex, (see page 420.) Mr. Lambert measured three yards round the body, and one yard one inch round the leg. His clothes cost £20.

**LANDER, MR. R.** traveller, died February 2 ..... 1834

Accounts were received of the death of this celebrated traveller, at Fernando Po, (May 1,) in consequence of an attack made on him and his party by the natives, on the Nunn river.

**LANDER, MR. JOHN**, died November 16 ..... 1839

Brother of the preceding, and the faithful servant and attendant of Captain Clapperton in his African expedition. In the year 1829, the British Government having determined upon sending out an expedition to explore the course, and also the termination of the Niger, Richard Lander volunteered the undertaking, accompanied by his brother John. In 1832, an account of this expedition was published, which excited deep interest. Soon after, the brothers were engaged to proceed in another expedition to the same part, which the elder one did not long survive.

**LANGHORNE, DR. JOHN**, English writer, died ..... 1779

**LAUD, ARCHBISHOP**, born 1574; beheaded ..... 1645

Laud possessed great influence in the councils of Charles I. and was supposed by



LAUD, ARCHBISHOP, (*continued.*)

his opponents to have advised many of the intemperate measures which were the cause of the monarch and himself being brought to the block, an occurrence which his enemies had long wished for.

LASCELLES, THE HON. EDWARD, died April ..... 1816

LATIMER, BISHOP, burnt at Oxford, October ..... 1555

LAUGHER, THOMAS, born at Markley, Worcestershire 1699  
He died in St. Martin's Workhouse, London, August 28, 1813, aged 114.

LAVALLETTE, MONSIEUR, condemned at Paris, for  
High Treason, December 21 ..... 1815

He escaped from prison dressed in the clothes of Madame Lavallette. Major-General Sir Robert Wilson, Michael Bruce, Esq. and Captain J. H. Hutchinson, (now Earl of Donoughmore) were convicted in Paris of having aided him in his escape, and were sentenced to three months imprisonment, April 24, 1816.

LAVATER, —, the physiognomist, died..... 1801

LAVOISIER, —, chemist, executed ..... 1794

LAWLESS, MR. the Irish Orator, died August 10 ..... 1837

LAWRENCE, DR. FRENCH, died ..... 1809

LAWRENCE, SIR THOMAS, died January 7 ..... 1830

LAYER, COUNSELLOR, hanged for Treason, March 17, 1722

LEACH, SIR JOHN, Vice-Chancellor, died September 14, 1834  
He was succeeded by Sir Charles Pepys.

LEE, EDWARD, Archbishop of York, born 1432; died ... 1544

LELAND, JOHN, Antiquarian, died (aged 45) ..... 1552

LEOFFRIC, the first Bishop of Exeter, died in ..... 1073

LEOPOLD II. Emperor of Germany, died February 29 ... 1790

LEOPOLD, PRINCE, elected King of Belgium, by the  
Congress sitting at Brussels, June 4 ..... 1831

The Belgian Congress, after a discussion which lasted nine days, adopted the eighteen Articles submitted to it, by a majority of 56, thereby accepting Prince Leopold as king of Belgium. The Commissioners arrived in town from Brussels, to communicate officially to Prince Leopold his being elected king of Belgium by the National Congress, July 12, 1831. On the 16th of July, 1831, Leopold left town for Brussels. On the 19th, Lord Grey communicated the contents of a letter to the House of Peers that he had received from Prince Leopold, whereby he had ordered his trustees, after paying certain pensions to faithful servants, donations to several Charities, allowed by himself and the Princess Charlotte, and after deducting the expense of keeping up Claremont, that the remainder of his pension should be paid by his trustees into the Treasury. Leopold arrived at his palace of Lacken, July 19, 1831



LEOPOLD, PRINCE, (*continued.*)

On the 8th of August, an engagement took place between the Dutch and Belgian troops, near Hasselt, which ended in favour of the Dutch. The Belgians having been taken by surprise, made a rapid and confused retreat. On the 9th of August, the French troops entered Belgium in three divisions. On the 11th, intelligence was received by Government that the king of Holland intended to withdraw his troops into Holland on the French army entering Belgium, considering it an intimation that the Great Powers had adopted the principles of the Conference.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| LEIGH, JOHN, Dramatic writer, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1726 |
| LELY, SIR PETER, painter, born 1617; died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1680 |
| LESTOCK, ADMIRAL, tried and acquitted, June .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1746 |
| Admiral Lestock and Matthews were tried for suffering the French and Spanish Squadrons from Toulon, to escape.                                                                                                                                                                                            |      |
| LESTRANGE, SIR ROGER, English writer, born 1617; died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1704 |
| LETTSONE, J. C. died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1815 |
| LETSOM, DR. died January 29.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1800 |
| LEVER, SIR ASHTON, celebrated collector, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1788 |
| LEWIS, CHARLES STEPHEN, French geometrician, died May 4, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1768 |
| LEWIS, MATTHEW GREGORY, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1818 |
| LEWIS, CHARLES, bookbinder, born 1786; died Jan. 8.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1836 |
| LILLO, GEORGE, Author of ' <i>George Barnwell</i> ,' died...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1739 |
| LILLY, WILLIAM, Astrologer, born 1602; died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1681 |
| LILLY, WILLIAM, grammarian, born 1468; died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1523 |
| LINACRE, THOMAS, English physician, and grammarian, born 1460; died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1524 |
| LINDSAY, THEOPHILUS, Unitarian preacher, born in 1713; died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1808 |
| LINNÆUS, CHARLES, botanist, born 1707; died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1778 |
| LIVERPOOL, CHARLES EARL OF, Statesman, died...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1808 |
| LLEWELLYN, PRINCE OF WALES, died.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1282 |
| Llewellyn enjoyed peace till 1257, when Henry III. sent a large army, which however was defeated. In 1281, Llewellyn and his brother David took up arms against the English, but were defeated by Edmund Mortimer, in the battle of Bueth. In 1282, Llewellyn was killed, and his head carried in triumph |      |

LLEWELLYN, (*continued.*)

through London. Soon after, his brother being delivered up by the Welch, he was sent to London, and beheaded. The principality of Wales has ever since been subject to the crown of England, and forms the title of the king's eldest son.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| LLOYD, NICHOLAS, English writer, died in .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1680 |
| LLOYD, —, poet, died in .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1764 |
| LLWYD, EDWARD, Antiquarian, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1709 |
| LOBO, GERONIMO, traveller, born 1593; died in .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1678 |
| LOCKE, JOHN, philosopher, born August 29, 1632; died in .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1704 |
| LODGE, MR. (Clarencieux King at Arms,) died in .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1839 |
| LOGAN, JOHN, poet and divine, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1789 |
| LOLLARD, WALTER, propagated his opinions, 1315;<br>burnt .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1351 |
| LOMBE, SIR THOMAS, inventor of the Silk throwing<br>Machine, died, (see account of, page 166 ante,) .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1739 |
| LONDONDERRY, MARQUIS OF, born 1768; com-<br>mitted suicide, August 12 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1822 |
| LONG, ROGER, born 1680; died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1771 |
| LONGBEARD, WILLIAM FITZ OSBERT, a notorious<br>ruffian, hanged at Tyburn, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1197 |
| LONG, ST. JOHN, MR. tried for murder, February .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1831 |
| He surrendered himself February 16, 1831. Put upon his trial, at the Old<br>Bailey, which lasted some hours. He was acquitted, February 19.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |      |
| LOPE DE VEGA, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1635 |
| LORRAIN, CLAUDE LE, celebrated painter, born 1600;<br>died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1678 |
| LORRAIN, ROBERT LE, sculptor, born 1666; died in ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1743 |
| LOUIS XIV. KING OF FRANCE, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1715 |
| Succeeded by his grand-son, Louis XV.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |      |
| LOUIS XVI. ditto beheaded January 21 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1793 |
| Is prevented by the people from going to St. Cloud, April 18, 1791; makes his<br>escape (with his family), May 21; Arrested at Varennes, May 22; brought<br>back to Paris, May 25; first sitting of the Legislative Assembly in France,<br>October 1; Louis XVI. and his family conducted to the tower of the Temple,<br>August 13, 1792; last sitting of the Legislative Assembly, September 19; he<br>is interrogated at the bar of the Convention, December 11; he appears again |      |

**LOUIS XVI. (*continued.*)**

at the bar of the Convention; M. de Seze pleads for him, December 26; termination of the deliberations concerning the process of, January 7, 1793; he is condemned to death by the Convention; appeals to the nation; the Convention rejects the appeal, January 16; executed January 21. Maria Antoinette, Queen of France, executed, October 16, 1793. M. Malesherbes, and M. Lamignon de, the defender of Louis XVI. guillotined, April 25, 1794. Madame Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI. guillotined, May 12, 1794.

**LOUIS XVII.** died in prison, June 8 ..... 1795

**LOUIS XVIII.** born November 17, 1755; died..... 1814

Restored to the throne of France, 1814; grants the Charter to the French nation, June 4, 1814; struck the name of Chateaubriand out of the list of Ministers of State for having wrote a Pamphlet against the diminution of the Chamber of Deputies, September 21, 1816. (See a further account of Louis XVIII. at page 105, ante.)

**LOVAT, SIMON LORD,** beheaded on Tower Hill ..... 1746

At the execution of this nobleman, the scaffold built for the spectators to witness his decapitation fell down, when several persons were killed, and a great number maimed.

**LOVITT, —,** dreadful murder by of his wife, in Praed-street, Paddington, in a fit of jealousy, February 13 . 1839

**LOWTH, BISHOP,** died ..... 1787

**LUDLOW, EDMUND,** English writer, died..... 1693

**LUDOLPH, JOB,** Antiquarian, born 1624; died ..... 1704

**LULLI, JEAN BAPTISTE,** musician, born 1633; died in 1687

**LUTHER, MARTIN,** Reformer, born 1483; died in ..... 1546

**LUTTRELL, COLONEL HENRY,** shot by an assassin in his chair, in the streets of Dublin, October 22 ..... 1717

**LYNDHURST, LORD,** born ..... 1770

Called to the bar, 1800; practised on the Midland Circuit, and made Serjeant in 1815; was counsel, with Sir C. Wetherell, for two individuals engaged in riots at Spa-fields, in 1817; disguised his opinions so well, as to get appointed Solicitor, and after that Attorney-General.

**LYSONS, DR. DANIEL,** Antiquarian, died..... 1800

**LYTTLETON, CHARLES,** Bishop of Carlisle, Antiquarian, died..... 1768

**LYTTLETON, THOMAS,** lawyer, born 1403; died ..... 1482

**MABILLON, JEAN,** Antiquarian, born 1632; died in..... 1707

- MACARTHY, SIR CHARLES**, died ..... 1824  
 The Ashantees, a ferocious tribe of Africans, having made incursions upon the territory of Sierra Leone, in one of a series of actions, the Governor, Sir Charles Macarthy, and several British officers were killed by the barbarians.
- MACARTNEY, LORD**, statesman, died ..... 1806
- MACARDELL, JAMES**, engraver, died ..... 1765
- MACFARLANE, ROBERT**, killed at Brentford ..... 1804
- MACKENZIE, GEORGE**, English writer and lawyer, died 1691
- MACKINTOSH, SIR JAMES**, died May 30 ..... 1832
- MACLIN, CHARLES**, the Comedian, died July 11..... 1797
- MACMAHON, LORD**, hanged for Treason, November 1 . 1644
- MACPHERSON, JAMES**, historian, and translator of the Poems of Ossian, born 1738; died ..... 1796
- MACQUIRE, LORD**, hanged at Tyburn, February 20 ... 1645
- MADISON, JAMES**, born 1750; died June 28..... 1836  
 He framed the Constitution of the United States of America, and was afterwards elected President of these States.
- MADDOX, ISAAC**, English writer, died ..... 1759
- M'ADAM**, the Macadamizer, died November 26 ..... 1836
- M'CULLOCH, LIEUT. JOHN**, died December 27..... 1793  
 Lieutenant M'Culloch rendered great services to the British government during the American war. In 1756, he was appointed Commissary Assistant of Stores to the garrison of Oswego; but that garrison being taken prisoners by the French in the same year, he was carried to Quebec. During his stay there, he made a survey of the rocks and fortifications above the town, and reported the same to General Shirley, under the idea of reducing Quebec to the British arms. On his return to England in 1757, there being an exchange of prisoners, he was introduced to General Wolfe as a fit person to assist in the reduction of the above place; and the General made a memorandum of his plan. Wolfe, however, acted differently at Montmorency, and was repulsed; but making a second attempt agreeably to Mr. M'Culloch's suggestions, he was completely successful. He afterwards experienced great difficulties, and was compelled to seek a refuge in the workhouse of St. Mary-le-bone.
- MAGLIABECCHI, ANTONIO**, celebrated librarian, died in 1714
- MAINTENON, MADAME**, died ..... 1719
- MAITLAND, WILLIAM**, historian, died in..... 1757
- MALHERBE, FRANCOIS DE**, poet, born 1555; died . 1628
- MALIBRAN, MADAME DE BERIOT**, died Sept. 23 ... 1836  
 Maria Felicita Garcia was born at Paris in 1808; her parents were Spaniards,



MALIBRAN, (*continued.*)

and they initiated her in the Spanish language. She made her first appearance at the King's Theatre, as Mademoiselle Garcia, when only 16 years old. It was about 1824 that her great talents began to be known to the English public. In that year, having distinguished herself at some of the Concerts of that season, she made a successful *débüt* at the Opera House, and received the engagement as one of the principal singers at the York Festival of the following year. At the end of the season, her father went to America, where he got up an Opera, in which Garcia appeared and electrified the Americans by her wonderful talent and genius.

She afterwards married an elderly French merchant of the name of Malibran, who almost immediately afterwards failed, and was cast into prison; and being freed from the dominion of her father, and driven by necessity to exertion, she came over to Europe. Malibran then came to England, and was engaged at the King's Theatre. In Italy, Duke Visconti, proprietor of La Scala, at Milan, offered her £6000. per annum, a carriage, a table, lodging of the most sumptuous kind, at his expense, independent of a benefit, if she would perform at his Theatre for three years, during the season. This she accepted. Her next performance was at Drury-lane, in Operas, of which she was the sole attraction and support.

Her second marriage, (with De Beriot), took place in the Spring of 1836, at Paris, her previous union having been rendered null and void.

Her death took place September 23, 1836; and the funeral, October 1, following; the body, enclosed in an oak shell, was placed in a leaden coffin, and afterwards in another of solid oak, covered with black cloth: on the lid,

MARIA FELICITA

DE BERIOT,

Died September 23, 1836,

aged 28 years.

Six mourning coaches, with four horses each, were drawn up;

In the first were Mr. Macvicar, the Boroughvee of Manchester, supported by the Earl of Wilton, and Sir George Smart. In the second, Mr. Beale, Mr. Willert, Mr. Bunn, (of Drury-lane Theatre), and Mr. Brandt, the barrister, &c. followed by a long train of private carriages.

|                                                        |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------|
| MALLET, DAVID, Dramatic writer and poet, died in ..... | 1765 |
| MALMESBURY, WILLIAM OF, wrote in .....                 | 1140 |
| MALONE, EDMUND, died .....                             | 1812 |
| MALTHUS, REV. T. R. died December 29.....              | 1834 |
| MANDEVILLE, SIR JOHN, traveller, died .....            | 1372 |
| MANDRIN, LOUIS, famous robber, executed .....          | 1755 |
| MANSFIELD, WILLIAM EARL OF, lawyer, died .....         | 1793 |
| MANUTIUS, ALDUS PIUS, celebrated printer, died ...     | 1515 |
| MANUTIUS, PAUL, printer, born 1512; died .....         | 1572 |
| MANUTIUS, ALDUS, printer and author, born 1547; died   | 1592 |
| MARCH, EARL OF, hung .....                             | 1330 |

- MARCHANT, WILLIAM, executed for the murder of Elizabeth Paynter, at Pimlico, July 8..... 1839
- MARKHAM, ELIZABETH, murder of, March 9..... 1831  
 Elizabeth Markham was found murdered in her own house, Elizabeth-street, Bethnal-green. On the discovery of the murder, a man of the name of Charles Clarke, and Dexter, the latter, the son of the deceased, were examined at Union Hall, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder, and were remanded, but afterwards discharged. A Coroner's inquest sat on the body, which was adjourned; and on the 11th of March, the Coroner again resumed the inquest on the body, when, after a long and tedious investigation, a verdict of—" *Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown*," was returned. Dexter was afterwards tried at the Old Bailey Sessions, on a charge of having murdered his mother, and acquitted.
- MARLBOROUGH, DUKE OF, died January 16 ..... 1722
- MARLOW, CHRISTOPHER, born about 1562; killed ... 1593
- MARMION, SHAKERLY, dramatic writer, died in ..... 1639
- MARMONTEL, —, French writer, died in ..... 1799
- MARR'S, dreadful Murder of the ..... 1811  
 The body of the supposed murderer, (Williams) who committed suicide, was afterwards drawn through the principal streets of Ratcliffe Highway.
- MARRIOT, MR. the Magistrate, died March 1 ..... 1833  
 Mr. Marriot had been recently appointed Chairman of the Middlesex Sessions, in the room of F. Const, Esq. and died at Sydenham, where he had a short time before taken up his residence.
- MARTIN, JONATHAN, the lunatic; see page 336, ante.
- MARTIN, RICHARD, ESQ. died at Boulogne, January 6 1834
- MARVEL, ANDREW, born 1620; died ..... 1678
- MARY. I. QUEEN, born February 11, 1516; died Nov. 17 1558  
 Proclaimed July 19, 1553, and crowned October 1, following; married Philip of Spain, July 25, 1554; died November 17, 1558, and buried at Westminster. Reigned 5 years, 4 months, and 11 days. Succeeded by her half-sister, Elizabeth.
- MARY II. born April 30, 1662; died December 28 ..... 1694  
 Proclaimed Queen Regent of England, (with her husband) February 13, 1689. Reigned 5 years, 10 months, 15 days, and buried at Westminster.
- MASON, WILLIAM, poet, died ..... 1797
- MASSENA, ANDREW, Marshal of France, died April 4 . 1817
- MASSINGER, PHILIP, dramatic writer, born 1585; died 1640
- MASKELYNE, NEVILLE, Astronomer, died in ..... 1772

- MAYERSBACH, —, the celebrated Water Doctor died 1798
- MAZARINE, CARDINAL, died (aged 59) ..... 1661
- MEAD, DR. RICHARD, physician, born 1673; died in . 1754
- MELMOTH, miscellaneous writer, born 1710; died in ... 1799
- MELVILLE, HENRY VISCOUNT, died ..... 1811  
 Lord Melville was impeached in 1805, for a breach of trust, in appropriating a vast sum of the public money, in concert with his secretary Trotter. Acquitted by his Peers, in 1806.
- MEUSNIER, —, tried for High Treason, December 27 . 1836  
 Meusnier shot at Louis Phillippe, and was tried and convicted of high treason; but his punishment was commuted to banishment, by the clemency of the monarch.
- MIDDLETON, SIR H. projector of the New River, died . 1631
- MIDDLETON, CONYERS, D.D. died in ..... 1750
- MIGUEL, DON, arrival of, in England, January 6 ..... 1828  
 He arrived at Greenwich Hospital, and was received with due honours. The Lord High Admiral, Earl Mount-Charles, Sir W. H. Freemantle, (two of the principal officers of the King's household) the Portuguese Ambassador, &c. &c. welcomed him on his arrival. He was afterwards conveyed in one of the king's carriages to the residence of the Earl of Dudley, in Arlington-street, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards. Fenton's hotel, St. James's-street, had been prepared for the reception of His Royal Highness' suite. A grand dinner was given in Arlington-street, and served upon the king's service of plate. He is of light figure, apparently under 26 years of age; his countenance mild, his eyes and hair black; colour very sallow; nose aquiline, and he is of the middle height. On Monday, His Royal Highness held three Levees, and received a deputation of thirty Portuguese merchants. On Tuesday, a royal Stag Hunt was given in honour of His Royal Highness.
- MILTON, JOHN, poet, born 1608; died in ..... 1674
- MILLAR JOHN, professor of law, died ..... 1801
- MIRABEAU, JEAN BAPTISTE, French writer, died in . 1760
- MIST, —, the printer of a Journal imprisoned, June ..... 1721
- MISTER, —, hung for the attempted murder of Mr. Mackreth, a traveller, at an inn at Ludlow, April..... 1841
- MITFORD, JOHN, died ..... 1832  
 This most eccentric character of his day, died in St. Giles's workhouse. He was a respectable classic, and a man of varied attainments; but such was his fondness for liquor, that he has been known to take off his coat in the depth of winter, and sell it for gin. "For fourteen years he had no where to lay his head;" and he has been heard to say, "if his soul was placed on one table, and a bottle of gin on the other, he would sell the former to taste the latter." He was the author of the song, "*The King is a true British Sailor*;" the copy of which he sold to seven different publishers.

- MOLESWORTH, LADY, and her 3 children, burnt to death by accident ..... 1764
- MOLIERE, JEAN, actor and dramatic writer, died ..... 1672
- MONCRIEF, F. A. French poet, died ..... 1770
- MONK, GENERAL, born 1608; died ..... 1671  
 On the 25th of May, 1660, Charles II. was received by General Monk at Dover; and on the following day the latter was honoured with the Order of the Garter. Soon after he was created Duke of Albemarle. Appointed in 1666, in concert with Prince Rupert, to the command of the English fleet; and on the 24th of July they encountered the two Dutch Admirals, De Ruyter and the younger Van Tromp in the Downs, and in a fight which lasted two days he sunk and burned 20 of the enemy's ships, and killed 4000 of their men, and wounded 3000 more.
- MONMOUTH, JEFFREY OF, historian, wrote in ..... 1152
- MONMOUTH, JAMES DUKE OF, beheaded ..... 1685
- MONROE, JAMES, ESQ. died July 4 ..... 1831
- MONTAGUE, LADY MARY WORTLEY, died..... 1762
- MONRO, ALEXANDER, physician, died..... 1767
- MONRO, DR. JOHN, physician, died ..... 1791
- MONSTRELET, ENGUERRAND, historian, died..... 1453
- MONTESQUIEU, BARON, French writer, died in..... 1755
- MONTFAUCON, BERNARD, Antiquarian, died in ..... 1741
- MONTGOLFIER, ETIENNE, air balloon inventor, died . 1799
- MOORE, JAMES, dramatic writer, died in ..... 1734
- MOORE, SIR JOHN, killed in the retreat from Corunna, January 16 ..... 1809
- MOORE, ANN, of Tutbury, remarkable abstinence of, Nov. 1808  
 This remarkable woman lived twenty months without food, at Tutbury, Staffordshire.
- MOORE, MRS. HANNAH, died September 7..... 1833  
 She was the authoress of—*Sacred Dramas*; *Cælebs*, &c. &c.
- MORE, SIR THOMAS, (Lord Chancellor,) beheaded ... 1535  
 Most readers are aware that Sir Thomas More was beheaded at the above period, but they are not perhaps aware that, after the execution, though the body was buried in the church of St. Peter, in the Tower, and afterwards in Chelsea church, where it now lies, yet his head was set upon a pole, on London bridge, and was afterwards privately bought by his daughter Margaret, which she preserved in a box, and placed it in a vault in St. Dunstan's church at Canterbury.
- MORE, SIR JOHN, (Father,) died ..... 1533



- MOREAU, GENERAL**, died ..... 1813  
General Moreau was wounded by a cannon ball, whilst talking to the Emperor of Russia, before Dresden, August 28, and died September 4, 1813.
- MORELAND, THOMAS**, painter, died in ..... 1804
- MORLEY, LORD**, tried for murder, in ..... 1666
- MORI, MR.** musician, died ..... 1839  
The will of the late Mr. Mori, of Bond-street, was proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Doctors' Commons, by George Frederick Anderson, and Edward Willson Duffin, the executors. The personal property of the deceased has been sworn under the value of £16,000. which the testator has bequeathed to his three daughters. The will is dated August, 1838.
- MORTON, JAMES DOUGLAS, EARL OF**, beheaded . 1581  
He ruled Scotland with success, as Regent of the kingdom, but being at length caught in the toils of his enemies, he was convicted of being privy to the murder of Lord Darnley, for some years before, and was accordingly beheaded at Edinburgh.
- MOZART, —**, musical composer, born 1756; died Dec. 1792
- MUDGE, MAJOR**, died ..... 1820
- MULEY SOLIMAN**, Emperor of Morocco, died Nov. 28 . 1822
- MULGRAVE, EARL**, died at Mulgrave Castle, April 6 . 1831
- MUMFORD, MR.** murder of, near Quendon, in Essex,  
by Pallett, one of his labourers, December 4..... 1823  
He was tried shortly after, found guilty, and executed at Chelmsford.
- MUNDEN, MR. JOSEPH**, died February 6..... 1832
- MURRAY, EARL, REGENT OF SCOTLAND**, died... 1570  
The Earl of Murray fell by the hand of an assassin, whilst riding through the town of Linlithgow.
- MURRAY, LADY AUGUSTA, (LADY D'ESTE)**, died 1830
- MURPHY, ARTHUR**, died June 18 ..... 1805
- MYLN, ROBERT**, who built Blackfriars bridge, died ..... 1811
- NARES, ARCHDEACON**, died March 23 ..... 1829
- NASH, RICHARD**, Master of Ceremonies, died Feb. 12 . 1761
- NASH, JOHN**, celebrated architect, died May 13 ..... 1835  
His principal works were:—The Restoration of St. David's Cathedral;—Highgate Archway;—Regent-street;—the Pavilion at Brighton;—Buckingham Palace. The estimated cost of Regent-street, was £384,754.; the actual cost £1,535,688. The excess is said to have been caused, in a great measure, by alterations of the original plan and line of the intended street, and by an undervaluing of the various "good wills."

- NAYLER, SIR GEORGE**, died October 27..... 1831
- NELSON, ADMIRAL LORD**, born 1758; killed Oct. 21 1805  
 The exploits of Nelson need no comment; his heroic deeds being engraven on the heart of every Englishman, and will remain there as long as the recollection of those glorious achievements of—**THE NILE, COPENHAGEN, AND TRAFALGAR**, shall remain.
- NELSON, THE REV. —**, brother of Lord Nelson, who fell at Trafalgar, died February 28..... 1835
- NEWAL, JOHN**, (Nephew to old Parr,) born 1634; died 1761  
 Being born in the life-time of his uncle, they lived 278 years, viz. from 1483, to 1761.
- NEWMAN, THOMAS**, born 1390; died ..... 1542  
 This man, together with Parr and Newal, lived 371 years.
- NEWTON, THOMAS**, Bishop of Bristol, died ..... 1782
- NEWTON, SIR ISAAC**, born 1642; died ..... 1727
- NEY, MARSHAL**, shot August 16 ..... 1815
- NICHOL, SIR JOHN**, died August ..... 1838  
 Sir John Nichol presided over the Arches, the Prerogative, and subsequently, over the Admiralty Court of England.
- NICHOLSON, MR.** the celebrated flute player, died March 1837
- NICHOLSON, MARGARET**, (who attempted to assassinate George III.) died May 14, (aged 99) ..... 1828
- NORBURY, LORD**, assassination of ..... 1839  
 Upon this extraordinary murder been made known, the Government offered a reward of £1000. for the apprehension of the murderer; and the noblemen and gentlemen of King's County, and surrounding districts, entered their names for various sums, the whole amount being above £3,360; to which Lord Norbury adds an annuity of £100.
- OATES, TITUS**, born about 1619; died ..... 1705
- O'BRIAN, (the Irish Giant)** died September 8 ..... 1806  
 The coffin of this wonderful man, which was of lead, measured 9 feet 2 inches, and the wooden case, 4 inches more. It was three feet across the shoulders; and no hearse could be obtained sufficiently long enough to contain it; the end being covered by black cloth.
- OCCLAVE, THOMAS**, English poet, flourished ..... 1420
- O'CONNELL, DANIEL, ESQ.** arrest of, in Dublin, Jan. 18 ..... 1831  
 Mr. O'Connell was arrested on a charge of conspiring to evade the Marquis of Anglesea's proclamation, and held to bail. Mr. Lawless, Mr. Steele, and Mr. Barrett, were also arrested, January 18. On the 19th, Mr. Redmond was also

**O'CONNELL, DANIEL, ESQ. (*continued*.)**

arrested, and held to bail. On the 25th of the same month true bills of indictment were found by the Grand Jury against Messrs. O'Connell, Thomas Steele, John Lawless, Thomas Clooney, John Redmond, John Reynolds, Edward Dwyer, and Richard Barret. Mr. O'Connell, Steele, &c. appeared in the Court of King's Bench, and were told they were to plead in 4 days to the indictment. On the 12th of February, in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, Mr. O'Connell, and the other agitators, withdrew their plea of *Not Guilty* on 14 counts, in consequence of which the Attorney-General considered himself bound to enter a *noli prosequi* upon the 17 remaining counts. This submission of the Defendants it was hoped would restore peace and tranquility to Ireland. On the 3rd of May, in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, the case of the *King v. O'Connell, and Others*, was called on, when Mr. Holmes, who made an application for delay, expressed a wish that the Court would name Tuesday next, or any distant day they pleased. The prosecution was considered virtually at an end.

ODEL, THOMAS, Dramatic writer, died ..... 1749

O'HARA, KEENE, Dramatic writer, died ..... 1784

O'KEEFE, J. ESQ. died February 4 ..... 1833

This celebrated Dramatic author expired at his residence, Bedford Cottage, Southampton. His health had been long declining, and, as a last resource, he removed to Southampton in the hope of bettering his health by change of air. The following is a correct copy from the plate of his coffin;—"Within this coffin are deposited the mortal remains of John O'Keefe, a pious member of the Holy Catholic Church, who departed this life in the 86th year of his age. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, 24th of June, 1747, and died in Southampton, Hampshire, England, 4th of February, 1833."

OLDCASTLE, SIR JOHN, hanged and burnt without  
Temple Bar, ..... 1417

He is said to have been the first Protestant martyr burnt.

OLDENBURG, DUCHESS OF, visited England, Mar. 31 1814

She left England with the Emperor of Russia, and king of Prussia, July 27, 1814.

Married the Duke of Wirtemberg, January 24, 1810. She died January 9, 1819.

OLDFIELD, ANNE, celebrated Actress, died ..... 1730

OLDHAM, JOHN, poet, born 1653; died..... 1683

OLDYS, WM. Antiquarian, died..... 1761

ORFORD, HORACE EARL OF, died ..... 1797

ORLEANS, DUKE OF, assassinated at Paris, by order of  
the Duke of Burgundy, November 23 ..... 1407

ORLEANS, PHILIPPE DUC DE, Regent of France, died  
November 22 ..... 1723

ORLEANS, the infamous Duke of, (or Egalite), guillotined,  
November 5 ..... 1793



|                                                                                         |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| ORMOND, DUKE OF, impeached, June 21 .....                                               | 1715 |
| OSBORNE, (and his wife), murdered for supposed witchcraft .....                         | 1751 |
| OSSIAN, the Caledonian bard, flourished in .....                                        | 300  |
| OTWAY, THOMAS, English poet, born 1652; died .....                                      | 1685 |
| OVERBURY, SIR THOMAS, born 1581; poisoned in the Tower, September 17 .....              | 1613 |
| OWEN, ROBERT, born May 14, .....                                                        | 1771 |
| OXFORD, EDWARD, tried for attempting to shoot Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, July 9 ..... | 1840 |

The applications to the Sheriffs for tickets of admission to hear this trial were most numerous; and they having acted in the same manner as on the trial of Courvoisier, no persons were admitted, (even to the avenues leading to the Court,) who had not obtained the required passport. By this well-timed arrangement, the Court was filled, without confusion, to a dense, but not an inconvenient extent. Soon after nine, the Court was opened; and the attendance of barristers was unusually numerous. The Counsel for the prosecution were, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, Sir F. Pollock, and Mr. Wightman; for the defence, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Bodkin. The prisoner's solicitor, Mr. Pelham.

The prisoner was now ordered to be brought into Court; when the indictment was read, and the trial proceeded with. On being called upon to plead, he in a distinct, and firm tone answered,—“Not guilty.” The trial not being completed at eight o'clock in the evening of that day, the Court was adjourned until 9 o'clock of the following morning, the Jury being conducted to the London Coffee-house for the night.

The whole of the evidence having been gone through on the following day, the Jury retired at a quarter past 5 o'clock, and returned into Court at a quarter past six, when they pronounced the following verdict:—“*We find the prisoner, Edward Oxford, guilty of discharging two pistols at Her Majesty; but whether they were loaded with ball is not satisfactorily or sufficiently proved, he being at the time in an unsound state of mind.*” The verdict appeared to create a good deal of suspense in the Court.

The Attorney-General here contended, that the Court ought to ask the Jury whether they intended by the verdict to say, that they acquitted the prisoner on the ground of his being insane? After great discussion, Lord Denman said it would be better that the Jury should retire, and re-consider their verdict; they did so, and in about an hour after, returned, when the foreman gave a verdict—“*that the prisoner was guilty, being at the time insane.*” Baron Alderson—That is, you say that he is not guilty, on account of his being insane at the time the offence was committed. Foreman—That is what we mean, my Lord. The Attorney-General then moved the Court to order that Oxford be put in some place of safe custody till Her Majesty's pleasure respecting him should be known. (For a further account of Oxford, see page 140, ante.

|                                   |      |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| PAAS, MR. murder of, May 30 ..... | 1832 |
|-----------------------------------|------|

Mr. Pass was most inhumanly murdered by a person of the name of Cook, who resided at Leicester. After he had accomplished the murder, he proceeded to saw the body in two in order to dispose of it more effectually. On the 5th of June, a Coroner's Inquest sat on the body, and returned a verdict,—“That the remains which had been the subject of their enquiry, were those of Mr. Paas, and that he had been murdered by James Cook.” A warrant was issued for Cook's apprehension, and confided to the care of — Cummins, an officer of



PAAS, MR. Murder of, (*continued.*)

Leicester, who arrested him at Black Rock, Liverpool, at the time he was proceeding in a boat to embark on board a vessel bound for America. He was accordingly brought from Liverpool to Leicester, and lodged, heavily ironed, in the town gaol. On the 8th of August, he was tried at the Leicester Assizes, and pleaded guilty; when he was sentenced to be executed on the 10th (which was carried into effect) and his body to be hung in chains; the latter part of the sentence was remitted, the body being interred within the precincts of the prison.

PAINE, THOMAS, born at Thetford, Norfolk, 1737; died  
at New York, North America, June 8 ..... 1809

PAISLEY, JOSEPH, born 1732; died ..... 1811

This individual was the celebrated Gretna Green parson, and is supposed, during the last forty years of his life, to have drank nearly 24 tons of ardent spirits.

PALEY, DR. WILLIAM, born 1743; died ..... 1805

PAMPLIN, ADMIRAL, died February 14 ..... 1834

He died at Florence. He had the command of the fleet on the Cape, and at St. Helena stations for three years, as one of the guardians of Bonaparte.

PARK, THOMAS, F.S.A. died November 26 ..... 1834

Mr. Park was a celebrated Collector of rare books.

PARK, SIR J. A. Judge of the Court of Common Pleas,  
died December 8 ..... 1838

PARK, MUNGO, celebrated traveller, died ..... 1806

PARKER, —, the chief leader of the Mutiny, at Spithead,  
executed, June 30 ..... 1797

Richard Parker was a supernumerary seaman on board His Majesty's ship *The Sandwich*, and was tried for mutiny, disobedience of orders, and contempt of his officers, on the 22nd of June, 1797, on board *The Neptune*, Admiral Buckner, commander of the fleet at the Nore; offences which took place on board *The Sandwich*, on the 12th of May previous, when Parker presided as Chairman to the Delegates from the different ships composing that fleet. Parker's plea is best described in his letter to Admiral Buckner:—"Sir, I am commanded by "the Committee of the Sandwich to inform you, that they have this day taken "possession of, and appointed Delegates to the whole fleet; we are universally "of opinion that the conduct of the Admiralty has been highly improper in "stopping the provisions allowed by Government to seamen; and that the "foolish Proclamation which we received, is only calculated to exasperate the "minds of a set of men, who would never be more happy than in serving their "country." For being a principal in this meeting, Parker was brought to trial, on Thursday, June 22, found guilty on the 26th, and executed on the following Friday, on board his own ship, at Sheerness.

PARR, ROBERT, died at Kinver, Salop, aged 124, Sep. 21 1757

PARR, THOMAS, lived in ten reigns, and died, aged 152 1635

PAR, QUEEN CATHERINE, died ..... 1543

PARNELL, THOMAS, poet, died ..... 1718

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| PARRY, DR. executed for a Plot against Queen Elizabeth .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1585 |
| PARRY, CAPTAIN, return of from the Arctic Seas, Oct. 23 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1823 |
| PARROCEL, JOSEPH, painter, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1704 |
| PARROCEL, PIERRE, ditto, died.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1739 |
| PARROCEL, CHARLES, ditto, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1752 |
| PARSONS, SIR WILLIAM, died.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1817 |
| PARTRIDGE, JOHN, Astrologer, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1735 |
| PASCAL, BLOISE, French writer, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1662 |
| PASQUIER, ETIENNE, French writer, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1615 |
| PATTEN, MARGARET, died near Paisley, in Scotland, (aged 138).....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1739 |
| PATTISON, WM. poet, born 1706; died.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1727 |
| PEARCE, ZACHARY, English writer, died.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1774 |
| PEARCE, MARY ANNE, (alias Lady Barrymore), died October 8 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1832 |
| This unfortunate woman died in absolute want in a miserable lodging, 8, Charles Street, Drury-lane. She had been at least 100 times at different Offices.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |      |
| PEASE, MR. the first Quaker admitted as M.P. to the House of Commons .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1833 |
| PEDRO, DON, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1834 |
| PECK, FRANCIS, Antiquarian, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1743 |
| PEEL, SIR ROBERT, born .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1788 |
| Entered Parliament for Cashel, 1809; made Under Secretary for the Colonial department, 1810; Irish Secretary, 1812; Home Secretary, 1822; carried the Alien Bill; commenced his amelioration of the Penal Code, 1826; and, after opposing the claims of the Catholics all his life, carried the Emancipation Act, 1829; married Julia, daughter of the late John Floyd, Esq. 1820; installed Lord Rector of the Glasgow University, January 11, 1837. |      |
| PELHAM, HENRY, statesman, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1754 |
| PELLERIN, JOSEPH, Antiquarian, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1782 |
| PEMBERTON, HENRY, physician, died.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1711 |
| PENN, ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM, born 1621; died...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1670 |

- PENN, WILLIAM**, settler of Pennsylvania, born 1644; died 1718  
 Having petitioned the Government for a grant of land, in North America, after some delay, he obtained a large tract of country lying to the west of New Jersey, by a Charter dated March 1, 1681, and left England to take possession of it in the same year, accompanied by several families of his own persuasion, to colonize the new territory. Having entered into a treaty with the Indian chiefs of the neighbourhood, they assembled under an old ash tree, where the several Articles which he proposed to them were explained, by means of an interpreter.
- PENNANT, THOMAS**, the Tourist, died Dec. 16, ..... 1798
- PENNY, MR.** of Clements Inn, murdered by his servant, May 18 ..... 1741
- PEPYS, SAMUEL**, Naval Historian, died..... 1703
- PERCEVAL, SPENCER**, assassinated, May 11 ..... 1812  
 The Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Prime Minister of England, was assassinated by a person of the name of Bellingham, a disappointed Russia merchant. He was tried, and found guilty; and executed May 18, 1812.
- PERCY, DR. THOMAS**, Bishop of Dromore, English writer, died ..... 1811
- PERIGORD, C. M.** Cardinal and Archbishop of Paris, died ..... 1820
- PERIER, M. CASIMER**, President of the Council of Ministers in Paris, death of by Cholera, April 7 ..... 1832
- PEROUSE, J. F. DE LA**, born 1741; supposed to have been shipwrecked..... 1788
- PERREAU, ROBERT and DANIEL**, executed for forgery, January 17 ..... 1775
- PERROT, MR.** a bankrupt, executed in Smithfield, for concealing his effects, October 6 ..... 1761
- PETER, CZAR OF MUSCOVY**, visited England ..... 1698  
 Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy, came to England incognito, improved himself in the art of ship building, and was attended back to his states by many British artificers.
- PETER THE WILD BOY**, discovery of ..... 1725  
 This extraordinary boy was found in a field, at Hanelm, entirely naked; his skin covered by a brownish coloured hair, and was, apparently, about twelve years of age, and unable to speak. He was enticed into the town, by showing him two apples; and was then placed in an hospital there, by order of the Burgo-master. The name of Peter was given him by the children of the town on his being brought there; at first, he was very troublesome, endeavouring to make his escape, either by the doors or windows. When offered any thing to eat, he first smelt it, and then put it in his mouth, or laid it aside, shaking his head.  
 In October, 1725, this prodigy was sent for by George I. to Hanover, from whence he was brought to London, and committed to the care of Dr. Arbuthnot.



# PETER THE WILD BOY, (*continued.*)

After remaining some time under the care of this eminent physician, it was found that he was an idiot; upon which he was placed with a farmer in Hertfordshire, with whom he resided till his death, which took place in 1785.

Though he could not speak, yet he had a taste for music, and would hum over several airs that he had often heard; and whenever an instrumental performance took place, he would jump about with great delight. Peter was harmless, and docile.

# PHILLIPS, SIR RICHARD, died March 24 ..... 1840

His passion for books and science, in which he was thwarted, led him at seventeen to seek his own fortune, and in 1785, left his family, and embarked at Liverpool for Spanish America; but being deceived by a Captain, he settled as a schoolmaster, first at Chester, and afterwards at Leicester. At the latter place he opened a bookseller's shop; and in 1791, commenced a newspaper, which became celebrated for its political independence. He was convicted of selling a copy of Paine's *Rights of Man*, for which he was sentenced to an imprisonment of 18 months. In 1795 his printing office was destroyed by a fire which broke out on the next premises, which was entirely consumed; his paper being interrupted in consequence, he removed to London, and commenced *The Monthly Magazine*, which he conducted for thirty years. At this time he became an extensive publisher, being the originator of at least 1000 works, many of them by the first authors. In 1807-8, he served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and in the course of the year received the honour of knighthood, during which period he reformed the prisons, established the Sheriff's Fund, and wrote his '*Letter to the Livery of London*, which has not only been the guide of successive Sheriffs, but of the Legislature in numerous reforms of our criminal jurisprudence. After which appeared his *Treatise on the Powers and Duties of Juries*, which has been translated into various languages. This was followed by his *Morning's Walk from London to Kew*. In 1820, appeared his *Twelve Essays on the Proximate Causes of the Universe*; in 1830, his *Protest*; and in 1835, his *Century of Aphorisms*. His other works were, his '*Social Philosophy, or Practical Ethics*;'—*Tour through England*;'—*Dictionary of the Arts of Life*;'—and *Million of Facts*. Sir Richard had a great abhorrence to the killing of animals for food from a very early period of his life, and from thence he lived entirely upon vegetable products. By the panic of 1825, he lost upwards of £40,000. which he bore with great fortitude.

# PHILPOTS, DR. made his public entry into Exeter, as Bishop, January 11 ..... 1831

# PHIPPEN, MR. died ..... 1832

Mr. Phippen was Secretary to the Licensed Victuallers' School upwards of thirty-three years, and was in his 59th year.

# PICHEGRU, GENERAL, found dead in his prison; supposed to be privately murdered by order of Bonaparte, April 5 ..... 1804

# PICKET, WILLIAM, painter on glass, died..... 1795

# PICTON, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR THOMAS, died June 18. 1815

In the year 1797, he was selected to discharge the duty of Governor of Trinidad, in which situation a charge was made against him of wanton cruelty towards a female slave, (Eliza Caldon) by forcing her for some offence to stand upon a wooden peg on her bare heel, for which he was brought to trial, and acquitted. He fell at the battle of Waterloo; and on the 25th of the same month, his re-



**PICTON, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR THOMAS, (*continued.*)**

mains were landed at Deal, minute-guns being fired from all the ships in the Downs, during the time of the body being conveyed to the beach, where all the military were drawn up to receive it; after which the body proceeded to Canterbury, where it arrived the same evening, and was placed in the custody of a guard of honour. On the 3rd of July, his remains were deposited in the family vault, in the burial ground of St. George's, Hanover-square, attended by many officers of distinction.

**PILATRE, DU ROSIER FRANCOIS**, aeronaut, killed . 1785

**PINNEY, CHARLES**, Mayor of Bristol, trial of upon a charge of neglect of duty during the riot there, of which charge he was acquitted, November 25 ..... 1832

**PIOZZI, MRS.** celebrated writer, died ..... 1821

**PITT, MR. THOMAS**, died ..... 1726  
Mr. Pitt brought from Madras the celebrated large diamond.

**PITT, WILLIAM, EARL OF CHATHAM**, (son of the preceding), died in May, ..... 1788  
For a further account of the Earl of Chatham, see page 430, ante.

**PITT, RIGHT HON. WM. (son)**, born May 28, 1759; died ..... 1806

**PLANTIN, CHRISTOPHER**, printer, died..... 1589

**POLE, CARDINAL**, died ..... 1557

He was the greatest obstacle to Henry VIII.th's disgraceful persecution of Queen Catherine; and when arguing with the King on the subject, he so powerfully exhorted the monarch to desist, that Henry frequently laid his hand upon his dagger, at the same time betraying inward feelings of revenge. Pole however escaped without any punishment but the loss of Henry's future favour. He left the kingdom soon after; was proscribed by Henry as a traitor, and a reward offered to any one who should kill him. He was Archbishop of Canterbury in thr reign of Queen Mary.

**POLE, WM. WELLESLEY LONG**, committed to the Fleet prison, July 16, ..... 1831

Mr. Pole having removed his daughter from the protection of the Guardians appointed by the Court of Chancery, by stratagem, and by so doing, committing an act of Contempt of Court, the Lord Chancellor immediately ordered Mr. Pole to be confined to his own house. A communication was made from the Lord Chancellor to the House of Commons, (Mr. Pole being a Member) that he had issued his warrant for the committal of Mr. Pole, for a contempt of the Order of the Court of Chancery; it was resolved that a Committee of Privileges should be appointed to inquire into the matter. On the 29th he was removed from his residence in Dover-street, to the Fleet prison, pursuant to an Order of the Lord Chancellor for Contempt of the Court of Chancery. On the 20th of August, Miss Wellesley was brought from France, and restored to her guardians; and, on the 22nd of the same month, Mr. Pole was discharged from the Fleet prison by an Order of the Lord Chancellor.

**POLIGNAC, CARDINAL**, born 1661; died ..... 1741

- POMPADOUR, MARCHIONESS, mistress of Louis XV.  
died ..... 1764
- POND, MR. JOHN, died April 27 ..... 1832  
Mr. Pond deliberately dropped from the railing of the steps at the Surrey side of the Waterloo Bridge, into a timber-yard beneath, (30 feet), and was killed on the spot.
- PONIATOWSKI, PRINCE, drowned in the Elber, Oct. 19 1813  
Prince Poniatowski was unfortunately drowned in the Elber, in consequence of his horse leaping into that river in his flight from the battle of Leipsic.
- PONSONBY, RIGHT. HON. GEORGE, died June 8 ... 1817
- PONSONBY, MAJOR-GEN. SIR WM. died ..... 1815  
He was killed at the memorable battle of Waterloo.
- POPE, ALEXANDER, the poet, born 1688; died ..... 1744
- POPHAM, SIR HOME, born 1762; died..... 1820
- PORSON, RICHARD, Greek scholar, born 1759; died... 1808
- PORTEOUS, BEILBY, Bishop of London, born 1731; died 1808
- PORTEOUS, CAPTAIN, put to death by a mob, Sept. 7, 1736  
Captain Porteous attending an execution at Edinburgh, apprehending a rescue, ordered the soldiers to fire, April 14, 1736; accused of murder, and convicted, but respited by Queen Caroline, June 22, 1736; this so exasperated the mob, that they broke into the place where he was confined, seized him, and hurrying him into the street, hung him on a dyer's pole.
- PORTER, MISS ANNA MARIA, died June 28 ..... 1832
- PORTLAND, WM. EARL OF, statesman, died..... 1710
- PORTLAND, WM. DUKE OF, ditto, died..... 1810
- POTTER, ARCHBISHOP, died ..... 1747
- POTTER, ROBERT, poet, born 1721; died ..... 1804
- POUSSIN, GASPER, painter, died ..... 1663
- POUSSIN, NICOLAS, painter, died ..... 1665
- POWEL, GEORGE, English actor, &c. died..... 1714
- POWEL, SIR JOHN, (Judge,) died..... 1713
- POWELL, —, pedestrian, wonderful performance of,  
November 27 ..... 1773  
This celebrated Pedestrian walked from London to York and back again, a distance of above 402 miles; he performed the same again, June 20, 1788, when aged 57.

- PRATT, SIR J. writer in prose and verse, born 1749; died 1814
- PRETENDER, (the Old), born June 10, 1688; died ..... 1776
- PRETENDER, (the Young), his son, born Nov. 31, 1720;  
died January 31, without issue ..... 1788  
His natural daughter assumed the title of Duchess of Albany, was born in 1763, and died in 1789; his brother, the Cardinal, the last male descendant of the royal family of Steuart, was born March 6, 1725, and died in poverty in 1807.
- PRICE, DR. RICHARD, died ..... 1791  
He planned the present Sinking Fund for extinguishing the National Debt; he was also otherwise very serviceable to the public as well as to individuals, but his great services were never rewarded.
- PRICHARD, MRS. actress, died ..... 1769
- PRIESTLY, DR. JOSEPH, born 1733; died February 6, 1804
- PRIDEAUX, HUMPHREY, historian, born 1648; died . 1724
- PRINGLE, SIR JOHN, physician, born 1707; died ..... 1782
- PRIOR, MATTHEW, poet, born 1665; died September 18 1721
- PROBERT, WM. executed for horse stealing, June 20..... 1825  
William Serjeant, and James Harper, were executed at the same time, for a similar offence.
- PRYNNE, WM. revolutionary lawyer, born 1600; died ... 1669  
Tried by the Star-Chamber, 1633; stood in the pillory, May, 1634; again, 1637; took his seat in the Long Parliament, November 23, 1640; died October 24.
- PUFFENDORF, SAMUEL, historian, born 1631; died . 1694
- PULCI, LUDOVICO, poet, born 1432; died in ..... 1487
- PULTNEY, WM. EARL OF BATH, statesman, died ... 1764
- PULTNEY, SIR WM. BART. born 1729; died..... 1805
- PULTNEY, SIR J. M. BART. died ..... 1811
- PURCELL, HENRY, musician, died ..... 1695
- PYE, HENRY JAMES, poet, born 1745; died August 11 1813  
He was succeeded by Mr. Southey; (see Southey.)
- PYM, JOHN, lawyer, born 1584; died in ..... 1644
- PYNSON, RICHARD, printer, died about ..... 1529
- QUEEN ELIZABETH, born Sep. 7, 1533; died March 24 1603  
Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry VIII. by Queen Ann Boleyn, ascended the throne November 17, 1558, at the age of 25. Crowned at Westminster, Jan.

### QUEEN ELIZABETH, (*continued.*)

15, 1559; soon after which, an offer of marriage was made to her by Philip of Spain, (the husband of her sister, Mary, by Catherine of Arragon), and rejected. Mary Queen of Scots having been dethroned by her nobles, fled to England for safety. Elizabeth, who owed her a grudge for her pretensions to the crown, availed herself of this opportunity of placing her in confinement, and after keeping her for a period of nineteen years, caused her to be beheaded at the Castle of Fotheringay, February 8, 1587. The Earl of Essex, the favourite of Elizabeth, beheaded, February 25, 1602. The Queen died at Richmond, March 24, 1603; buried at Westminster, and succeeded by the son of Mary Queen of Scots, then James VI. of Scotland. She reigned 44 years, 4 months, and 7 days.

|                                                                                               |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| QUEENSBERRY, DUKE OF, died.....                                                               | 1810 |
| QUEENSBERRY, MARQUIS OF, died February 11 ...                                                 | 1817 |
| QUESNE, ABRAHAM DU, French Admiral, born 1610;<br>died ...                                    | 1688 |
| QUICK, —, Comedian, born 1748; died April 4, .....                                            | 1831 |
| QUIN, JAMES, ditto, born 1693; died .....                                                     | 1766 |
| QUINCY, JOHN, physician, died .....                                                           | 1723 |
| RADCLIFFE, DR. JOHN, born 1650; died November 1, .....                                        | 1714 |
| RAIKES, R. ESQ. the individual who planned the Sunday<br>Schools, born 1735; died .....       | 1811 |
| RABELAIS, FRANCOIS, French writer, died .....                                                 | 1553 |
| RAINE, MATTHEW, D. D. Master of the Charter House<br>School, born 1760; died in October ..... | 1810 |
| RALEIGH, SIR WALTER, beheaded Oct. 29 (aged 65). .....                                        | 1618 |

The beheading of this venerable individual, will for ever stain the page of history, and the character of James I. His life was taken, not on a charge of treason some years before imputed to him, but because he was feared by the then king of Spain. Sir Francis Gawdy, one of the Judges at the trial in 1603, and when upon his death-bed, is said to have declared to his physician, (Dr. Turner),—that never was justice before so degraded and injured as by the death of Sir Walter Raleigh. For near fourteen years after his conviction, (1603) he was confined a close prisoner in the Tower; and, during his confinement, devoted the greater part of his time to hard study: so that, he more resembled a student than a prisoner. His principal work, *The History of the World*, was written during his imprisonment:—

\* \* \* \* \* “his mind

Explored the vast extent of ages past,  
And with his prison hours enrich'd the world;  
Yet found no times in all the long research  
So glorious or so base as those he proved,  
In which he conquer'd and in which he bled.”—THOMSON.

Raleigh was certainly one of the most eminent men of the age in which he lived; an age enlightened by his talents, and improved by his example.



- RALPH, JAMES, historian and poet, died ..... 1762
- RAMSAY, ALLEN, Scotch poet, born 1685; died ..... 1754
- RAMSAY, WILLIAM, born 1732; died ..... 1807
- Mr. Ramsay, by his industry and attention to business, was admitted a partner in an eminent Banker's, became in time principal of that house, and died worth £800,000.
- RAMUS, PIERRE, French writer, born 1515; died..... 1753
- He reformed the pronunciation of the Latin tongue, there being in his time no difference in pronouncing the u and v—i and j; q was sounded like k,—as *kiskis* in place of *quisquis*.
- RAPHAEL, a Roman Catholic, sworn into office as Sheriff of London ..... 1834
- RAPIN, RENÉ, died ..... 1687
- RAPIN DE THOYRAS, PAUL, historian, 1661; died . 1725
- RAVAILLAC, FRANCOIS, who assassinated HENRY IV. of France, executed ..... 1610
- RAWLINSON, DR. RICHARD, Antiquary, died ..... 1755
- RAYNAL, ABBÉ, historian, died March ..... 1796
- READ, ALDERMAN, sent as a common soldier, for refusing the King an arbitrary benevolence ..... 1544
- REAY, MISS, shot by Hackman, April 7 ..... 1779
- Miss Reay, a young lady of great accomplishments, was under the protection of the Earl of Sandwich. Hackman having seen Miss Reay, he was so struck by her appearance that he formed an immediate attachment for her. He communicated to the Earl his regard for the young lady, and requested permission to wait upon her; but his attentions were rejected by that nobleman. In consequence of this, Hackman formed the dreadful resolution of destroying the unfortunate young lady. Having obtained information of the Earl's intention of visiting Covent Garden Theatre, in which he was to be accompanied by Miss Reay, he waited till the close of the performance. Observing the Earl and Miss Reay in their progress to his Lordship's carriage, Hackman discharged a pistol at her, and shot her dead.
- REES, DR. Editor of the '*Cyclopædia Britannica*,' died . 1825
- REICHSTADT, son of Napoleon Bonaparte, died..... 1832
- REMBRANDT, VAN RYN, celebrated engraver, died ... 1668
- RENAUD, MRS. (formerly MRS. POWELL), died in January..... 1832
- She made her first appearance in London at the Haymarket Theatre, as *Alicia*, in *Jane Shore*, in 1787, and was then about twenty-four years of age. Not being engaged at the winter theatres, she went to Liverpool, where she married Mr. Powell (the prompter), and was shortly after engaged at Drury-lane. In 1814, she married a provincial actor of the name of Renaud, from whom she shortly

**RENAUD, MRS. (*continued.*)**

afterwards parted. She then went to the Edinburgh theatre. On the occasion of the visit of George IV. to that house, (in 1822) she performed *Helen Macgregor*. On her entrance, His Majesty rose and bowed to her, the lady having in early years been an especial favourite of the Sovereign. Although her powers were fast declining, and her circumstances approaching to indigence, she did not experience the Royal bounty.

**RENNIE, JAMES**, engineer, died ..... 1821

**REPTON, HENRY**, died ..... 1818

**RETZ, CARDINAL**, born 1613; died ..... 1679

**REYNOLDS, SIR JOSHUA**, died February ..... 1792

**RICARDO, DAVID**, died ..... 1823

**RICCOBONI, MADAME**, novellist, died ..... 1792

**RICE, MR.** appearance of in London ..... 1837

Re-appeared at the Adelphi Theatre, on Monday, December 10, in the celebrated character of '*Jim Crow*,' 1838.

**RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER**, historian, died ..... 1401

**RICHARD I.** born 1157; died April 6 ..... 1199

Crowned at London, September 3, 1189. Released the king and people of Scotland from the oaths of homage they had taken to his father for 10,000 marks, December 5, 1189. Embarked at Dover, December 11. Set out on the crusade, and joined Philip of France on the plains of Vezelay, June 29, 1190. Took Messina the latter end of the year. Married Berengera, daughter of the king of Navarre, May 12, 1191. Defeated the Cyprians, and took their king prisoner, 1191. Taken prisoner near Vienna, on his return home, by Leopold, Duke of Austria, December 20, 1192. Ransomed for £40,000. and set at liberty at Mentz, February 4, 1194. Returned to England, March 20, following. Wounded by an arrow at Chaluz, near Limoges, in Normandy, and died April 6, 1199. Buried at Fonteverard, and succeeded by his brother John. Reigned 9 years, 7 months, and 3 days.

**RICHARD II.** born at Bourdeaux, January 6, 1367; said to have been murdered in Pomfret Castle, Feb. 13... 1400

Made guardian of the kingdom, August 30, 1372. Created Prince of Wales, 1376. Succeeded his grandfather, Edward III. June 21, 1377, when not seven years old, and was crowned at Westminster, July 16 following. The rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, 1378. Married Ann, sister to the Emperor of Germany and king of Bohemia, January, 1382, who died without issue at Shene, and was buried at Westminster Abbey, August 3, 1395. Married Isabella, daughter of the king of France, November 1, 1396. He was taken prisoner by Henry Duke of Lancaster, his cousin, and sent to the Tower, September 1, 1399. Resigned his crown, September 29 following, and was succeeded by Henry IV. Richard II. reigned 22 years, 3 months, and 7 days. Buried at Langley, but removed to Westminster.

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The writers of the early annals of England have most of them been in one story respecting the death of this monarch; and many of our later historians have continued in the same train, without the least examination as to the probability

RICHARD II. (*continued.*)

of the narrative of—"his having been murdered in Pomfret Castle by Sir Piers of Exton, and his assistants; but not until he had made a noble resistance, and laying four of his assailants dead at his feet."

This story has been continued to be narrated in most of our school books to the present time; but within these few years, the ingenious Mr. Tytler, in his *History of Scotland*, has inserted a very different version of this affair, and maintains—"That Richard contrived to effect his escape from Pomfret Castle; that he travelled in disguise to the Scottish Isles; and that he was there discovered in the kitchen of Donald, the Lord of the Isles, by a Jester who had been bred up at his court; that Donald, Lord of the Isles, sent him under the charge of the Lord Montgomery to Robert III. king of Scotland, by whom he was supported as became his rank, so long as that monarch lived; that he was, after the death of the king, delivered to the Duke of Albany, the governor of the kingdom, by whom he was honourably treated; and that he died in the castle of Stirling, in the year 1419, and was buried on the north side of the altar, in the church of the preaching friars, in the town of that name."

All contemporary historians of the death of Richard II. give a totally different account from the preceding. Of these, Thomas of Walsingham, Thomas Otterbourne, the Monk of Evesham, who wrote the life of Richard, and the continuator of the *Chronicle of Croyland*, all relate "that Richard voluntarily starved himself to death, in a fit of despair, in his prison at Pomfret." And to these may be added, the testimony of Gower the poet to the same effect, who was not only a contemporary, but had been himself patronized by Richard.

The last sentence is extracted from an interesting paper read by Lord Dover before the Royal Society of Literature. By comparing the different authorities, Lord Dover has clearly proved the incorrectness of the story; and though evidence is wanting to substantiate the fact, that Richard was *not* "for-hungered," or starved to death by his keepers, "the probabilities of the case would appear to be very strongly in favour of his voluntary starvation."

RICHARD III. born 1453; killed at the battle of Bosworth,  
August 22..... 1485

Took Prince Edward, son of Henry VI. prisoner at Tewkesbury, and helped to murder him in cold blood (whose widow he afterwards married), 1471; made Protector of England, May 27, 1473; ordered the two young princes, the sons of his brother, (Edward IV.) to be smothered in the Tower, 1483; elected king, June 20, and crowned on the 26th following, 1483; lost his Queen, March 6, 1485; slain at the battle of Bosworth, August 22, 1485.

King Richard III. reigned two years, one month, and twenty-six days; was buried at Leicester, and succeeded by Henry VII. This battle put an end to the Civil Wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, after a contest of thirty years, and the loss of 100,000 men.

RICHARDSON, MR. the showman, died November 14 ... 1836  
Mr. Richardson amassed the great sum of £20,000.

## RICHARDSON, SAMUEL, English writer, died ..... 1761

RICHARDSON, —, Steward to Mr. Perkins, of Bleck-  
ingley, murdered on Epsom Downs, February 26..... 1834  
A reward of £300. was offered for the apprehension of the murderer.

## RICHELIEU, CARDINAL, born 1585; died..... 1642

## RICHELIEU, DUC DE, French General, died ..... 1788



**RICHMOND, CHARLES, THIRD DUKE OF**, died ... 1806

**RICHMOND, FRANCES THERESA, DUCHESS OF**,  
died ..... 1702

This lady was idolized by king Charles II. who caused her portrait to be painted, representing her in the character of Minerva; it was afterwards copied upon a gold medal which he had struck, and is the origin of the figure of Britannia on the copper coin of this realm.

**RICKMAN, PROFESSOR**, killed August 6 ..... 1753

Professor Rickman, of St. Petersburg, was killed by a stroke from an electrical apparatus. Being present at a meeting of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, he heard the sound of distant thunder, and hastened home, accompanied by M. Sokolow. On examining the electrometer, which was attached to his apparatus, Rickman remarked that the thread pointed to four degrees on the quadrant, and described to M. Sokolow the dangerous consequences that might ensue if the electricity should increase to 45° or more. At this moment, Mr. Rickman (who was in a stooping posture) received the stroke which terminated his life.

**RIDLEY, NICHOLAS**, Bishop of London, burnt at Oxford, October 16 ..... 1555

Ridley fell a victim to the malice of Queen Mary, from her Popish opinions, and was sacrificed with his friend Latimer. They both suffered at the same stake, at Oxford.

**RIEGO, —**, Spanish patriot, executed ..... 1823

**RIOU, STEPHEN**, died March ..... 1780

This gentleman, who was a captain of horse, and had served in Flanders in 1741, distinguished himself by the publication of a splendid work, on the Grecian Orders of Architecture, explained by delineations of Antiquities of Athens, made during his travels into Greece.

**RIOU, CAPT. E.** killed April 2 ..... 1801

Captain Edward Riou, of H. M. S. *Amazon*, who so nobly distinguished himself at Copenhagen, April 2, 1801, under Lord Nelson, was killed by a cannon shot, in the 38th year of his age. In commemoration of his services, the British Parliament voted a monument to be erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral.

**RITSON, JOSEPH**, Antiquary, born 1752; killed Mar. 9 1566

**RIZZIO, DAVID**, murdered, March 9 ..... 1566

The assassination of Rizzio, took place in the presence of Mary Queen of Scots, at Holyrood House. Rizzio, (or more properly Riccio), was secretary to Mary, and in consequence had frequent opportunities of seeing her. Lord Ruthven, in conjunction with other conspirators, and instigated by her husband, suddenly forced their way into the room, and, deaf to the intreaties of the Queen to spare him, murdered him on the spot.

**ROBERTSON, WILLIAM**, Historian, born 1721; died . 1793

**ROBIN HOOD**, died ..... 1247

**ROBERTSON, —**, of Hopetown Hall, near Edinburgh,  
died, aged 137 ..... 1793



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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| ROBINSON, MARY, poetess, born 1758; died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1800 |
| ROBISPIERRE, MAXIMILIAN, Revolutionist, born in<br>1759; guillotined .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1796 |
| ROCHEFOUCAULT, DUKE OF, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1680 |
| ROCHESTER, WM. EARL OF, born 1647; died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1680 |
| ROCKINGHAM, CHARLES MARQUIS OF, died July 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1782 |
| RODNEY, ADMIRAL LORD, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1792 |
| Defeated the Spanish fleet, off St. Vincent, January, 8, 1780; again defeated the<br>Spanish fleet, off Cadiz, under the command of Don Juan de Langara, and took<br>5 ships of the line, one being driven on shore, and another blown up, January<br>16, 1780. Obtained a complete victory over the Count de Grasse, near Domi-<br>nica, in the West Indies, April 12, 1782.                                                                                                                                          |      |
| ROE, MR. appointment of to the Magistracy of Bow-street,<br>May 30 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1832 |
| Resigned it in 1839.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |      |
| ROGERS, CAPTAIN, navigator, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1732 |
| ROGERS, MR. Magistrate at Hatton Garden, sudden death<br>of, November 20 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1838 |
| ROLLIN, CHARLES, French writer and historian, died...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1741 |
| ROMANA, MARQUIS DE LA, Spanish General and<br>Patriot, died January 23 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1811 |
| ROMILLY, SIR SAMUEL, born 1757; committed sui-<br>cide whilst labouring under brain fever, November 2 .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1818 |
| ROMNEY, GEORGE, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1802 |
| RONSARD, PIERRE DE, French poet, died.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1585 |
| ROOKE, SIR GEORGE, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1708 |
| ROSAMOND, FAIR, mistress of Henry II. died about ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1177 |
| ROSCOMMON, EARL OF, poet, died.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1684 |
| ROSE, RT. HON. GEORGE, statesman, born 1744; died                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1818 |
| ROSS, CAPTAIN, return of from an expedition to the<br>North Pole, after an absence of four years .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1833 |
| Captain Ross, with the aid of a munificent friend, equipped the steam-vessel<br><i>Victory</i> , at a very great expense, and left England in the summer of 1829, ac-<br>companied by his nephew, Commander Ross with a crew of eighteen able seamen,<br>with an intent to complete the discovery of the North-West Passage. In cross-<br>ing the Atlantic the <i>Victory</i> was dismasted by a storm; but the damage being<br>repaired from the wreck of a whaler, she wintered on the west coast of Green-<br>land. |      |

- ROSS, GENERAL**, killed September 12 ..... 1814  
General Ross was unfortunately killed in an unsuccessful attack on Baltimore, by the British.
- ROTHSCHILD, M. N.** died ..... 1836
- ROUBILIAC, —**, sculptor, died January 11 ..... 1762
- ROUSSEAU, JOHN JAMES**, French poet, died July 2 . 1778
- ROUSSEAU, JOHN BAPTIST**, born 1659; died ..... 1741
- ROWAN, ARCHIBALD HAMILTON**, died November 1 1834  
He was well known, for the part he took in the Irish Rebellion. He was 84 years of age.
- ROWE, NICHOLAS**, died December 6, ..... 1718  
Made Poet Laureat, August 11, 1715.
- ROWE, ELIZABETH**, died February 20, ..... 1737
- ROXBURGHE, JOHN DUKE OF**, statesman, died ..... 1804
- RUBENS, SIR PETER PAUL**, born June 28, 1577; died May 30 ..... 1640  
This celebrated painter was born at Cologne. A chemist having made him an offer of a share in his laboratory, to be derived from a proposed scheme, the painter took him into his study, at the same time telling him that his offer came 20 years too late;—"for it is just so long," said he, "since I found the art of making gold with my palette and pencil."
- RUMFORD, COUNT**, born 1753; died August 19 ..... 1814
- RUNNINGTON, CHARLES**, lawyer, died ..... 1821
- RUPERT, PRINCE**, died November 29 ..... 1682  
He was nephew of Charles I.: and at the early age of 21, had the command of the royal army. He fought, with varied success, during the Civil War. After the restoration, he commanded the fleet, with great skill, and to the benefit of his country.
- RUSHWORTH, JOHN**, historian, born 1607; died ..... 1690
- RUSSELL, LORD WILLIAM**, beheaded July 21 ..... 1683  
Historians and biographers have written variously on the life of this celebrated nobleman; some by extolling him, whilst others have given vent to their bitterest enmity by defaming his character.
- RUSSELL, LADY RACHAEL**, died ..... 1723  
She displayed great heroism in her attendance upon the trial of her Lord.
- RUSSELL, WILLIAM, FIRST DUKE OF BEDFORD**, died ..... 1700  
Father of William Lord Russell, beheaded in the reign of Charles II. King James II. who had been Lord William's chief enemy, and who, previous to his abdicating the throne, when soliciting the assistance of this peer, then Earl of

**RUSSELL, WILLIAM, (*continued.*)**

Bedford, received the following cutting reproof,—“ Alas, Sire, *I am old and useless, but I once had a son who might have served your Majesty on this occasion.*”

**RUSSELL, JOHN, FIRST EARL OF BEDFORD, died 1555**

He rendered great service to his country in the French wars, and was the first who was advanced to the honour of the Peerage.

**RUSSELL, FRANCIS, FOURTH EARL OF BEDFORD, died in ..... 1641**

The projector of that stupendous undertaking, named the ‘ Bedford Level.’

**RUSSIA, PETER III. EMPEROR OF, raised to the throne, January 5..... 1762**

Deposed July, 1762; died in July, 1762

**———, CATHERINE II. EMPRESS OF, raised to the throne, July 9 ..... 1762**

Armed neutrality of the Northern Powers against England, commenced under the Empress Catherine, 1780. She died November 17, 1796.

**———, PAUL EMPEROR OF, died suddenly, Mar. 23 1801****———, ALEXANDER, EMPEROR OF, March 23 ... 1801**

Raised to the throne on the death of his father, Paul. Visited England, accompanied by the king of Prussia, Prince Blucher, &c. &c. June 6, 1814. Alexander died at Takanzog, December 1825.

**———, NICHOLAS, EMPEROR OF, raised to the throne, ..... 1825**

Born July 7, 1796. Succeeded his brother Alexander, 1825. Married July 13, 1817, Louisa Charlotte, Princess of Prussia.

**RUST, GEORGE, BISHOP OF DROMORE, died ..... 1670****RUYTER, MICHAEL ADRIAN DE, Dutch Admiral, died ..... 1676****RYDER, RT. HON. RICHARD, died..... 1832****RYLAND, WILLIAM, executed for forgery ..... 1783**

Tyburn has been the place of execution of a vast number of individuals: it was at this spot that Felton, who stabbed the Duke of Buckingham, (for an account of which see page 422, ante); the Perreaus, for forgery; the Rev. Dr. Dodd, for a similar offence on the Earl of Chesterfield; the Rev. James Hackman, for shooting Miss Reay; and the infamous Catherine Hayes, for the murder of her husband, paid the last forfeit of their offences. The latter criminal suffered the utmost severity of her sentence; being literally burnt alive, in consequence of the indignation of the populace, who would not suffer the executioner to strangle her, (as was usual), before the fire was kindled.

The gallows was of a triangular form, and stood on a small eminence at the corner of the Edgeware road, near the Turnpike. When Tyburn ceased to be the place of execution, the gallows was purchased by a carpenter, who converted it into stands for beer-butts, in the cellars of a public house in the neighbourhood, viz. *The Carpenter's Arms*, in Adam-street.

RYLAND, WILLIAM, (*continued.*)

After the execution of Ryland, (who was the last individual that suffered here), Newgate was appointed to be the place in future for the punishment of malefactors. The first criminal executed here, was by a machine, (then newly invented), and called the *New Drop*, on December 9, 1783. To show the prevailing extent of crime at this period, it is only necessary to observe, that fifteen persons were executed June 23, 1784; and from February to December, in 1785, no less than *ninety-six* individuals suffered at Newgate by this new machine.

- SACHEVERAL, REV. DR. silenced, March 23 ..... 1710  
 Preached his seditious sermon at St. Paul's, November 5, 1709. He died in 1724. An alarming riot took place in consequence of Dr. Sacheverel's trial; several Dissenting Meeting Houses were broke open; the pulpit of one pulled down; and, with the pews, burnt in Lincoln's Inn-fields.
- SACKVILLE, THOMAS, EARL OF DORSET, Satesman and poet, born 1527; died ..... 1608
- SACKVILLE, EDW. FOURTH EARL OF DORSET, died ..... 1652  
 The Earl of Dorset attended Charles I. to the field, and at the battle of Edge Hill, behaved with the greatest bravery, leading on the troops that retook the royal standard, which the enemy had taken when Sir Edward Verney was killed. His duel with Lord Bruce of Kinloss, by whom he was challenged, is perhaps the most harrowing recital of a personal quarrel on record. He took so much to heart the murder of Charles I. that he never after went out of his house.
- SADLER, MR. Jun. thrown from his balloon, and killed, October 5 ..... 1824
- SALISBURY, ROBERT CECIL, EARL OF, died ..... 1612
- SALMON, NATHANIEL, historian, died..... 1740
- SALMON, DAVID, who sailed round the World with Lord Anson, born 1703; died ..... 1809
- SANCROFT, WILLIAM, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, born ..... 1616  
 Committed to the Tower, tried and acquitted, 1688; deprived, 1689; died November 26, 1693.
- SANDERSON, ROBERT, born 1587; died ..... 1662
- SANDERSON, ROBERT, Antiquary, born 1660; died . 1741
- SANDWICH, ADMIRAL THE EARL OF, died May 21 1672  
 Admiral Sandwich's ship was blown up in an engagement with the French, in Southwold Bay.
- SANDYS, SIR EDWIN, born 1561; died ..... 1629
- SANDYS, GEORGE, traveller, died in ..... 1643



- SANQUIR, LORD, hanged for killing a fencing master ... 1612
- SANTRY, LORD, condemned for murder in Ireland, ..... 1739
- SARMAN, MR. R. died August 30, ..... 1837  
Mr. Sarman was aged 100 years, and 3 months, and was blind the last 26 years of his life.
- SAUNDERS, SIR EDMUND, (judge), died ..... 1682
- SAUNDERS, WM. physician, born 1743; died ..... 1817
- SAVAGE, RICHARD, poet, born 1698; died ..... 1743  
He was deprived of his birthright, and afterwards of his fortune, by his own mother; condemned for a murder, on false evidence, occasioned by a coffee-house quarrel, 1727; pardoned, 1728; and died in jail, 1743.
- SAVILLE, SIR HENRY, born 1540; died ..... 1622
- SAVILLE, GEORGE, born 1630; died ..... 1695
- SAWTREE, SIR WM. the first person burnt in England,  
on account of religion ..... 1401
- SAXE, MAURICE COUNT, celebrated general, died ... 1750
- SCALES, LORD, murdered by a ferryman, August 19..... 1460
- SCALCKEN, GODFREY, painter, born 1643; died ..... 1706
- SCALIGER, JULIUS CÆSAR, Italian physician and  
writer, born 1484; died ..... 1558
- SCALIGER, JOSEPH, (son), French writer, died in ..... 1609
- SCANDERBERG, —, (alias GEORGE CASTRIOT),  
warrior, born 1404; died in ..... 1467
- SCHILLER, FREDERICK, German poet, born No-  
vember 10, 1789; died May 9 ..... 1805
- SCHOEFFER, PETER; see Printing.
- SCHOMBERG, DUKE OF, warrior, born 1608; killed in 1690  
Landed in Ireland, August 13, 1689; killed at the battle of the Boyne, 1690.
- SCHOMBERG, ISAAC, physician, died in ..... 1780
- SCHRIMSHAW, MRS. JANE, died, December 6 ..... 1711  
She died in Rosemary-lane Workhouse, Tower-hill, aged 127.
- SCHWARTZ, BERTH. the discoverer of gunpowder, died 1340
- SCOTT, REGINALD, English writer, died ..... 1599

**SCOTT, SIR WALTER**, poet, born August 15, 1771; died September 21 ..... 1832

He entered the University of Edinburgh in October, 1783; and on the 10th of July, 1792, and previous to his completing his 21st year, he passed Advocate at the Scottish bar, after the usual examinations. In 1792, he obtained from the Crown, through the friendship of the Duke of Buccleugh, the appointment of Sheriff of Selkirkshire, to which was attached a salary of £200. per year.

In 1805 appeared his *Lay of the last Minstrel*; in 1810, *The Lady of the Lake*; in 1811, *Don Roderick*; in 1813, *Rokeby*; and in 1814, *The Lord of the Isles*; *The Waverley Novels*. *The Bridal of Triermain*, and *Harold the Dauntless*, appeared anonymously, the former in 1813, and the latter in 1817.

From 1826 to 1831, Sir Walter continued his literary labours; and during this period, (besides several other works), produced his *Life of Napoleon*, in 9 vols. *A History of Scotland*, in 2. *Tales of a Grandfather*, in 9 small ditto. *Letters on Demonology*. *Malagrowth's Letters*, and several smaller productions.

In 1820, his health had greatly declined; and during the summer of 1831, he continued to grow considerably worse; so much so, that his medical attendants forbade all mental exertion. In the autumn of this year, a visit to Italy was recommended, to which he was with great difficulty prevailed on to accede; but after much intreaty, gave his assent, and accordingly set sail in October, accompanied by his eldest son, and an unmarried daughter. His health in consequence seemed improved by the voyage; but being desirous of returning to Scotland, he hurried homeward with such rapidity that, on his reaching London, he was in a most pitiable condition. On the 11th of July, 1832, he arrived at his house at Abbotsford; but mortification, which, had been progressing for some time previous, now took place, and he expired without a struggle.

**SCOTT, RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM**, created **BARON STOWELL**, July ..... 1821

**SCOTT, SAMUEL**, the American Diver, died January 11 . 1841

Great sensation and interest was excited by the melancholy fate of this individual.

Scott was a native of Philadelphia, in the United States: and at an early age, entered the American navy, during which period he distinguished himself by exhibiting various daring feats as a diver, by leaping from the yard-arms, or top-masts of the vessels there into the sea. He possessed a wonderful power of holding his breath; and his courage as a diver having rendered him very popular, he quitted the naval service, and travelled into different parts of the Union, in which he exhibited his wonderful performances. He also visited Canada, and there excited the wonder of its inhabitants, by leaping from the banks of the river St. Lawrence, and several other places there.

He came to this country about twelve months ago, during which he visited some of our principal sea-ports. Two of his most surprising leaps have been taken in the Isle of Wight, and at Pembroke Dock-Yard. But the greatest of all his feats was his wonderful flying leap from a precipice below the Falls of Niagara, where, according to his own statement, and description of the spot, he leaped 495 feet into the river beneath, without injury or inconvenience! Some persons, most likely, will doubt the truth of this; but they should remember, (however strange the circumstance may appear), that the same feat was performed some years since, by Samuel Patch, who at length lost his life by an accident in the attempt. Scott solemnly averred that he had done it, and was willing to do it again in this country, provided a proper spot and contrivance could be pointed out, with sufficient height for the leap.

On his first appearance in London, he made several leaps from the main-top gallant-mast of a collier brig moored off the Town Pier at Gravesend. He afterwards exhibited at Deptford, when he jumped from the mast-head of a large American ship; and here a similar accident nearly befel him, to the fatal

SCOTT, SAMUEL, (*continued.*)

one which lately closed his dangerous career. In going through his usual tricks, with which he amused the spectators previous to his leap, the rope slipped from its position, and he was in danger of his life. The spectators, who saw it afar off, imagining it to be one of his feats, began to applaud; but a brother tar, who fortunately had taken his station in the rigging, and who perceived Sam to grow black in the face, immediately made his way to the spot, where he was suspended, in order to render him assistance; at this moment Scott making a desperate effort to release himself, he was caught hold of by the sailor, who instantly loosened the rope, and drew out his head.

He was accidentally strangled, during the repetition of his extraordinary performances, on Waterloo Bridge, Monday, January 11, 1841.

SEATON, THOMAS, who instituted the Prize Poems at Cambridge, born 1684; died in ..... 1750

SECKER, DR. THOMAS, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, born 1693; died ..... 1768

SEDLEY, SIR CHARLES, poet, born 1636; died in ..... 1720

SEES, JOHN DOMINICK, died in January ..... 1793

SEFTON, LORD, died November 20..... 1838

The noble Earl was in the 67th year of his age, having been born on September 18, 1772. He was a warm, enlightened, and consistent friend of the cause of the people, and that in "the worst of times, when," as has been truly observed, "mens' souls are tried." During the terrific proceedings of 1817 and 1819, when there was a *reign of terror*, with the infamous *King Castlereagh and Co.* for sovereign power; and when the *forty-parson force* of persecution was applied to crush Hone and his parodies, the truly noble Molyneux defied outcry, and did his duty by countenancing principle, and all those who defended principle. During Mr. Hone's memorable three days' trial, Lord Sefton was no inactive spectator. After the acquittal, he wrote with his own hand, although on a sick bed, a letter to Mr. Hone, congratulating him on the escape from the monstrous persecutions against him, and inclosing a cheque for £100. at the same time expressing the very high satisfaction he felt at having lived long enough to make such acknowledgment, and to forward such cheque.

SELDEN, JOHN, born 1584; died October 30 ..... 1654

SELLON, MR. SERJEANT, a Magistrate of Hatton Garden, died August 19 ..... 1835

SENNEFELDER, —, the inventor of lithography, died at Munich ..... 1834

SERVETUS, MIGUEL, born 1509; burnt ..... 1553  
Burnt by Calvin twenty two years after the publication of his book on the Trinity, which was the ostensible cause of it.

SEVIGNÉ, MARCHIONESS DE, born 1626; died ..... 1696

SEWARD, ANNA, poetess, born 1747; died ..... 1809

SEWELL, DR. GEORGE, died February 8 ..... 1727



- SEYMOUR, QUEEN JANE, died ..... 1537
- SHADWELL, THOMAS, ESQ. Poet Laureat, died ..... 1692
- SHAFTESBURY, EARL OF, statesman, born 1671; died 1713
- SHAKSPEARE, WM. poet, born 1564; died in ..... 1616
- He was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire; and is supposed to have produced his first dramatic composition (the First Part of Henry VI.) so early as 1589, when he was only 25 years of age. It is certain, however, that some of his productions, viz. his *Romeo and Juliet*, his *Richard II.* and his *Richard III.* were printed in 1597. He continued to write for the Stage for a number of years, and occasionally appeared as a performer. At length having secured by his exertions a handsome competence, and achieved vast fame, Shakspeare, at the very early age of 49, resolved to give up all personal attendance on the Theatre, and retired to his estate at New Place. Here he busied himself with the management of his lands; and it was probably now that he planted with his own hand the mulberry tree which was so long an object of reverent admiration.
- It had been hoped that he would have lived to old age; but he had hardly retired from public life three years, ere he was called away from the world he had so adorned, on his 52nd birth-day. A monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, 1741. The Stratford Jubilee, given in honour of Shakspeare, took place in 1769.
- SHARP, ARCHBISHOP, born 1618; murdered in his coach, May 3 ..... 1679
- SHARP, GRANVILLE, died ..... 1813
- SHAW, DR. THOMAS, traveller and antiquarian, died . 1751
- SHELDON, GILBERT, Archbishop of Canterbury, died . 1677
- SHELLIE, JAMES, Irishman, died aged 136, June..... 1759
- SHELLEY, PERCY BYSSHE, drowned August 8..... 1822
- SHENSTONE, WM. poet, born 1714; died ..... 1763
- SHEEN, WM. trial of, July 14 ..... 1827
- William Sheen was arraigned for the murder of his infant child, by cutting off its head. He was acquitted at the previous Sessions, on the ground that the child's name was not correctly set forth in the indictment, the infant being born before the father's marriage; the father ought to have been indicted for murdering a child named Bedale, the mother's surname, and not Sheen, the father's. Acquitted. He was afterwards imprisoned, for want of bail, for threatening the life of an old woman, who was a neighbour of his.
- SHEPERY, JOHN, poet, born 1509; died ..... 1542
- SHEPHERD, MR. H. C. murder of, December ..... 1832
- SHERRARD, WM. founder of the Professorship of Botany, at Oxford, died ..... 1728



- SHERBURNE, SIR E. killed in a meeting at Oxford,  
June 12 ..... 1646
- SHERIDAN, R. B. born October 1751; died July 7, and  
funeral of, July 18, ..... 1816
- SHERLOCK, THOMAS, Bishop of Bangor, died..... 1749
- SHERLOCK, THOMAS, Bishop of London, died ..... 1761
- SHIPLEY, WM. projector of the Society of Arts, &c. died . 1804
- SHIRLEY, JAMES, born 1594; died ..... 1666
- SHORE, JANE, mistress of Edward IV. did penance in ... 1483  
Her husband was executed for coining, 1496.
- SHOVEL, SIR. C. lost on the rocks of Scilly, October 22, 1707  
His ship, *The Association*, struck on the rocks of Scilly, called, *The Bishop and His Clerks*, and perished with every person on board. This was likewise the fate of *The Eagle* and *The Romney*: *The Firebrand* was dashed in pieces on the rocks; but the captain and four and twenty men saved themselves in the boat: *The Phoenix* was driven on shore, and all the crew preserved: *The Royal Anne* was saved by the presence of mind and uncommon dexterity of Sir George Byng and his men; *The St. George*, commanded by Lord Dursley, was driven on the same rock which had proved so fatal to the Admiral; and the same wave which beat out *The Association's* lights, set *The St. George* afloat.  
His body being cast ashore, was stripped by the country people, and buried in the sand; but was afterwards discovered and brought into Plymouth, from whence it was conveyed to London, and interred in Westminster Abbey; where a noble monument was erected to the memory of this gallant officer, as a mark of gratitude for the signal services which he performed to his country.
- SHUTER, EDWARD, the Comedian, died November 17. 1776
- SIDDONS, MR. died ..... 1802
- SIDDONS, MRS. retirement of from the Stage ..... 1812  
Mrs. Siddons' last appearance was in *Lady Macbeth*. In 1813 she performed the same character for the benefit of her brother Charles. In 1816, *Queen Catherine*, for the same object. On the 8th of June, in the same year, she performed *Lady Macbeth* to gratify Charlotte and Cobourg. She died at her house, June 8, 1831, aged 76; and was interred in Mary-le-bone church, on the 13th of the same month.
- SIDNEY, SIR P. warrior, born 1554; killed ..... 1586  
Killed at the battle of Zutphen.
- SIDNEY, ALGERNON, born 1620; beheaded Dec. 7 ... 1683  
Beheaded for his participation in the *Rye House Plot*, of which, although there was no reasonable doubt of his guilt, yet he suffered under an unjust sentence, and an imperfect administration of the law.
- SIGISMUND, THE EMPEROR, visited England, 1419;  
and died in ..... 1438

|                                                                                                     |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| SILVESTRE, ISRAEL, celebrated engraver, died .....                                                  | 1691 |
| SIMARY, ANNE, French woman, born 1640; died .....                                                   | 1767 |
| SIMON, RICHARD, French writer, born 1638; died ...                                                  | 1712 |
| SIMONNEA, CHARLES, engraver, died .....                                                             | 1728 |
| SIMMONS, DR. S. Physician to St, Luke's Hospital, born<br>March 17, 1750; died in June .....        | 1813 |
| SIMNEL, LAMBERT, crowned king in Ireland .....                                                      | 1487 |
| SIMSON, THOMAS, mathematician, died .....                                                           | 1765 |
| SKELTON, JOHN, poet, died in .....                                                                  | 1589 |
| SKINNER, STEPHEN, physician and antiquarian, died...                                                | 1667 |
| SLIGO, MARQUIS OF, trial of .....                                                                   | 1812 |
| He was sentenced to a fine of £5000. and 4 months imprisonment, for enticing a<br>seaman to desert. |      |
| SLINGSBY, SIR HENRY, Governor of Hull, and Dr.<br>Hewett, beheaded on Tower-hill, June 8 .....      | 1658 |
| SLOANE, SIR HANS, physician, died January 11.....                                                   | 1752 |
| SMALLBRIDGE, GEORGE, BISHOP OF BRISTOL,<br>poet and writer, died .....                              | 1719 |
| SMART, CHRISTOPHER, poet, died in .....                                                             | 1770 |
| SMEATON, JOHN, engineer, died.....                                                                  | 1792 |
| SMELLIE, WILLIAM, anatomist died in .....                                                           | 1763 |
| SMELLIE, WILLIAM, printer and writer, died in .....                                                 | 1795 |
| SMITH, ADAM, celebrated writer, died.....                                                           | 1790 |
| SMITH, EDMUND, poet, born 1669; died in .....                                                       | 1710 |
| SMITH, SIR THOMAS, historian, born 1514; died .....                                                 | 1577 |
| SMITH, RENATUS, mezzotinto scraper, died.....                                                       | 1715 |
| SMITH, JOHN, engraver, died at the end of the 17th cen-<br>tury.                                    |      |
| SMITH, THOMAS, biographer, born 1638; died .....                                                    | 1710 |
| SMITH, ROBERT, born 1666, died .....                                                                | 1768 |

**SMITH, SIR SIDNEY**, born 1764; died May ..... 1840

Took the island of St. Marcou, on the coast of France, July, 1795. Defeated Bonaparte at the siege of Acre, 1799. Re-took the island of Joppa from Bonaparte, June 22, 1799. Sword voted to by the Corporation of London, December 17, 1801. Attacked the French flotilla at Boulogne, August 31, 1805. Portuguese fleet escorted to the Brazils by, 1807.

This gallant officer expired at his residence, No. 9, Rue d'Augessau, the latter end of May, 1840. On the 30th the body was taken from his late residence, and interred in the Cemetery of Père la Chaise, in Paris, and attended by many of the principal English residents in Paris. The introductory part of the service was performed in the church by the Right Reverend Bishop, Luscomb, and the body was then borne to the cemetery, attended by a long train of mourning and private carriages. At the conclusion of the burial service, which was impressively read by Bishop Luscomb, three Orations were delivered, the first by M. Raoul, Avocat of the Court of Cession, who, after pronouncing a general panegyric on the character of the deceased as a warrior, proceeded to eulogise him for his active and generous exertion for promoting the objects of several Philanthropic Societies, of which he was a Member, and to which his advice, his poetical and scientific acquirements, and his invention, were so invaluable.

M. Julien gave a short but comprehensive recapitulation of the services of Sir Sidney, from his first entering the British navy at the age of 13, and also expatiated largely on his amiable qualities.

The third gentleman, whose name is not mentioned, proceeded in a similar strain of eulogium of the character of Sir Sidney, as a citizen of the world, ever ready to aid the cause of humanity. No stronger testimony to his worth could be shown than to hear his eulogium pronounced solely by members of a nation, against which, in his career of arms, he had so gloriously fought.

**SMITHERS', MR.** dreadful fire at, May 28 ..... 1832

By this unfortunate circumstance, Miss Eliza Twamley, of the Opera House, was burnt to death, and a little boy so dreadfully injured by falling from the window of Smithers' house, that he died in two or three days afterwards. On the 1st of June a Coroner's jury sat on the bodies of Miss Twamley, and the little boy Charles Napoleon Flango, when they returned a verdict of—" *Wilful murder against Smithers, by setting his house on fire.* On the 7th of June, Smithers was, (at 3 o'clock in the morning, after a trial of fifteen hours), found guilty of the murder of Eliza Twamley, and Charles Napoleon Flango. He was sentenced to be executed on the 9th of June, and his body delivered to the surgeons.

**SMOLLETT, DR. TOBIAS**, poet and historian, died ..... 1771

**SNELL, HANNAH**, female soldier, had a pension granted 1730

**SOIBESKI, JOHN, KING OF POLAND**, died ..... 1696

**SOLANDER, DR. DANIEL**, naturalist, born 1736; died 1782

**SOLOMONS, IKEY**, (the notorious,) sentenced to 14 years transportation, May 13 ..... 1831

**SOMERS, JOHN LORD**, statesman, born 1660; died ... 1716

This eminent individual successively filled the important stations of Solicitor and Attorney-General, Keeper of the Great Seal, and Lord High Chancellor. But the great feature of his life was his plan for the uniting of the kingdoms of England and Scotland, which was eventually completed by the Council, of which he was President.

**SOMERSET, BLANCH, BARONESS ARUNDEL, died 1649**

Lady Arundel, in the Great Rebellion, and during the absence of her Lord, in his attendance upon the king at Oxford, when his castle at Wardour was surrounded by the Parliament's forces, amounting to 1300 men, commanded by Colonel Strode; and although her means of defence consisted of no more than fifty servants, out of whom there were but 25 fighting men, she replied, on being summonsed to surrender,—“that she had a command from her lord to keep it, “and would obey that command.” After sustaining a severe bombardment, and worn by continual watching, she capitulated, but not until the enemy had applied petards to the castle gate.

**SOMERVILLE, WM. English poet, born 1692; died ..... 1743****SOMNER, WILLIAM, the antiquary, born 1598; died in 1669****SOUTHCOTT, JOANNA, pretended prophetess, died  
December 27, (aged 65) ..... 1814**

This notorious impostor was a native of Exeter, and, in conjunction with others, had long practised on the credulity of the lower class by her pretended prophecies. It was lamentable that so many persons, some of them of the greatest respectability, should have been deluded by her impious predictions. Her corpse, after having been examined by the surgeons, was deposited at an undertakers in Oxford-street, where it remained up to the time of the funeral, which took place on the 3rd of January following, in the New Cemetery, at St. John's Wood chapel, on the west side, where is the following inscription:—

In Memory of  
JOANNA SOUTHCOTT,  
Who departed this life December 27, 1814,  
aged 65.

“ While through all thy wondrous days  
Heaven and Earth enraptur'd gaz'd.  
While vain Sages think they know,  
Secrets, thou alone canst show,  
Time alone will tell what hour,  
Thou'lt appear in “ Greater ” power.”—SABINEUS.

On a black marble tablet, let into the wall, opposite to the above spot, is the following inscription, in gilt letters, in addition to the above.

“ Behold the time shall come, that these tokens which I have told thee, shall come to pass, and the Bride shall appear, and She coming forth, shall be seen, that now is within from the earth.”—2d of ESDRAS, Chap. 7th ver 26.

“ For the Vision is yet for an appointed time, but at the end it shall speak, and Not Lie, though it tarry, Wait for it; Because it will Surely Come, it will not tarry.”—HABAKKUK, Chap. 2, ver. 3rd.

“ And whosoever is delivered from the Foresaid evils, shall see My Wonders.”  
2d ESDRAS, Chap. 7, ver. 27th.

This Tablet was erected  
By the sincere Friends of the above,  
Anno Domini, 1828.

The burial of the deceased was conducted with such secrecy, that the Minister who read the service, nor any of the attendants connected with the chapel knew the real name of the person who was about to be consigned to its last place till the funeral arrived, the name of Goddard having been registered.

**SOUTHERN, THOMAS, dramatist, died May 26..... 1746**



- SOUTHEY, MR.** appointed Poet Laureat, in the room of Sir James Henry Pye, deceased, November 11..... 1813
- SPAIN, FERDINAND VII. KING OF,** born Oct. 14 ... 1784  
Succeeded his father, Charles IV. (who was born November 11, 1748,) on his resignation of the crown at Bayonne, March 19, 1808. Ferdinand married first the Infanta Maria Isabella of Portugal, September 19, 1816, who died December 26, 1818; and secondly, the Princess Josephine Maria of Saxony, in September, 1819.
- SPEED, JOHN,** historian, born 1553; died ..... 1629
- SPELMAN, SIR HENRY,** antiquarian, born 1561; died 1641
- SPENCE, THOMAS,** political enthusiast, died in October 1814  
He devised and published a plan by which human kind could be provided with sustenance, without pauperism.
- SPENCER, —,** execution of..... 1320  
The preceding individual was hanged at Bristol, aged 90; the son underwent the like punishment at Hereford, November 24 following; and the grandson was beheaded at Bristol, in 1400.
- SPENCER, HENRY, E. OF SUNDERLAND,** killed . 1643  
He fell at the battle of Newbury, a volunteer in king Charles's army,
- SPENCER, EARL,** died November 10..... 1834  
Earl Spencer was First Lord of the Admiralty under Mr. Pitt's Administration, from 1794, to 1801, and retired when Mr. Addington became Prime Minister.
- SPENSER, EDWARD,** the poet, born 1510; died in ..... 1598
- SPOONER, MR.** of Tamworth, died April 30, (aged 57)... 1775  
Mr. Spooner weighed 40 st. 9 lb.; and measured 4 ft. 3 in. across the shoulders.
- SPOTTISWOODE, MR. R.** died at Carlisle, August 30 . 1832
- SPOTSWOOD, ARCHBISHOP OF ST. ANDREWS,**  
born 1565; died ..... 1639
- SPRAT, DR. THOMAS, BISHOP OF ROCHESTER,**  
historian, born 1635; died ..... 1713
- STACKHOUSE, THOMAS,** English Divine, &c. died in . 1752
- STAËL, MADAME DE,** died in June ..... 1817
- STANHOPE, CHARLES EARL,** died December 15 ... 1816
- STANHOPE, PHILIP, EARL OF CHESTERFIELD,**  
born 1694; died ..... 1773
- STANHOPE, DR. GEORGE,** born 1660; died ..... 1728
- STANHOPE, JAMES EARL OF,** Gen. born 1673; died 1721

**STANISLAUS, KING OF POLAND**, died February 6 . 1768  
Stanislaus, the abdicated King of Poland, was unfortunately burnt to death, in the 89th year of his age.

**STANISLAUS, PONIATOWSKY**, died February 11 ... 1798  
He was the last King of Poland; was deprived of his kingdom in 1795, and died at St. Petersburg, aged 65.

**STANLEY, GEORGE**, born 1568; died aged 150 years . 1719

**STANLEY, MR. JOHN**, musician, born 1713; died ..... 1786

**STANLEY, JAMES, SEVENTH EARL OF DERBY**,  
beheaded in ..... 1651

He possessed the most heroic courage, fully evinced in a sanguinary conflict with the Parliament troops at Wigan, consisting of 3000 men, to oppose whom, he had but 200 horse, mostly officers and gentlemen. In this unequal conflict he received five wounds on his arms and shoulders, seven shot in his breast-plate, thirteen cuts on his beaver, and had two horses killed under him. He had the good fortune to escape from this dreadful encounter; but soon after was taken by the enemy, who beheaded him.

**STAPLETON, WALTER**, Bishop of Exeter, murdered . 1326

**STAPLETON, SIR ROBERT**, dramatic writer died in ... 1669

**STAUNTON, SIR GEORGE**, died ..... 1801

This gentleman was Secretary to Lord Macartney in his Embassy to China, and was a Member of the Royal Institution. He published an account of the Embassy. He died at his house, in Devonshire street, Portland-place, January 31.

**STEBBING, HENRY**, Divine died ..... 1763

**STEDMAN, CAPT. JOHN**, historian, born 1745; died . 1797

**STEELE, SIR RICHARD**, born 1676; died September 1 1729

**STEELE, MR.** murder of, November 6 ..... 1802

Mr. Steele was a lavender distiller, in a very extensive way of business. The perpetrators of this horrid deed were two labourers, Holloway and Haggerty, who having obtained information of Mr. Steele's frequently passing to and from Hounslow, they formed the plan of way-laying the unfortunate gentleman. One of the murderers, had, at the time of his apprehension, Mr. Steele's gold watch concealed about his person. They were accordingly tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed. On the morning of the execution, a dreadful loss of life took place, occasioned by the dense crowd collected to witness their exit; many were pushed down, and being unable to rise, they were unavoidably trod to death. Thirty bodies were taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital to be owned.

**STEEVENS, GEORGE**, commentator, born 1736; died in 1800

**STEPHENS, HENRY**, printer, born 1470; died ..... 1520

**STEPHENS, ROBERT**, printer, born 1503; died ..... 1559

**STEPHENS, HENRY**, printer and lexicographer, born  
1528; died ..... 1598

**STEPHEN, KING OF ENGLAND**, born 1105; died ... 1154  
 Crowned December 2, 1135; taken prisoner at Lincoln by the Earl of Gloucester, Maude's half brother, February, 1141, and put in irons at Bristol, but released in exchange for the Earl of Gloucester, taken at Winchester. Matilda, Stephen's Queen, was crowned on Easter-Day, 1136; died May 3, 1151, at Henningham castle, Essex, and was buried in a monastery at Feversham.

Stephen reigned 18 years, 10 months; was buried at Feversham, and succeeded by Henry, son of Maude.

**STEPHENSON, SIR BENJ.** one of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, died June 10 ..... 1839

**STEPNEY, GEORGE**, Dramatist and Statesman, born 1663; died in ..... 1707

**STERNE, LAWRENCE**, English writer, died ..... 1768

In 1759, appeared the first and second volume of his *Tristram Shandy*, which completely established his fame as an author; and the succeeding volumes were anxiously looked for, but which, however, did not appear till 1761, when the third and 4th came before the public. These were followed by the fifth and sixth, in 1762; the seventh and eighth, in 1764; and in 1766, by the 9th, and last. Soon after the conclusion of this work, his health being on the decline, he was advised to travel; and he accordingly proceeded with his family to France. From France, he proceeded to Italy; and during his sojourn there, he wrote his *Sentimental Journey*, which appeared in 1768; but, a few weeks after, (about the middle of March), the author expired at his lodgings in Bond-street, London, aged 54. In 1760, he also published, under the name of Yorick, two volumes of Sermons; and two more in 1766. After his death, the whole of his works appeared in 10 vols. containing his Essays, Letters, and other miscellaneous productions.

**STERNHOLD, THOMAS**, poet, died ..... 1549

**STEWART, —**, (the celebrated walking), died ..... 1822

John Stewart, better known as *Walking Stewart*, had seen much of the world, having performed a tour through some of the principal countries known. On his return to London, he paraded the streets in an Armenian dress, and thereby attracted great attention. He recovered a sum of money, on the settling of the debts of the Nabob of Arcot, due for his services in India, upon which he commenced a series of entertainments, which were held at his house every evening. On Sundays, he had select dinner parties; and in the evening, a performance of Sacred Music, chiefly from the compositions of Handel, to which he was particularly partial, and concluding with the Dead March in Saul, which was always considered by the company as a signal for their departure. Towards the latter part of his life he was to be seen sitting on a bench in St. James's Park, or in one of the recesses of Westminster bridge: and, in the evenings, between Somerset House and St. James', buttoned up to the throat, and shuffling along at a pace of about a mile an hour.

**STILLINGFLEET, EDWARD**, BISHOP OF WORCESTER, born 1635; died ..... 1699

**STILLINGFLEET, BENJAMIN**, Naturalist, born 1702; died ..... 1771

**STIRLING, THOMAS, ESQ.** Coroner for Middlesex, died 1839



- STORACE, STEPHEN**, died in March ..... 1796  
 An eminent composer, and author of the music of *The Haunted Tower*, and *Siege of Belgrade*. His last work was the music of the *Doctor and Apothecary*, for Drury-lane.
- STOTHARD, THOMAS, R.A.** the celebrated historical painter, died April 27 ..... 1834
- STOWE, JOHN**, the historian, died April 5, (aged 80), ... 1605
- STRACHAN, ANDREW**, King's Printer, died, Aug. 25. 1831  
 Mr. Strachan is said to have left property to the amount of £1,000,000. amongst his relatives and friends.
- STRAFFORD, WM. WENTWORTH, EARL OF**, beheaded, May 12 ..... 1641  
 History cannot furnish another instance of so many adverse circumstances concurring to effect the ruin of one man as those which surrounded Strafford. Pursued by the hatred of the whole nation of Scotland for his loyalty to his master; by that of the Irish nobility, whose power he had curbed; and most of all by the party at home, which he had justly abandoned. Misrepresented to the people of England; disliked by the Queen, whose influence he had wisely opposed; and scarcely considered by his ministerial colleagues, whose envy and jealousy of his favour with the King, subsided into indifference. Charles was compelled to sign the order for sending his faithful servant, to the block, and he was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1641.
- STRAIGHT, JOHN**, English divine and poet, died..... 1740
- STRANGE, SIR ROBERT**, engraver, died ..... 1792
- STRYPE, JOHN**, historian, born 1643; died in December 1737
- STUART, DR. GILBERT**, historian, born 1742; died August 13..... 1786
- STUART, SIR JOHN**; see page 387.
- STUART, MARY**; see "QUEEN ELIZABETH," page 498.
- STUART, JAMES**, architect, (called Athenian Stuart,) died ..... 1783
- STUKELEY, DR.** Antiquary, born 1687; died ..... 1765
- STULZ, MR.** (the tailor), died November 17..... 1832  
 Mr. Stulz was an eminent tailor in Clifford-street, Bond-street; retired to France a few years before his death, and was created Baron Stulz. He died at his estate, called Aaires, in the south of France after an illness of nine days. This estate cost him upwards of £100,000. He had another large estate near Baden, on the Rhine. A year previous to his death, he sent the Emperor of Austria a present of £40,000. to do as he pleased with, for which he received, in return, the *Order of Maria Theresa*, and the patent as Count Gothenburg. The Baron had also great wealth in the Bank of Vienna, (Rothschild's.) His property, besides these estates, exceeded £40,000.



- SUCKLING, SIR JOHN**, Dramatic writer, born 1609 ;  
died ..... 1641
- SUGG, LE**, the celebrated ventriloquist, died October 18 . 1831
- SULLY, DUC DE**, born 1559 ; died ..... 1641
- SURRY, EARL OF**, beheaded ..... 1547
- SUTTON, THOMAS**, Founder of the Charter House, died 1611
- SUTTON, RT. HON. MANNERS**, re-elected Speaker of  
the House of Commons, June 14 ..... 1831
- SUWARROW, MARSHAL**, born 1730 ; died in..... 1800  
Defeated the French under Moreau, near Alexandria, May 17, 1799. Under  
Macdonald, June 19, when the French lost 18,268 men, 7 pieces of cannon, and  
8 standards, 1799. Defeated the French, in forcing the passage of the Adda,  
May 23, 1799. Defeated Macdonald near Parma, with the loss of 10,000 men,  
and 4 Generals, July 12, 1799. Defeated General Moreau, July 13, 1799. De-  
feated Marshal Joubert, August 15, 1799, at Novi, when Joubert was killed,  
and his army defeated with the loss of 10,000 killed, 4000 prisoners, and all his  
artillery.
- SUSSEX, HIS R. H. THE DUKE OF**, appointed by His  
Majesty (George IV.) Chief Ranger of St. James's,  
and Hyde Parks, January 26 ..... 1831
- SWEDENBORG, EMANUEL**, born Jan. 29, 1689 ; died  
in London, March 29 ..... 1772
- SWEDEN, KING OF**, shot March 16 ..... 1792  
John James Ankarstroem, the assassin of Gustavus III., was originally in the  
king's guards as an ensign, but had left the service, having obtained a captaincy  
in the army. It would appear that Ankarstroem had been for a length of time  
dissatisfied with Gustavus, on account of the change effected by that monarch  
in the constitution of the country. At the Diet of 1772, the king curtailed the  
power of the nobility, who were till then possessed of an unlimited authority,  
in which he was supported by the citizens and peasants, and Ankarstroem was  
accused of having spoken against the king. Although the charge could not be  
proved against him, he was confined in the castle of Wisby, in the island of  
Gothland, from which he was removed to other fortresses, and, finally, set at  
liberty. In 1789, the king having suppressed the Senate, and arrested the  
most refractory members of the nobility, Ankarstroem spoke with the most bitter  
invective, and during the presence of the king, of the violation practised by him  
against the constitution, which made a great impression on the Assembly. It  
was soon after this, that Ankarstroem formed the resolution of taking away the  
life of Gustavus, and also without being connected with any other individual;  
but falling in with several of the discontented nobles, amongst whom were the  
Counts, Horn and Ribbing, he made a communication to them of his intentions;  
and they, in return, encouraged him in his determination. The first act of this  
conspiracy was, to seize the king at Gefla, where he had convoked the Diet of  
1792; but being disappointed in their attempt, they determined to effect their  
purpose at a masked ball, at which they knew the king was to be present on  
the 16th of March, 1792. It was further agreed, that Count Horn should  
point out the King to Ankarstroem.

SWEDEN, THE KING OF, (*continued.*)

Gustavus had in the mean time received an anonymous note, informing him of the intended plot, and warning him not to be present; but he disregarded the advice, and appeared there in a domino dress. On passing down the hall, leaning on the arm of Count Ersen, Horn, followed by Ankarstroem, accosted the king, saying, "Good day, fair mask." These words being the appointed signal, Ankarstroem fired his pistol, loaded with two balls, and dangerously wounded the king in the thigh. He retired from the hall unmolested. After the assembly had dispersed, a pistol and a dagger were found on the floor. The armourer, whose name was on them, deposed that he had lately sold them to Ankarstroem, upon which he was arrested. On his first examination he was subjected to the torture: but afterwards tried by the ordinary tribunal. He acknowledged his crime, but denied that he had any accomplices; although he confessed that several persons knew of it. He was condemned to be publicly whipped with rods for three successive days, and then to be beheaded, after having his right hand cut off. The king expired a few days after receiving his wound. Ankarstroem went to the scaffold with resignation, aged only thirty-three years. Several persons were arrested, and tried; two destroyed themselves, but none were executed. Counts Horn and Ribbing, and Colonel Lilientholm, were banished for life.

## SWIFT, —, DEAN OF ST. PATRICK, died Oct. ... 1745

Took orders in 1694; obtained the Deanery of St. Patrick, 1713; published his *Drapier's Letters*, in exposure of a scandalous job of a Patent granted by the Government to a person named Wood for the coinage of Irish halfpence and farthings from debased metal, for which he obtained great popularity. In 1726, he published his celebrated *Gulliver's Travels*.

## SYLVA, JOÃ DA, Portuguese, born 1623; died..... 1744

## SYNGE, EDWARD, Archbishop of Tuam, born 1659; died ..... 1741

## SYDNEY, VISCOUNT, Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks, died ..... 1831

## TALBOT, JOHN LORD, warrior and statesman born 1373; died ..... 1453

## TALLARD, MARSHAL, born 1652; taken prisoner by the English, 1704; and died in ..... 1728

## TALLEYRAND, ELIE, CARDINAL PERIGORD, born 1301; died ..... 1364

## TALLEYRAND, PRINCE, born 1754; died ..... 1840

Excommunicated by the Pope for his immorality, whilst Bishop of Autun; became the accredited agent in England of the French Republic in 1793; fled to America to escape the vengeance of Robespierre; returned to France, and was made Foreign Secretary; re-joined Bonaparte, and seeing the imperial fortunes on the wrong side, plotted for the restoration of the Bourbons; was created a Prince under Louis XVIII. for whom he went to Vienna as plenipotentiary; and made Ambassador to England, by Louis Philippe.

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| TANNER, THOMAS, Antiquarian, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1735 |
| TASSIE, JAMES, gem and wax modeller, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1799 |
| TASSO, ANDREA, painter, born 1215; died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1281 |
| TASSO, BERNARDO, poet, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1575 |
| TASSO, TORQUATO, born 1544; died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1595 |
| TASSONI, ALEXANDRO, poet, born 1565; died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1635 |
| TATE, NAHUM, Poet Laureat, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1716 |
| TAVERNIER, JEAN BAPTISTE, traveller, born 1605;<br>died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1689 |
| TAYLOR, JEREMY, BISHOP OF DOWNE, born 1613;<br>died August 13.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1667 |
| TAYLOR, SIR HERBERT, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1839 |
| TAYLOR, REV. R. trial of for blasphemy, July 4 .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1831 |
| The Rev. R. Taylor was convicted at the Surrey Assizes of blasphemy, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the County jail, and to find security for his good behaviour for the next five years.<br>Action against for breach of promise of marriage, and a verdict given for Plaintiff, £250. damages, November 27, 1834.                                                                     |      |
| TAYLOR, —, the Water Poet, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1654 |
| TAYLOR, —, Divine and Civilian, born 1704; died ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1766 |
| TAYLOR, —, the Journalist, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1832 |
| TAYLOR, M. A. ESQ. died July 17, (aged 77) .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1834 |
| TEIGNMOUTH, LORD, died February 14, (aged 83) ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1834 |
| Lord Teignmouth was formerly Governor-General of India, and the author of<br><i>The Life of Sir William Jones.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |      |
| TELL, WM. shot Grisler, the Austrian Governor, .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1307 |
| TELFORD, MR. born 1757; died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1835 |
| He died at his house in Abingdon-street. He had intended that the parish church of St. Margaret, Westminster, should be his final resting place; but the Institution of Civil Engineers urged upon his executors the propriety of depositing his remains in Westminster Abbey, to which place they were in a few days after consigned. (For a further account of this celebrated artist, see page 183.) |      |
| TEMPLE, SIR WM. born 1628; died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1700 |
| TEMPLE, RICHARD EARL, died .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1779 |
| TEMPLEMAN, MR. (see Gould, page 458.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |      |

- TENIERS, DAVID, Sen. painter, died ..... 1649
- TENIERS, DAVID, Jun. painter, died ..... 1694
- TENISON, DR. THOMAS, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, born 1636; died ..... 1715
- TENTERDEN, LORD, died November 4..... 1832
- Lord Tenterden was elevated to the Peerage in 1816; and succeeded Sir Simon Le Blanc, who died in that year. In 1818, Lord Ellenborough resigned the office of Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, where he had presided from April, 1802. He was succeeded by Lord Tenterden, then Sir Charles Abbot; was sworn into office on the 4th of November, and took his seat as Lord Chief Justice on the first day of Michaelmas Term. The remains of Lord Tenterden were interred in the vault of the Foundling Hospital, November 10, 1832. The funeral was entirely private. His Lordship was in the 71st year of his age. His Lady died at her house in Russell-square, December 20, 1832, accelerated by the recent loss of her husband.
- THELWELL, MR. JOHN, died February 16..... 1834
- Mr. Thelwell was one of those indicted with Hardy, and others, (see page 462,) in 1794, on a charge of High Treason. He died at Bath; and was the last of the individuals accused on that memorable event.
- THEOBALD, LEWIS, English Dramatic writer, died..... 1744
- THEODORE, KING OF CORSICA, abdicated his kingdom in ..... 1737
- He died in an obscure lodging, Soho, London, 1756.
- THEVENOT, MELCHISIDEC, the French traveller, born 1621; died ..... 1692
- THEVENOT, JOHN, traveller, died..... 1667
- THISTLEWOOD, WATSON, PRESTON, & HOOPER, tried on a charge of High Treason, June 9 ..... 1817

On Monday, June 9, 1817, the prisoners were escorted from the Tower by a strong guard; and about twenty minutes before nine, Watson, whose trial was arranged to come on first, was ushered into Court. At nine, the Attorney-General entered the Court; and, at a quarter past nine, Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Abbott, and Mr. Justice Holroyd, upon which, after Mr. Serjeant Copley had addressed the Judges, the indictment, in which there were five Counts, charging them with compassing and imagining the death of the king, and to subvert and alter the legislature, rule and government, &c. was read. It charged James Watson the elder, late of Bloomsbury, surgeon; James Watson the younger, Arthur Thistlewood mariner, Thomas Preston, cordwainer, and John Hooper, labourer, with having in the month of November last traitorously conspired, &c.

The Attorney-General said, he understood that the prisoners intended to challenge several of the panel; he should, on the part of the Crown, claim that the prisoners be tried separately; and he should now state, that he should first put Mr. James Watson the elder on his trial.

On the closing of the examination of the witnesses, Mr. Wetherell addressed the Judges, and also the Jury. The prisoners were all acquitted.

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After the attack on Mr. Beckwith's shop, the younger Watson contrived to



THISTLEWOOD, &c. &c. (*continued.*)

make his escape, although a large reward was offered for his apprehension. He was ultimately secreted in the house of a respectable shoemaker in the neighbourhood of Newgate-street, where he underwent a deliberate preparation for his re-appearance among those most anxious to seize him. His hair was cut and dressed in a particular way, and his forehead and face were burnt with caustic to give him a scrofulous appearance. Clothes in the Quaker fashion were prepared for him, and they were so made and stuffed as to make him, when dressed in them look very corpulent, and shoes of an ingenious make were contrived to deceive all observers as to his real height; when on his feet, the shoes seemed to be made with double soles and heels, as if for the purpose of elevating a person of very short stature, whereas they had in reality scarcely any sole or heel at all, and by this clever contrivance those who knew him well, would suppose the person who stood before them to be much shorter than he really was.

All these precautionary steps being taken, a passage to America was engaged for him on board the *Venus*, and it was considered prudent for him to apply personally, in his new character of the Quaker Pearson (the name assumed by him) for his passport. He accordingly repaired to Gravesend where the vessel lay, accompanied by a friend; and left town at seven in the morning. In his departure from thence he experienced extraordinary good fortune, the police having received a hint of the place of his concealment, and who had actually visited and searched it within an hour or two after he had left it, but they obtained no clue whatever of the road taken.

At Gravesend he applied at the Alien Office for, and received, personally, his passport; he then went on board the ship, which remained in the Thames from Tuesday to Saturday, during which time it was searched by three different parties of Magistrates and Police Officers, accompanied by persons who knew him well, yet he never once lost his self-possession, always made himself conspicuous to the visitors, and had the good fortune to be passed over without exciting the least suspicion. He repeatedly entered into conversation with the passengers about himself and his escape, in which he affected so blunt a style, as to obtain the name of the *Proud Farmer*, by which he was known during the remainder of the voyage.

On his arrival in America, he wrote a letter to his mother, which was received by her in July, 1817. In the following October, a Mr. Fearon, who visited America at that period, "found him sunk to the lowest depth of wretchedness and contempt, a loathsome sot, murdering his time in miserable drinking houses, alike shunned by, and shunning all respectable society and social intercourse." This gentleman's is the last account we have of this intemperate, misguided, and guilty young man.

Thus ended these extraordinary State Trials, and it may truly be said, that the accused parties owed their lives to the infamous character of their accuser, the wretch Castles; and, but for this, they never could have heard the verdict of—*Not Guilty*, pronounced from so enlightened and intelligent a Jury as that by which the elder Watson was tried.

THOMAS, JOHN, executed at Lancaster for the murder of Mary Bancroft, at Everton, near Liverpool, Mar. 12. 1832

THOMASSIN, —, engraver, born 1688; died ..... 1741

THOMSON, JAMES, poet and dramatic writer, born September 11, 1700; died August 24..... 1748

Sold his poem of *Winter* to Millar, the bookseller, which appeared in March, 1726. In the following year he published his *Summer*, and also his *Britannia*, and his verses to the *Memory of Sir Isaac Newton*. The year following, his *Spring*, and finally, in 1730, *The Seasons*, completed by the addition of *Autumn*,

THOMSON, JAMES, (*continued.*)

and the eloquent and noble Hymn which closes the work. In 1729 appeared his *Sophonisba*; and in 1746, his admirable *Castle of Indolence*, a clever production. His remains lie in Richmond church-yard; but a monument was erected to his memory some years after his death, in Westminster Abbey.

## THORNHILL, MR. of Stilton, celebrated match of, Ap. 29 1745

Mr. Thornhill accomplished the task of riding two hundred and fifteen miles in twelve hours and seventeen minutes.

## THORNHILL, SIR JAMES, painter, died ..... 1732

## THORNTON, ABRAHAM, trial of, August 8 ..... 1817

Abraham Thornton was tried at the Warwick Assizes, for rape and murder committed on Mary Ashford, the particulars of which reached the remotest parts of the kingdom with almost electric force, and excited feelings of deep regret for the poor girl, and indignation and disgust at the crime of her fiendish destroyer.

The deceased was a young woman of the most fascinating manners, of lovely person, and in the bloom of life, being but 20 years of age at the time of the perpetration of the crime, and had borne an irreproachable character.

On the 25th of May, 1817, she went to the market at Birmingham, and on her way called on an intimate friend, when it was arranged that she should be back soon from thence in order to be present at a dance at Tyburn, which took place there at the conclusion of an annual feast, of a Friendly Society.

Thornton, the prisoner, was there, and was so captivated with her figure, that he enquired after her friends, and being informed who they were, he was heard to say, "*I have been intimate with her sister, and will with her, or die by it!*" and this speech was proved on the trial to have been privately uttered by him to two of his acquaintances. He however danced with the ill-fated girl, paying her the greatest attention, accompanying her from the dance homewards, and was seen with her at a stile, on the side of the high road, at three quarters past two in the morning. Before four she called on her friend, and was perfectly calm, in good health and spirits, and composure of mind; she left her friend about four o'clock.

On her leaving her friend at Erdington, at this time, between four and five in the morning of the 27th of May, 1817, in her way across the fields to Langley, about a mile distant from Erdington, the acts were perpetrated; for, a short time afterwards, her body was found in a pit near Peen's mill, in the parish of Ashton, in such a situation as proved that she must have been thrown in whilst in a state of insensibility, her clothes being covered with dirt and blood, which led to an examination, from which resulted the dreadful fact, that she had been violated by brutal force, before being thrown into the pit.

Upon examining the ground around the pit, traces of a man's footsteps, and also those of a woman were discovered; and, on a careful inspection, traces were to be seen, where the parties had run, walked, and dodged. The footsteps of the woman were ascertained to be those of Mary Ashford, from a comparison with her shoes, which, with a small bundle she had with her, were found lying on the brink of the pit; and the footsteps of the man were remarkable from the peculiar manner in which the soles of the shoes were nailed, and the loss of certain nails from each shoe. In addition to this, a track of blood marked the immediate circuit of the pit; but gradually increasing in quantity, led the observers to the foot of a tree, at some distance, where the ground was marked with the impression of a human figure, the arms and legs extended, and marks corresponding with the knees and toes of a man in contact therewith. Near the centre of this mark was a very considerable mass of coagulated blood, and from other impressions on the ground, it was clearly perceived that the ravisher, having accomplished his purpose, had taken his victim in his arms, and that from her body had dropped those streams of blood which were traced to the brink of the pit—for on the path parallel to the line of blood, were discovered

THORNTON, ABRAHAM, (*continued.*)

traces of the man's footsteps, while there was a total absence of those of the woman; and so evident was it that but one person had gone this way, and by the path only, that the dew was not brushed from the grass over which the blood had dripped, which, to use the words of one of the witnesses, must have been the case, *had only a frog or a mouse passed over it.*

These discoveries made, the most active steps were taken to detect and bring to justice the perpetrator of this dreadful crime; and from the well-known looseness of his character—his having been seen with her in the fields within a short time of her death—and, above all, from the scandalous declaration of a determination to be *intimate* with her, he was unequivocally pointed out as the ravisher and murderer of Mary Ashford.

The prisoner was the son of a bricklayer at Castle Bromwich, in the county of Warwick, and had from his infancy up to the time of the dreadful occurrence, worked with his father as an assistant in his business. He was about 25 years of age, of ferocious and forbidding aspect, uncommon bulk, and rather approaching to deformity; swollen face, and shining; neck very short; and accounted one of the strongest men in the county. He was a great adept in the Gymnastic games; and so athletic was his form, that his arm-pits did not possess the usual cavities, but were fortified with powerful ligaments.

Thornton having been taken into custody, on examining his clothes, marks of blood were found upon them; his shoes were compared with the traces of footsteps in the fields, and found to correspond exactly therewith, beyond a shadow of doubt; he artfully confessed, that he had been connected with her, and by her own consent; this declaration was discredited; it could not be believed that

\* \* \* \* \*

Such as he  
Could feel one glimpse of love's divinity;  
But mark'd her for his victim: there lay all  
The charms for him; charms that could never pall,  
As long as lust within his heart could stir  
(Or one faint trace, of chastity in her)  
To work an angel's ruin!—to behold  
As white a page as e'er deck'd virtue's roll  
Blacken—beneath his touch—into a scroll  
Of damning sin!—This was his triumph!

The prisoner having been examined on the 27th of May, before Wm. Bedford, Esq. the foregoing facts were fully proved, and the prisoner was committed to take his trial.

On the 8th of August, 1817, a true bill was found against him; and scarcely any trial upon record ever excited so great an interest as this. By six o'clock in the morning, a vast number of persons had assembled before the gates of the County Hall, using every endeavour to gain admittance; and by eight o'clock, the time fixed for the trial to begin, the press at the doors was alarmingly great, it being with the utmost difficulty that a way could be made by the javelin men, for the entrance of the witnesses and others subpoenaed, for the prosecution or defence. Soon after nine the doors were thrown open for admittance into the hall indiscriminately, and the Court became crowded in every part to excess. The Judge having arrived, the names were called over for the purpose of forming the Jury; and the jurors having answered to their names, and entered the box, the prisoner, who had been previously brought into Court, was informed, that they were the persons who were to try him, at the same time, that that was the proper time to object to any one of them before being sworn; but one only was challenged by the prisoner, and the trial proceeded.

The indictment, which consisted of two counts, was now read. The first was, that the prisoner, having on the 27th of May, 1817, in the royal town, manor, and lordship of Sutton Coldfield, in the County of Warwick, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved by the instigation of the devil, wilfully murdered Mary Ashford, by throwing her into a pit of water.



THORNTON, ABRAHAM, (*continued.*)

He was then asked by the Officer, Abraham Thornton, are you guilty of this murder, or not?—To which he replied,—‘Not guilty.’—Officer: God send you a good deliverance.

The Officer then read over the second Count, which charged the prisoner with having, on the morning aforesaid, committed a rape upon the body of the said Mary Ashford, when he was again addressed by the Officer, as before.

Counsel for the Crown—Mr. Clarke, Mr. Serjeant Copley, and Mr. Perkins; for the Prisoner, Mr. Reader, and Mr. Reynolds.—The leading Counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Clarke, who addressed the Jury as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Jury—“The deceased was a young woman of engaging manners,—handsome in her person,—and of unblemished character. She was the daughter of poor parents, but had been residing at her uncle’s, a farmer at Langley, where she was still living, when she met her death.

“Gentlemen,—It will also be proved to you, that the deceased, on the evening of the 26th of May, the night preceding the murder, went in company with her friend, to a dance at a public house, in the neighbourhood of Castle Bromwich, called Tyburn House. The prisoner was one of the company—and it was at this house, and at this time, I believe, that the deceased first saw, or at least knew, the prisoner at the bar. The prisoner, it seems, when the deceased first entered the house, enquired her name, and who she was. On being told by one of the company, that it was old Ashford’s daughter, he replied—“I have been connected with her sister, and I will with her, or I’ll die by it.” The prisoner after this, went into the dancing room—introduced himself into her company, and, as I am informed, went down a dance or two with her. About twelve o’clock, the deceased and the prisoner left the house together. The deceased, it appeared, left for the purpose of returning home. Her friend, who accompanied her to Tyburn-house, saw them together after they had left the house, and went part of the way home with them. Another witness that will be called, will tell you that he also saw them together at the same time. From this time, till three o’clock, we have no account of them. At three o’clock, another of our witnesses, saw them sitting on a stile, in the road between Tyburn-house, and a friend’s of the deceased, where deceased had changed her clothes, previous to her going to the dance on the evening before. This was about three o’clock in the morning of the 27th. After this we hear no more of the deceased till about four o’clock, when she called at her friend’s house to change her dress, and put on the clothes she had worn on the preceding day. The deceased called up her friend, who let her in, when she appeared in good spirits, and as cheerful as usual.

“Now, gentlemen, it will be shown, that deceased left this house between four and five in the morning of the 27th; and between that time and the time when the body was found in the pit, or rather, the clothes were seen, which led one of the witnesses to suppose, that some person had been drowned in the pit, which was about half-past six in the morning, the horrid crime must have been perpetrated. Other witnesses will describe to you the appearance of a fallow field, which had been recently harrowed. In this field were plainly traced the footsteps of a man and a woman. The footsteps led from a path in this field, towards Langley, which I before observed to you, was the place where the uncle of the deceased resided, and to where she was going when she left her friend’s house. It will likewise be shewn to you, that the deceased was seen, by several persons, on her way towards this place. It will be stated, too, that these foot-marks had been made by two persons who had been both walking and running; and as if two persons had been struggling together. In following the traces of these footsteps, they led to a spot where there was an impression of a human figure extended on the ground. In the middle of this impression there was a quantity of blood,—at the bottom of the figure there was a still larger quantity, and in the same place, were seen the marks of a man’s knees and toes. From that spot the blood was distinctly traced for a considerable space on the grass, by the side of the pathway, towards the pit, where the body



THORNTON, ABRAHAM, (*continued.*)

was found; but along with this blood no footstep was traced. There was dew upon the grass, consequently, had any foot gone along there, the dew would have been brushed away. It appeared plainly as if a man had walked along the footway carrying a body, from the extremity of which the blood dropped upon the grass. At the edge of the pit, her shoes, bonnet, and bundle, were found, but only one footstep could be seen there, and that was a man's. It was deeply impressed, and seemed to be that of a man who had thrust one foot forward to heave the body he had in his arms into the pit.

"When her body was examined, there were marks of laceration upon it, and both her arms had the visible marks of hands, as if they had been pressed with violence to the ground; in her stomach some duck-weed was found, which proved she breathed after she had been thrown into the water, but the small quantity there shows that she had not previously been quite dead. The evidence of a skilful surgeon will show that, down to this violence, she had been a virgin. It is therefore natural to suppose, that the violent agitation and outrageous injury of such an assault, stunned and deprived her of animation for a moment:—that, in this state she was thrown into the water; and that the animation restored to her for a moment, was instantly cut off by drowning.

"You will not only find him with her at three o'clock, but you will also find, by his own admission, that he was with her at four. You will find marks of the man's shoes in the running and struggling correspond exactly with his. You will find by his own admission, that he was intimate with her, and this admission made, not before the magistrate, nor until the evident proofs were discovered on his clothes; her clothes too, afford most powerful evidence as to that fact.

"At her friend's, at four o'clock in the morning, she put off her dancing dress, and put on the dress in which she had gone to Birmingham the day before. The clothes she put on there, and which she had on at the time of her death, were all over blood and covered with dirt. The surgeon will tell you that the coagulated blood could not have proceeded except from violence. Therefore, the case appears to have been, that the prisoner had paid her the greatest attention during the night—shown, perhaps those attentions which she might naturally have been pleased with, and particularly one her superior in life; but that, afterwards, he waited for her on her return, and first forcibly violated her, and then threw her apparently lifeless body into the pit.

"It will be attempted to show you, that he returned home, and that some other person must have met her, and brought her to the dismal end she met with—but, gentlemen, as footsteps were traced through the harrowed field to a stile leading to his father's by the very course he took, and he admits an intimacy with her, that is a circumstance of the utmost importance, and you will bear in your mind that he did not admit this until proofs were adduced against him.

"Gentlemen, the evidence will be laid before you. From it you will form your judgment, and I desire you to lay out of view every thing that I may have said, unless it shall be confirmed by the learned Judge who presides at this trial."

The learned Counsel sat down, when the Counsel for the prosecution proceeded to examine evidence to substantiate the charge against the prisoner.

The several witnesses having given their evidence against the prisoner, the last of whom was the surgeon, which closed the case for the prosecution, the learned Judge addressed the prisoner, informing him that the period had now arrived for him to make his defence, and that the Court and Jury would listen with attention to any thing he had to say. His Counsel had done all they could for him in the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution: they could not address the Jury in his behalf. The prisoner declined saying any thing in his defence, stating that he would leave every thing to his Counsel, who accordingly proceeded to call witnesses for the Defence.

THORNTON, ABRAHAM, (*continued.*)

The Defence being concluded, a pause ensued, and an awful silence pervaded the Court;—

Then, Mr. Justice Holroyd, taking a Plan of the fields and neighbourhood, in his hand, proceeded in the most solemn manner, to deliver his Charge to the Jury, commenting on the evidence of the respective witnesses, in the most perspicuous manner, and continually referring the Jury in his comments on the evidence, to the Plan; pointing out to them different roads and situations as they were incidentally alluded to by the witnesses. His Lordship concluded an elaborate address, with the following impressive sentence:—"This is one of those mysterious transactions, in which justice cannot be done, but by comparing, most carefully, all the facts and circumstances for, as well as those against the accused.

"Before they could convict the prisoner, they must be fully satisfied that he was guilty of the murder. If any fair and reasonable doubt arose in their minds, as to his guilt, the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of those doubts. But, if they were convinced that the evidence was satisfactory, and that the crime was fully proved against the prisoner, they were, in justice, bound to pronounce him guilty. Yet, in coming to this conclusion, it was their duty well to consider, whether it was possible for the pursuit to have taken place, and all the circumstances connected with it, and for the prisoner to have reached Holden's house, a distance of nearly three miles and a half, in the very short space of time, which, if the statements of all the witnesses were correct, would have been allowed him.

"Finally, that the whole of the evidence lay before them—and by that evidence only they were to be guided in their decision. *It were better that the murderer, with all the weight of his crime upon his head, should escape punishment than that another person should suffer death, without being guilty.*"

The learned Judge having concluded his Charge, the Jury consulted for a few minutes, and then, to the utter astonishment of all who had taken an interest in this awful case, pronounced a verdict of—**NOT GUILTY!!!**—which the prisoner received with a smile of silent approbation, and an unsuccessful attempt at concealment of the violent apprehensions as to his fate, by which he had been inwardly agitated.

He was then arraigned *pro forma*, for the rape, but the Counsel for the prosecution stated, that they should decline offering evidence on this indictment, and the prisoner was discharged. The trial occupied upwards of twelve hours and a half; the examination of witnesses on the part of the Crown, nearly eight and a half; the Defence two hours; and the Charge two hours.

Thus ended, for the present, the proceedings of this trial; but the public at large, and most particularly the inhabitants of the neighbourhood in which it had been committed, were far from concurring in the verdict of acquittal; and reverential as is the natural feeling entertained by every Englishman for the solemn verdict of a Jury of his countrymen, the present decision was canvassed with a freedom hitherto unknown, and the press, in every part of the kingdom, teemed with strictures on the whole proceeding, which failed not to excite the most active inquiries as to every particular connected with the mysterious event.

The following fact was discovered after the trial:—That Dale, the police officer, had withheld from the examination of the Court, the breeches, &c. of Thornton, which were in his possession, and which bore marks of his guilt.

So strong was the moral conviction of his guilt upon the public mind, that measurements of the ground were taken afresh, subscriptions to defray the expense of a new prosecution were entered into, and the evidence laid before the Secretary of State, who, upon an investigation of the whole affair, granted his Warrant to the Sheriff of Warwick, to take Thornton into custody on an Appeal of Murder, to be prosecuted by William Ashford, the brother and heir-at-law of the deceased.

An *Appeal of Murder* is a very ancient, and now obsolete law, by which the nearest relative and heir-at-law of a person murdered, may demand a second

THORNTON, ABRAHAM, (*continued.*)

trial of the party accused of the murder, in cases where, from a deficiency of evidence, or other cause, the prisoner may have been acquitted on the first trial, provided strong and reasonable ground of suspicion against the party accused still remains. The person so appealed of murder, may, however, on his part, if so advised, claim the right of *Trial by Wager of Battle*, which the Appellant is bound by law to grant him in his own person.

Accordingly, Thornton was again arrested, and lodged in Warwick gaol, from whence he was removed by a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, as the proceedings on the *Writ of Appeal* were to be held in the *Court of King's Bench*, in Westminster Hall, London.

On Thursday, November 6, William Ashford appeared in the *Court of King's Bench* as Plaintiff Appellant, and Messrs. Clarke, Gurney, Chitty, and Richardson, as his Counsel. Mr. Clarke moved that the Sheriff for the County of Warwick be called in to make a return to the Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and he accordingly appeared with his prisoner.

The Counsel for Thornton, having stated that they had not had time sufficient to prepare for going into the case, begged allowance of the same. The time was accordingly fixed for November 17, when the prisoner was committed to the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea.

On the 17th the Court having met, the proceedings were resumed. The prisoner, as before mentioned, was possessed of great muscular power, and had determined on availing himself of a barbarous privilege extended to him, and demanded the Trial by Wager of Battle, conscious of the decided advantage in point of strength, over the delicate frame of the Appellant Ashford. Wherefore, upon being asked by the Court, "*are you guilty, or not guilty of the said felony and murder whereof you stand so appealed?*"

Mr. Reader, one of his Counsel, then put into the prisoner's hand a slip of paper, from which he read,—"*Not guilty, and I am ready to defend the same with my body.*"

When the privilege of *Trial by Battle* is claimed by the Appellee, the Judges have to consider whether, under all the circumstances, he is entitled to the exercise of such privilege; and his claim thereto being admitted, they fix a day and place for the combat.

A piece of ground is set out, of sixty feet square, enclosed with lists, and on one side a court erected for the Judges of the *Court of Common Pleas*, who attend there in their scarlet robes; also a bar is prepared for the learned Serjeants at Law. The Court being assembled, proclamation is made for the parties, who are introduced in the area by the proper officers, armed with a *baton*, of an ell long, tipped with horn, and bearing a four-cornered leather target for defence. The combatants are bare-headed and bare-footed, the Appellee with his head shaved, and both dressed alike. The Appellee pleads *not guilty*, and throws down his glove, declaring he will defend the same by his body; the Appellant takes up his glove, and replies that he is ready to make good the appeal, body for body. Thereupon the Appellee, taking the Bible in his right hand, and in his left the right hand of his antagonist, swears to this effect:—"Hear this, O man, whom I hold by the hand, who callest thyself [John], by the name of baptism, that I, who call myself [Thomas] by the name of baptism, did not feloniously murder thy father, [William] by name, nor am any way guilty of the said felony. So help me God, and the Saints; and this I will defend against thee by my body, as this Court shall award." The Appellant replies, holding the Bible and his antagonist's hand, in the like manner, adding the following—"That thou art perjured, because that thou feloniously didst murder my father, [William] by name. So help me God, and the Saints; and this I will prove against thee by my body, as this Court shall award." After which, an oath against sorcery and enchantment, is taken by both the combatants, in this or a similar form, "Hear this, ye Justices, that I have this day neither eat, drank, nor have upon me, neither bone, stone, nor grass; nor



THORNTON, ABRAHAM, (*continued.*)

any enchantment, sorcery, or witchcraft, whereby the law of God may be abased, or the law of the devil exalted. So help me God, and his Saints."

The battle is then begun, and the combatants bound to fight till the stars appear in the evening.

If the Appellee be so far vanquished that he cannot or will not fight any longer, he shall be adjudged to be hanged immediately: and then, as well as if he be killed in battle, Providence is deemed to have determined in favour of the truth, and his blood shall be attained. But if he kills the Appellant, or can maintain the fight from sun-rising till the stars appear in the evening, he shall be acquitted. So also, if the Appellant becomes recreant, and pronounces the word *craven*, he shall lose his *liberam legem*, and become infamous; and the Appellee shall recover his damages, and shall be for ever quit, not only of the appeal, but of all indictments likewise of the same offence. There are cases where the Appellant may counterplead, and oust the Appellee from his trial by battle; these are vehement presumption or sufficient proof that the appeal is true; or where the Appellant is under fourteen, or above sixty years of age, or is a woman, or a priest, or a peer, or, lastly, a citizen of London, because the peaceful habits of the citizens of London were supposed to unfit them for battle.

The folly which on the face of this proceeding must be obvious to every reader, viz :—that "right should follow might," are absurdities which must tend to make it unpalatable to an enlightened age.

*Mr. Reader* having handed Thornton a pair of large gauntlets, or gloves, one of which he put on, and the other, in pursuance of the old form, he threw down for the Appellant to take up: but not being taken up, *Mr. Reader* moved that it should be kept in the custody of the officer of the Court.

*Clerk of the Crown Office.*—Prisoner, your plea is, that you are not guilty, and that you are ready to defend the said plea with your body?

*Prisoner.*—It is.

*Lord Ellenborough.*—Is the Appellant in Court.

*Mr. Clarke.*—He is, my Lord,

The Usher then called—"William Ashford, come into Court." (The Appellant stood up in front of *Mr. Clarke.*)

*Lord Ellenborough.*—What have you got to say, *Mr. Clarke*?

*Mr. Clarke.*—My Lord, I did not expect at this time of day, that this sort of demand would have been made. I must confess I am surprised that the charge against the prisoner should be put to issue in this way. The *Trial by Battle* is an obsolete practice, which has long since been out of use; and it would appear to me extraordinary indeed, if the person who has murdered the sister should, as the law exists in these enlightened times, be allowed to prove his innocence by murdering the brother also, or at least, by an attempt to do so.

*Lord Ellenborough.*—It is the law of England, *Mr. Clarke*, we must not call it murder.

*Mr. Clarke.*—I may have used too strong an expression, in saying murdering the brother; but at all events, it is no less than killing. The Court, will no doubt look to the person of the Appellant, and seeing that he is weak of body, and by no means capable of combating in battle with the Appellee, they will, perhaps, not put it to the issue.

A discussion arising as to the authority for refusing the right of the Appellee to the Trial by Wager of Battle, the further hearing of the case was put off till the 22nd of November, in order to enable the Appellant to put in a counter-plea.

On the 22nd of November it was again brought on in the *Court of King's Bench*, before the Lord Chief Justice, to enable the Counsel for the Appellant to put in a counter-plea, to the Appellee's demand of *Trial by Battle*, which was accordingly done; it recited the circumstances of the violation and murder of the deceased; and concluded by stating, that the marks on the prisoner's linen, &c. were corroborative of his having been the violator, and sufficient to deprive



THORNTON, ABRAHAM, (*continued.*)

him of the privilege of Trial by Battle, and the Appellant prayed the judgment of the Court against him.

To this counter-plea the Appellee's Counsel acknowledged themselves then unprepared to reply; but it was finally agreed, by consent of all parties, that the further proceedings, on account of the lateness of the Term, be postponed till the second day of the following Term. The prisoner was then conveyed to the *King's Bench* prison, instead of the *Marshalsea*, as on the former days.

January 23, Term commenced; and on the 24th, the case was again brought before the Judges. The day was principally occupied by a consideration of the Appellee's reply to the Appellant's counter-plea; the Appellant replied as well as he could, to the charges furnished in evidence on the trial, and recapitulated in the Appellant's counter-plea; and concluded by quoting the former trial and acquittal as a proof of his innocence, and demanding his right to Trial by Battle.

To enable the Appellant's Counsel to reply, the proceedings were put off till the following Thursday, January 29, on which day the Appellant's answer was put in; this answer was a general demurrer, upon the point of law to be determined by the Judges, denying that the Appellee's replication was sufficient in point of law to compel him to answer, and praying that the Appellee might not be permitted to wage battle in the appeal. Upon this the prisoner put in a written paper, insisting that his replication was good in matter of law, and repeating his prayer to be allowed to wager battle with Appellant.

The case was again adjourned to the 6th of February, on which day Mr. Chitty, for the Appellant, contended in a learned, ingenious, and admirable speech, which occupied more than four hours in the delivery, that the replication to the counter-plea was insufficient, and that the Defendant ought not to be admitted to wage battle, but submit to the constitutional trial of the charge by a Jury of his countrymen.

On the following day, Mr. Tyndal, as Counsel for the Appellee, was heard in reply in an elaborate and masterly speech, in which he combatted the arguments of Mr. Chitty, and finally submitted that, barbarous as was the practice of *Wager of Battle*, the Defendant was fully entitled to the privilege, or that the appeal should be altogether discontinued, and the Defendant set at liberty.

The lateness of the hour at which Mr. Tyndal concluded, not allowing sufficient time for Mr. Chitty to reply, the case was again adjourned to the following Term, and on the 16th of April, was re-commenced, when Mr. Chitty again contended that the proofs against the Defendant were sufficiently violent to deprive him of his *Wager of Battle*, and ultimately left the case in the hands of the Court to decide upon the point of law.

The learned Judges, Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Abbott, and Mr. Justice Holroyd, accordingly entered into a consultation, which lasted about a quarter of an hour, and then delivered their opinions *seriatim*; the substance of which was, that sitting there, in their judicial capacities, to administer the law, as they found it, and not as they wished it to be, they considered that nothing had been brought forward by the learned Counsel for the Appellant, which they could consider calculated to oust the Defendant from his right to claim *Trial by Wager of Battle*, and Lord Ellenborough accordingly proceeded to pronounce the decision of the Court—"That there be *Trial by Battle*, unless the Appellant shew reason why the Defendant should not depart without day."

Mr. Gurney then, on the Part of the Appellant, craved time to consider the propriety of applying for the judgment of the Court upon this point, and at his request, time was given till the following Monday, April 20, 1818; on which day he informed their Lordships that as the Court had decreed the Appellee's right to *Wager of Battle*, he had nothing further to pray.

Mr. Reader, for the Defendant, then said, my Lord, I submit the Appellant must be called; and that he must accept the *Wager of Battle*, or consent that the Defendant be permitted to go free without day.

THORNTON, ABRAHAM, (*continued.*)

*Lord Ellenborough*—Very well, let him be called.

*Mr. Gurney* said, the Appellant did appear in Court, though he did not pray any thing, but left his case with their Lordships, who he (*Mr. Gurney*) understood had to consider whether any and what effect would attach to him for not praying judgment in consequence of any future proceeding on the part of the Defendant.

*Mr. Richardson*—My Lord, it cannot be considered that we abandon the appeal; the Appellant is in Court, though he does not pray any thing.

*Mr. Reader*—*Mr. Gurney*, do you consent, on the part of the Appellant, that the Defendant be discharged, and allowed to go free without day?

*Mr. Gurney*—I do, on the part of the Appellant, give such consent.

*Mr. Reader*—Then I have only to pray the Court that he be so discharged.

*Mr. Justice Bayley*—I conceive the course now to be pursued is this. The Appellant, prays nothing. The Defendant, therefore, as far as the Appellant is concerned, goes free; but he must now be arraigned at the suit of the Crown; so that you will plead the trial and acquittal which has already taken place, but of which, upon the present proceedings, the Crown must be supposed ignorant, although it is a fact well known to the parties.

*Lord Ellenborough*—This is a proceeding between individuals of which the Court knows nothing. He must be arraigned at the suit of the Crown, to which he may plead the record of his former acquittal. The Attorney-General will, perhaps, give his assent to this plea.

The prisoner was then arraigned—"Prisoner at the bar, Abraham Thornton, hold up your hand. You the prisoner at the bar, stand appealed by the name and description of Abraham Thornton, late of Castle Bromwich, in the county of Warwick, labourer, for that you, not having the fear of God before your eyes, but being moved and instigated by the devil, did on the 27th of May, in the 57th year of the reign of his Majesty, in the parish of Sutton-Cosfield, in the county of Warwick, in and upon the body of Mary Ashford, make an assault, and her, the said Mary Ashford, throw into a certain pit of water, wherein she was suffocated and drowned,"—how say you, are you guilty of the felony and murder charged on you by the said appeal, or not guilty?—*Appellee*—*not guilty.*

*Mr. Reader* put in a copy of the record of the trial and acquittal of his client on this charge, before *Mr. Justice Holroyd*, at Warwick, on the 8th of August; and upon that record the learned Counsel prayed their Lordships' judgment, that the Defendant might be discharged.

*Lord Ellenborough*—Then the judgment of the Court is—*That the Defendant be discharged from this Appeal, and that he be allowed to go forth without bail.*

Thus did the rigid application of the letter of the law, a second time snatch this wretch from the punishment, which, even on his own admission of guilt, he had so fully incurred; but nothing could remove from the public mind, the conviction of his atrocity, so deeply impressed by the very first narration of the dreadful tale, and which even his own conduct, and gloomy broodings, after he was set at liberty, served to strengthen and confirm. A wretched outcast, shunned and dreaded by all who knew him, and even his very name become an object of dread and terror in the neighbourhood of his family, he, a few months after his liberation, attempted to proceed to America, but the sailors of the vessel in which he was about to take his passage, refused to proceed to sea with such a character on board; disguising himself, he succeeded in a subsequent attempt in procuring a passage, and thus relieved this country from as great a load of moral crime as ever disgraced and oppressed it in the form of a human being.

*Epitaph on a tombstone in the church-yard of Sutton-Cosfield, over the remains of the unfortunate Mary Ashford. By the Rev. Luke Booker.*

Inscription,

As a warning to female virtue, and a humble monument to female chastity

This stone marks the grave of

MARY ASHFORD

THORNTON, ABRAHAM, &c. (*concluded.*)

Who in the 20th year of her age,  
 Having incautiously repaired to a  
 Scene of amusement, without proper protection,  
 Was brutally violated and murdered  
 On the 27 of May, 1817.

Lovely and chaste, as is the primrose pale  
 Rifled of virgin sweetness by the gale,  
 Mary!—the wretch who thee remorseless slew,  
 Avenging wrath, which sleeps not, will pursue:  
 For tho' the deed of blood be veil'd in night,  
 "Will not the Judge of all the earth do right?"  
 Fair blighted flower, the Muse, that weeps thy doom  
 Bears o'er thy murdered form—this warning tomb.

THORPE, JOHN, Antiquarian, born 1714; died ..... 1793

THOU, JACQUES, historian, born 1553; died..... 1617

THURLOE, JOHN, statesman, born 1616; died..... 1668

THURLOW, LORD, died September 12, (aged 74) ..... 1806

THURTELL, JOHN, murdered Mr. Weare, October 24 . 1822

He was executed on the 9th of January, 1823.

THYNNE, THOMAS, shot in Pall-Mall, February 12 ... 1682

TICKELL, THOMAS, English poet, born 1686; died..... 1740

TICKELL, RICHARD, wit and poet, committed suicide . 1793

TIERNEY, RT. HON. GEORGE, died January 25 ..... 1830

TILLOTSON, JOHN, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, born October 3, 1630 ; died November 24... 1694

He obtained great distinction as a pulpit orator, and was chosen to the honourable office of preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, from which so many eminent men have rose to the highest preferments in the church. On the deposition of Archbishop Sancroft, in 1691, for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance to the new Sovereign, Tillotson was reluctantly prevailed upon to accept the See of Canterbury. This elevation exposed him to a great deal of bitter acrimony from the high-church party. He died as above, after an illness of five days, having held the primacy but three years, during which short period he experienced great care and trouble. His Sermons are still very popular.

TILLY, COUNT, warrior, killed ..... 1632

TINDAL, MATTHEW, English writer, born 1657; died. 1733

TINTORET, GIACOMO, painter, born 1512; died ..... 1594

TINTORET, MARIA, (daughter), painter, born 1560; died 1590

TIPPOO SULTAUN, killed at Seringapatam, ..... 1799



- TOBIN, JOHN, dramatist, born 1770; died ..... 1804
- TOFTS, MARY, the rabbit woman, imposture of on the  
Public ..... 1729
- This singular woman pretended that she bred rabbits within her, and so far imposed upon Mr. John Howard, surgeon, at Guildford, and Mr. Andre, surgeon to the King, as to prevail on them to espouse her cause. She even drew the attention of His Majesty himself, who sent down Sir Richard Manningham, one of his physicians, to enquire into it, when he soon discovered it to be an imposture.
- TOLAND, JOHN, English writer, born 1670; died ..... 1722
- TOOKE, ANDREW, English divine and writer, born 1673;  
died ..... 1731
- TOOKE, JOHN HORNE, born 1736; died March 18 ... 1812
- TOOKE, WILLIAM, historian, born 1744; died ..... 1820
- TOPHAM, EDWARD, eccentric character, died..... 1820
- TOURLOIRE, CARDINAL, murdered ..... 1786
- Cardinal Tourloire, High Inquisitor of Rome, was dragged from his carriage by a mob, and hanged on a gibbet fifty feet high.
- TOURNEFORT, JOSEPH PITTON DE, botanist, born  
1656; died ..... 1708
- TOWNLEY, JOHN, the translator of '*Hudibras*' into  
French, born 1697; died ..... 1782
- TOWNLEY, JAMES, divine and dramatist, born 1715;  
died ..... 1778
- TOWNSEND, JOSEPH, divine and writer, died ..... 1816
- TOWNSEND, JOHN, the celebrated officer, died after a  
few hours illness, July 9 ..... 1832
- TOWNSEND, LORD JOHN, died February 25, (aged 76) 1832
- TRAPP, JOSEPH, poet, born 1679; died..... 1747
- TREMOUILLE, CHARLOTTE DE LA, COUNTESS  
OF DERBY, died in ..... 1663
- She was the wife of James Stanley, Earl of Derby, in whose absence upon a command in the royal army, she defended Latham House, the ancient seat of the Stanleys, with distinguished gallantry against the Parliament's army under Fairfax, sustaining a siege of more than three months, and ultimately defeating them. To Fairfax's summons for capitulation, the Countess answered,—  
"She had not forgotten what she owed to the Church of England, to her Prince, and to her Lord; and that till she had lost her honour or her life, she would defend that place."
- TRENCK, BARON DE, executed ..... 1796



- TREVOR, SIR JOHN, who was employed by KING WM. to bribe Members of Parliament, flourished ... 1690
- TRIGAULT, NICOLAS, Jesuit and traveller, died..... 1628
- TRIMMER, MRS. born 1740; died February ..... 1810
- TRISSINO, GIOVANNI GIORGIO, poet, born 1478; died ..... 1550
- TROMP, VAN, the celebrated Dutch Admiral, born 1597; killed July 29 ..... 1653
- TROTTER, ALEXANDER, burnt his books ..... 1805  
 Alexander Trotter was secretary to Lord Melville, who was tried in 1806. (See "MELVILLE, LORD," page 485.)
- TRUCHET, JEAN, a Carmelite, and great mechanic, born 1657; died ..... 1729
- TRURO, L. born 1615; died ..... 1780  
 This individual, Mr. T. Edwards, and Mr. T. Newman, lived from 1390 to 1780, being 390 years, or 130 each, exclusive of the time they lived together, which is not taken into account.
- TRUSLER, DR. JOHN, compiler, born 1735; died ..... 1820
- TSCHIRNAUS, ERNFROY WALTER DE, mathematician, traveller, and Author of many useful establishments in Germany, born 1651; died ..... 1708
- TUBERO, LEWIS, historian, flourished ..... 1520
- TUBERVILLE, GEORGE, born about 1530; died ..... 1600
- TUCKER, JOSEPH, English writer, died ..... 1797
- TULL, JETHRO, celebrated writer on husbandry, died ... 1741
- TURGOT, MICHEL ETIENNE, a friend of humanity, born 1699; died ..... 1751
- TURENNE, MARSHAL, born 1611; killed ..... 1675
- TURNER, DR. WM. the first English botanist, died about 1568.
- TURNER, MR. THOMAS, died May 19, ..... 1827  
 "Mr. Turner was a reader in the office of William Bulmer, Esq. of Cleveland-row, St. James's, which situation he filled for thirty-four years with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of his employer. He was intimately acquainted with the Oriental languages, which were acquired by intense assiduity and study, and many Authors have acknowledged the assistance they have derived from his great learning; and though last, not least, the late Mr. Gifford, the Editor of *The Quarterly Review*, has acknowledged himself indebted to Mr. Turner."

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| TURNER, EDWARD, the Pugilist, trial of .....                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1815 |
| Tried for murder, but found guilty of manslaughter; from the favourable testimony given as to his general character, he was earnestly recommended to mercy by the Jury. Sentenced to— <i>two months imprisonment in Newgate.</i> |      |
| TYLER, WAT, the rebel, killed .....                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1381 |
| TYNDALE, WM. Reformer, born 1500; put to death.....                                                                                                                                                                              | 1536 |
| TYRWHITT, THOMAS, English writer, born 1730; died                                                                                                                                                                                | 1786 |
| TYRWHITT, SIR THOMAS, Usher of the Black Rod to<br>the House of Commons, died at Paris, February 26 .                                                                                                                            | 1833 |
| TYSON, EDWARD, physician, died.....                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1708 |
| TYTLER, WM. historical writer, born 1711; died .....                                                                                                                                                                             | 1792 |
| ULLOA, ANTONIO, Spanish traveller and writer, who<br>flourished in .....                                                                                                                                                         | 1747 |
| ULLUG BEG, a Persian Prince and astronomer, killed by<br>his son .....                                                                                                                                                           | 1449 |
| URSATUS, SERTORIUS, Italian writer, born 1617; died                                                                                                                                                                              | 1678 |
| USHER, JAMES, born 1720; died .....                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1772 |
| USHER, JAMES, ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH,<br>learned writer, born 1580; died .....                                                                                                                                                     | 1656 |
| VADÉ, JEAN JOSEPH, French poet, born 1720; died .                                                                                                                                                                                | 1757 |
| VALETTE-PARISOT, JEAN DE LA, grand master of<br>Malta, born .....                                                                                                                                                                | 1557 |
| VALLA, LORENZO, Italian poet, born 1415; died .....                                                                                                                                                                              | 1465 |
| VALOIS, ADRIEN DE, French writer, born 1612; died .                                                                                                                                                                              | 1692 |
| VALOIS, HENRI DE, French writer, born .....                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1694 |
| VALLIANT, JEAN FOI, French writer and antiquarian,<br>born 1632; died .....                                                                                                                                                      | 1706 |
| VALLIERE, LOUISE DE LA BAUME LE BLANC,<br>DUCHESS DE LA, mistress of Louis XIV. born<br>1644; died .....                                                                                                                         | 1710 |
| VALLISNIERI, ANTONIO, natural historian, born 1661;<br>died .....                                                                                                                                                                | 1730 |
| VANBURGH, SIR JOHN, architect and writer, died ...                                                                                                                                                                               | 1726 |

|                                                                               |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| VANDEN VELDE, ISAAH, painter, flourished .....                                | 1630 |
| VANDEN VELDE, WILLEM, marine painter, died.....                               | 1693 |
| VANDERMEER, JAN, painter, born 1628; died .....                               | 1690 |
| VANDERMEEREN, JAN, ditto, born 1627; died .....                               | 1690 |
| VANDERMEULEN, ANTONI FRANTS, painter, died .                                  | 1690 |
| VANDERNEER, EGLON, painter, died.....                                         | 1697 |
| VANDYK, SIR ANTHONY, ditto, died .....                                        | 1641 |
| VAN HUYSUM, JAN, painter, born 1682; died.....                                | 1749 |
| VANINI, LUCILIA, a freethinker, born 1585; burnt.....                         | 1619 |
| VANLOO, JEAN BAPTISTE, painter, born 1684; died                               | 1745 |
| VANLOO, CHARLES ANDRÉ, ditto, born 1705; died .                               | 1765 |
| VANNIO FRANCESCO, ditto, born 1563; died .....                                | 1609 |
| VAN OBSTAL, GERARD, sculptor, born 1595; died ...                             | 1668 |
| VAN OSTADE, ADRIAN, painter and engraver, born<br>1610; died .....            | 1685 |
| VAN OSTADE, ISAAC, ditto, his brother, flourished in<br>the 17th century.     |      |
| VAN SWIETEN, GERARD, physician, born 1700;<br>died .....                      | 1772 |
| VARENIUS, BERNARD, geographer, flourished in the<br>17th century.             |      |
| VARGAS, FRANCISCO, Spanish writer, died.....                                  | 1560 |
| VARILLAS, ANTONIO, French historian, born 1624;<br>died .....                 | 1696 |
| VASARI, GIORGIO, painter, born 1514; died .....                               | 1578 |
| VASCONCELLOS, MIGUEL, statesman, killed .....                                 | 1640 |
| VAUBAN, SEBASTIAN LE PRESTRE, celebrated en-<br>gineer, born 1633; died ..... | 1707 |
| VAUCANSON, French mechanist, born 1709; died.....                             | 1782 |
| VAUGELAUS, CLAUDE, French writer, born 1584; died                             | 1650 |
| VAUGHAN, —, (Judge), died .....                                               | 1839 |

The late Mr. Justice Vaughan, was brother to Sir Henry Halford, and known in his younger days as Dr. Vaughan; married December 20, 1803, the Honourable Augusta St. John, second daughter of Henry, 12th Lord St. John, of

VAUGHAN, —, (*continued.*)

Bletsoe, by whom he had issue; and after whose death, he re-married, August 4, 1823, the Dowager Lady St. John. The late Judge was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and subsequently one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

|                                                                                                    |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| VEGA, GARCILASSO DE LA, Spanish poet and historian, born 1500; died .....                          | 1536 |
| VEGA CARPIO, LOPE FELIX DE, Spanish writer, born 1562; died .....                                  | 1635 |
| He wrote three hundred Plays.                                                                      |      |
| VELASQUEZ, DON DIEGO DE SYLVA, painter, born 1594; died .....                                      | 1660 |
| VENABLES, ALDERMAN, died .....                                                                     | 1840 |
| VENDOME, DUC DE, warrior, born 1654; died .....                                                    | 1712 |
| VENETIANO, DOMENICO, painter, introduced the use of oil colours into Venice, born 1720; died ..... | 1746 |
| VENETTE, NICOLAS, French physician and writer, born 1633; died .....                               | 1698 |
| VENIERO, DOMENICO, Italian poet, died .....                                                        | 1501 |
| VERGENNES, CHARLES GRAVIER, COMTE DE, statesman, born 1719; died .....                             | 1787 |
| VERGERIO, PIETRO PAULO, Italian bishop and writer, died .....                                      | 1565 |
| VERMANDER, CARL, poet and painter, born 1548; died .....                                           | 1607 |
| VERNET, —, celebrated landscape painter, born 1699; died .....                                     | 1790 |
| VERNEY, GUICHARD JOSEPH DU, anatomist, born 1647; died .....                                       | 1730 |
| VERNON, ADMIRAL, born 1684; died.....                                                              | 1757 |
| VERONESE, PAULO CAGLIARI, painter, born 1532; died .....                                           | 1588 |
| VEROCHIO, ANDREA, painter, born 1432; died.....                                                    | 1488 |
| VIC, DOMINIQUE DE, governor of Amiens, died.....                                                   | 1610 |
| VICTORIA QUEEN, born May 24 .....                                                                  | 1819 |
| Born May 24, 1819; ascended the throne June 20, 1837; took possession of the                       |      |



VICTORIA, QUEEN, (*continued.*)

New Palace in St. James's Park, July 13, 1837; closed the last Parliament of William IV. July 17, 1837; took possession of Windsor Castle, August 22, 1837; invited (with her Royal Mother), to the Civic Banquet at Guildhall, Nov. 9, 1837; crowned June 28, 1838, which was attended by Extraordinary and distinguished Ambassadors not only from the European, but Asiatic and American powers; the ceremony was attended by the greatest crowds ever known in London, and Hyde Park was erected into a fair for the extra entertainment of the vast concourse.

| <i>Expenses of QUEEN VICTORIA's Coronation, viz:—</i>                  |        | £.     | s.     | d.  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| Lord Chamberlain's Department.....                                     |        | 14,024 | 12     | 0   |
| Master of the Horse.....                                               |        | 2,800  | 0      | 0   |
| Mistress of the Robes.....                                             |        | 3,163  | 12     | 6   |
| Earl Marshal's Department.....                                         |        | 1,685  | 9      | 0   |
| Heralds' Fees.....                                                     |        | 507    | 0      | 0   |
| Master of the Mint for Gold and Silver Medals.....                     |        | 5,000  | 0      | 0   |
| Commissioners of Woods, &c. for fitting up Westminster Abbey, &c. .... | 30,213 | 2      | 6      | }   |
| Expenses of Illuminating Public Buildings, .....                       | 804    | 16     | 6      |     |
| Opening Theatres, and other Amusements, .....                          |        | 3,110  | 6      | 0   |
| Fireworks.....                                                         |        | 1,492  | 8      | 3   |
|                                                                        |        | <hr/>  |        |     |
|                                                                        |        | £.     | 62,801 | 6 9 |

Arrival of Prince Albert of Saxe Gotha in England, February 8, 1840; married Prince Albert, February 10, 1840; attempted assassination of, and her royal Consort, by Edward Oxford; (for a further account of, see page 490,) June 10, 1840; the Queen gave birth to a Princess, November, 1840, who was christened February 10, 1841.

VIGNOLES, ALPHONSE DE, French writer, died ..... 1744

VILLARS, MARSHAL, French General, born 1653; died 1734

VILLIERS, HON. GEORGE, defalcation of ..... 1809

He embezzled nearly £300,000. of public money as paymaster of marines; was never punished, but dismissed from his office.

VILLIERS, GEORGE, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM;  
see account of at page 422, ante.

VINCENT, ST. EARL OF; see RODNEY.

VINCENT, ST. FERRIER, born 1357; died ..... 1419

VINCENT, ST. DE PAULA, born 1576; died ..... 1660

VINCENT, WM. D. D. Head Master of Westminster School, born 1739; died December 21 ..... 1811

VINCI, LEONARDO DA, painter, poet, musician, architect, and general scholar, died ..... 1520

VIRGIL, POLYDORO, historian, born 1473; died..... 1553

- VISDELOU, CLAUDE DE, missionary, born 1656; died 1737
- VOITURE, VINCENT, French writer, born 1598; died . 1648
- VOLNEY, COUNT DE, born 1757; died ..... 1820
- VOLTAIRE, MARIE FRANCOIS A. DE, French  
writer, born 1694; died ..... 1778
- VONDEL, JUST, Dutch poet, born 1587; died ..... 1679
- VOSSIUS, GERARD JAN, German writer, born 1577;  
died ..... 1649
- VOS, MARTIN, painter, born 1520; died ..... 1604
- VOSTERMAN, LUCAS, engraver, flourished ..... 1626
- VOUET, SIMON, painter, born 1582; died ..... 1641
- VOYER DE PAULMY, MARC PIERRE, COMTE  
D'ARGENSON, Lieut.-Gen. of Police, ..... 1664
- WADE, MARSHAL, born 1673; died ..... 1748
- WAGER, SIR CHARLES, ADMIRAL, born 1666; died 1743
- WAGSTAFFE, THOMAS, English writer, died ..... 1712
- WAITHMAN, R. ESQ. died February 6 ..... 1833  
Mr. Waithman died at his house, Woburn-place, aged 70. He was interred at  
St. Bride's church. The funeral was a most splendid one; upwards of 60  
Members of the Court of Common Council following in the procession, which  
was closed by twenty-seven private carriages.
- WAKEFIELD, GILBERT, critic, born 1756; died..... 1801
- WAKEFIELDS, (The) committal of,..... 1827  
E. G. Wakefield, and William Wakefield, his brother, were tried for the abduction  
of Miss Turner. E. G. Wakefield was sentenced to three years imprisonment  
in Newgate; and the like term of imprisonment was awarded to W. Wake-  
field, in Lancaster castle. After the trial of the Wakefields, Miss Turner was  
married to T. F. Legh, Esq. M. P. of Lyme Hall, Cheshire; and died in Berke-  
ley-square, January 17, 1831.
- WAKELEY, WILLIAM, born 1590; died ..... 1714
- WAKLEY, Mr. opposition of, to Mr. Baker, at the Election  
of Coroner for Middlesex..... 1830  
The following is the State of the Poll on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, (and last)  
Day of that Severe contest:—viz, :  
Sixth Day. For Mr. Baker, ..... 2512  
Wakley, ..... 2232

**WAKLEY, MR. (*continued.*)**

|                     |                                       |      |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|------|
| <i>Seventh Day.</i> | For Mr. Baker, .....                  | 2763 |
|                     | Wakley, .....                         | 2529 |
| <i>Eighth Day.</i>  | For Mr. Baker, .....                  | 2978 |
|                     | Wakley, .....                         | 2732 |
| <i>Ninth Day.</i>   | For Mr. Baker, .....                  | 3249 |
|                     | Wakley, .....                         | 2990 |
| <i>Tenth Day.</i>   | For Mr. Baker, (at 12 o'clock), ..... | 3404 |
|                     | Wakley, .....                         | 3145 |

The number of Votes at the close of the Poll on the 10th, (and last) Day, of the Election, stood thus:—

|                      |      |
|----------------------|------|
| For Mr. Baker, ..... | 3670 |
| Wakley, .....        | 3534 |

making the total number of persons who polled in that arduous and expensive contest—7,204.

On the death of Mr. Stirling, the late Coroner, Mr. Wakley again stood forward for the purpose of contesting the office of Coroner of Middlesex, in opposition to Mr. Adey, which commenced February 14, 1839, (Nomination Day). On the following day, the polling commenced at eight o'clock, and proceeded steadily until three in the afternoon, when an effort was made in favour of the opposing Candidate by his friends. The poll closed at Four, when the numbers were announced as follows:—

|                    |                       |      |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------|
| <i>First Day.</i>  | For Mr. Wakley, ..... | 1413 |
|                    | Adey, .....           | 310  |
| <i>Second Day.</i> | For Mr. Wakley, ..... | 1392 |
|                    | Adey, .....           | 308  |
| <i>Third Day.</i>  | For Mr. Wakley, ..... | 10   |
|                    | Adey, .....           | 3    |
| <i>Fourth Day.</i> | For Mr. Wakley, ..... | 2    |
|                    | Adey, .....           | 2    |
| <i>Fifth Day.</i>  | For Mr. Wakley, ..... | 2    |
|                    | Adey, .....           | 2    |
| <i>Sixth Day,</i>  | For Mr. Wakley, ..... | 1    |
|                    | Adey, .....           | 1    |

**WALE, SAMUEL**, painter, died ..... 1785

**WALKER, JAMES**, tried January 1, ..... 1831

James Walker was found guilty at the Kingston Assizes of setting fire to the flour mill of Mr. John Bestell, at East Moulsey, and received sentence of death.

**WALL, GOVERNOR**, tried, and executed for murder, Jan. 1812

Joseph Wall, Esq. formerly Governor of the island of Goree, was executed at the Old Bailey, for having murdered a Serjeant of marines, named Armstrong, twenty years before, by excessive flogging. But the most remarkable circumstance attached to this case is, that upon the trial, a part of the rope with which the punishment was inflicted should be produced on the trial.

**WALLACE, SIR WILLIAM**, eminent Scotch general,  
born 1276; killed..... 1305

**WALLER, EDMUND**, poet, died ..... 1687

The books and paintings originally belonging to the poet Waller, were sold on

**WALLER, EDMUND, (*continued.*)**

the 17th and 18th of August, 1832, by Mr. Squibb and Mr. Everett, at Hall Barn, near Beaconsfield.

**WALLER, SIR WM.** general, born 1597; died ..... 1668

**WALLIS, JOHN,** mathematician, born 1616; died ..... 1703

**WALPOLE, SIR ROBERT, EARL OF ORFORD,** born 1676; died ..... 1745

It has been justly remarked that the history of Sir Robert Walpole is the history of England for half a century, and must be read there; his private life was amiable and benevolent; and his good temper was admired even by his political enemies. Pope, who was no friend to Walpole, says

Seen him I have, but in his happier hour  
Of social pleasure, ill exchanged with pow'r.  
Seen him, uncumber'd with the venal tribe,  
Smile without art, and win without a bribe.

Committed to the Tower, 1712; took his seat in the House of Peers, February 11, 1741-2.

**WALPOLE, HORATIO LORD,** born 1718; died ..... 1757

Younger brother of the Minister, during the whole of whose long administration he was not only assiduous in fulfilling the duties of his own official appointments, but had a share in directing every negotiation, and superintended the whole system of foreign police. He was always consulted by his brother, and often by the King, on the current of affairs; and took an active share in those debates which related to foreign transactions.

**WALSH, WILLIAM,** poet, born 1659; died ..... 1708

**WALSINGHAM, THOMAS,** historian, flourished ..... 1454

**WALSINGHAM, FRANCIS,** statesman, died ..... 1590

**WALSINGHAM, LORD,** died April 27 ..... 1831

At the above period, about two o'clock in the morning, the house of Lord Walsingham was discovered to be on fire. His Lordship was unfortunately burnt to death in his bed-chamber; and Lady Walsingham, in her fright, precipitated herself out of the window of her room, in the two pair; but although every attention was paid her, she expired in consequence of the injuries she had received.

**WALSTEIN, ALBERT,** a great warrior, born 1584; died 1634

**WALTERS, JOHN NICHOLLS,** trial of, January 6 ..... 1832

Walters was tried at the Middlesex Sessions for attempting to persuade and excite one Richard James Pye Steele to set fire to a certain building in Tottenham-court-road, with intent to defraud Charles Pole, Esq. the Treasurer of the *Sun Fire Office*. The prisoner was, after a trial of five hours, found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen calendar months confinement in the House of Correction.

**WALTHER, —,** mathematician, flourished in the 16th century.



- WALTON, ISAAC, born 1593; died ..... 1683
- WALTON, BRIAN, BISHOP OF CHESTER, born in 1600; died ..... 1661
- WALWORTH, SIR WILLIAM, Lord Mayor of London, flourished ..... 1381
- WANLEY, HUMPHREY, F.R.S. died July 6 ..... 1726  
He was an eminent antiquary, and librarian to Robert and Edward, Earls of Oxford. Several of his letters are in the British Museum, as also a portrait of him; there is another in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.
- WARBECK, PERKIN, executed ..... 1499
- WARBURTON, WM. Bishop of Gloucester, died ..... 1779
- WARD, JOHN, of Hackney, expelled the House of Commons for Forgery, May 16 ..... 1726
- WARD, SETH, born 1616; died in ..... 1689
- WARDLE, MR. Member for Okehampton, charges preferred by against the Duke of York, January 28 ..... 1809  
This examination took place before a Committee of the whole House of Commons, February 1, 1809, and successive days. In 1804, the late Duke of York, provided Mrs. Clark with a very expensive establishment in Gloucester place, with house, carriages, &c. She had also another at Weybridge. From this time she regularly got into the way of procuring Commissions, and situations for bribe, within the influence of the Commander-in-Chief.  
On the 28th of January, 1809, Colonel Wardle rose to bring his charges against the Commander-in-Chief. The sale of Commissions was for the sole purpose of defraying the charges of the half-pay list, for the support of veteran officers, and increasing the Compassionate Fund, for the aid of the widows of officers, or orphans, and therefore, any Commissions that fell by deaths or promotions, the Commander-in-Chief had no right to sell for his own private emolument, nor any difference arising from change. The motion was seconded by Sir Francis Burdett.
- |                                 |       |    |    |                       |     |    |    |
|---------------------------------|-------|----|----|-----------------------|-----|----|----|
| Original charge of Commissions. | £.    | s. | d. | Mrs. Clarke's charge, | £.  | s. | d. |
| A majority .....                | 2,900 | 0  | 0  | A Majority .....      | 900 | 0  | 0  |
| A Captaincy .....               | 1,700 | 0  | 0  | A Captaincy .....     | 700 | 0  | 0  |
| A Lieutenantcy .....            | 550   | 0  | 0  | A Lieutenantcy ....   | 400 | 0  | 0  |
| An Ensigncy .....               | 400   | 0  | 0  | An Ensigncy .....     | 200 | 0  | 0  |
- Brought an action against Mrs. Clarke and the Wrights, for a conspiracy, which he lost, December 11, 1810. He died at Florence, November 30, 1834, in the 72nd year of his age.
- WARE, SIR JAMES, historian, born ..... 1666
- WARREN, SIR J. B. Admiral died ..... 1822
- WARREN, SIR PETER, English Admiral died ..... 1752
- WARHAM, WILLIAM, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, died..... 1532  
The antagonist and rival of Wolsey, and the friend and patron of Erasmus.

WARHAM, WILLIAM, (*continued.*)

Though in his habits singularly abstemious, he was in his public character so liberal and disinterested, that he found on his death-bed that he possessed but thirty pounds in the world—"Enough, however," he said, "for the journey I am going."

WARNER, JAMES, execution of, January 10 ..... 1831

James Warner was convicted at the Kingston Assizes on a charge of arson, and executed at Horsemonger-lane.

WARTON, JOSEPH, poet, died ..... 1803

WARTON, THOMAS, poet and critic, born 1728; died . 1790

WARWICK, EARL OF, the king maker, died ..... 1441

WARRINGTON CAPTAIN, Court Martial on, Jan. 17 . 1832

Captain Warrington was charged with not having done his duty in endeavouring to suppress the riots at Bristol.

WASHINGTON, GENERAL, died March 19 ..... 1799

The following is an account of the last moments of this great man, extracted from his *Life*, lately published by Mr. Colburn:—

"About half-past four o'clock he desired Mr. Lear to call Mrs. Washington, which he having done, the General requested her to take from his desk two wills; having looked at them, he gave her one, and desired her to burn the other. This done, Dr. Craik came into the room, and upon going to the bed-side, the General said to him, Doctor, I die hard, but I am not afraid to go. I believed, from my first attack, that I should not survive. My breath cannot last long.' The Doctor pressed his hand, but could not utter a word. He retired from the bed-side, and sat by the fire absorbed in grief. Between five and six o'clock, Dr. Dick and Dr. Brown came into the room, and with Dr. Craik went to the bed, when Dr. Craik asked him if he could sit up in bed. He held out his hand, and I raised him up. He then said to the physicians, 'I feel myself going; I thank you for your attentions; but I pray you to take no more trouble about me. Let me go off quietly. I cannot last long.' They found that all which had been done was without effect. He lay down again, and all retired except Dr. Craik. He continued in the same situation, uneasy and restless, but without complaining; frequently asking what hour it was. When I helped him to move at this time, he did not speak, but looked at me with strong expressions of gratitude.

"About ten o'clock he made several attempts to speak to me before he could effect it. At length he said, 'I am just going. Have me decently buried; and do not let my body be put into the vault in less than three days after I am dead.' I bowed assent, for I could not speak. He then looked at me again and said,—'Do you understand me?' I replied, 'Yes.' 'Tis well,' said he. About ten minutes before he expired, (which was between ten and eleven o'clock) his breathing became easier. He lay quietly; he withdrew his hand from mine, and felt his own pulse. I saw his countenance change. I spoke to Dr. Craik. The General's hand fell from his wrist. I took it in mine, and pressed it to my bosom. Dr. Craik put his hands over his eyes, and he expired without a struggle or a sigh.

WATT, JAMES, born 1736; died ..... 1819

A public meeting took place in London, on the 18th of June, 1824, at which the late Lord Liverpool, then Prime Minister presided, to determine on the erection of a statue to the memory of this eminent artist, which was one of the

**WATT, JAMES, (*continued.*)**

most interesting ever held in the Metropolis. A Resolution was proposed by Mr. Brougham, and seconded by Mr. Peel,—“That a monument should be erected in Westminster Abbey to the memory of the late Mr. Watt.

**WATTEAU, ANTONI**, engraver and painter, born 1684;  
died ..... 1721

**WATERLO, ANTHONI**, engraver and painter, flourished. 1600

**WATTS, DR. ISAAC**, born July 17, 1674; died ..... 1748

The first edition of his Hymns printed in 1707; Psalms, 1719; published the first volume of his Sermons, 1721; second volume of ditto, 1723; and the third ditto, 1734.

**WATSON, JAMES**, trial of, for assaulting a Patrol with  
a sword, on the night preceding the Spa-fields riot, upon  
which charge he was acquitted, January 21 ..... 1817

**WATSON, CHARLES**, Admiral, died ..... 1757

**WAYNFLETE, WM.** Prelate, &c. died ..... 1486

**WEBER, —**, the celebrated musical composer, died  
June 5, ..... 1826

**WEBSTER, DR. ALEXANDER**, born 1707; died ..... 1784

This individual was the Author of the calculations for the Establishment of the Minister's Widows' Fund: he had also a principal hand in projecting the extended royalty of Edinburgh.

**WEDDERBURN, ALEXANDER, EARL OF ROSS-  
LYN**, lawyer, died ..... 1805

**WEDGETT, GEORGE**, executed in the Old Bailey,  
May 25 ..... 1831

George Wedgett, who was convicted at the Old Bailey Sessions of sheep stealing, was executed with John Broach, aged 30, of stealing in a dwelling-house.

**WEDGWOOD, JOSIAH**, the celebrated potter, born 1730;  
died January 3 ..... 1795

**WEIL, LEVI, WEIL, ASHER, JACOB LAZARUS,  
and SOLOMON PORTER**, executed ..... 1771

These men formed part of a desperate Jewish gang, and were executed at Tyburn, for a daring burglary and cruel murder, in the house of the widow Hutchings, at Chelsea.

The robbery was no sooner known, than a reward was offered from the Secretary of State's Office, for the apprehension of the offenders; to which was added a considerable reward from the City of London. Isaacs, one of the gang, being greatly reduced by poverty, was tempted, by the great reward, to inform against his accomplices, six of whom were soon apprehended; the other made his escape, and was never after heard of.

**WEIL, LEVI, &c. (*continued.*)**

The prisoners, in order to disguise their appearance as much as possible, had, previous to being apprehended, shaved themselves, and altered their dress; but notwithstanding, the prosecutrix was enabled to identify them.

They were in consequence committed to take their trial, at the Old Bailey, when Levi Weil, Asher Weil, Marcus Hartagh, Jacob Lazarus, Solomon Porter, Lazarus Harry, and Abraham Linevill, (the individual who made his escape), were indicted for the felony and murder; when the Weills, Lazarus, and Porter were capitally convicted; and Hartagh and Lazarus Harry acquitted.

Previous to their execution, one of the Rabbies went to them in the press-yard of Newgate, and gave to each of them a Hebrew book; but declined to attend them to the place of execution, and also to pray with them at the time of visiting them. After being suspended the usual period, their bodies were conveyed to Surgeons' Hall, where the skeletons of the Weills are hung up, near to that of the notorious Mrs. Brownrigg, and over the jaws of each is cemented a black bushy beard.

**WELLINGTON, DUKE OF, born ..... 1769**

Defeated the Mahrattas, September 23, 1803; the French, at Roleia, August 17, 1808; the French at Vimeira, under Junot, August 21, 1808; the French at Oporto, May 11, 1809; Again at Talavera, July 27, 1809; Olivenza surrendered to the allied army, April 15, 1811; defeated the French at Almeida, May 11, 1811; stormed Ciudad Rodrigo, September 25, 1811; again in January, 1812; defeated the French at Salamanca, with great slaughter, July 22, 1812; stormed the fortress of Badajoz, April 6, 1812; abandoned the siege of Burgos, October 20, 1812; Defeated the French at Vittoria, June 21, 1813; Defeated the French in the Pyrenees, under Marshal Soult, with immense slaughter, July 28, 1813; crossed the river Bidasoa, and entered France, October 7, 1813; Defeated the French, under Marshal Soult, at St. Jean de Luz, November 10, 1813; Defeated the French at Orthes, February 25, 1814; defeated the French at Tarbes, under Marshal Soult, March 20, 1814; defeated the French at Toulouse, under Marshal Soult, April 10, 1814; entered Bourdeaux, March 12, 1815; defeated the French at Quatre Bras, June 16, 1815; defeated the French at the battle of Waterloo, under Bonaparte, June 18, 1815; appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army, on the death of the Duke of York, January 22, 1827; resigned it, April 11, ditto; re-accepted it, August 17, ditto; appointed First Lord of the Treasury, and formed a new Administration, January 25, 1828; again resigned the office of Commander-in-Chief, February 15, 1828; fought a duel with the Earl of Winchelsea, 1829; the Duke fired first, and the Earl of Winchelsea discharged his pistol in the air. The quarrel arose from some pointed remarks of the bigoted Earl relative to the motives of the Duke in granting Catholic Emancipation. Again appointed First Lord of the Treasury on the resignation of Earl Grey. Appointed Chancellor of the University of Oxford, 1834.

**WESLEY, REV. JOHN, born June, 1703; died Mar. 2, 1791**

This celebrated preacher was the founder of that extensive religious sect, the Methodists. He was the second son of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, Rector of Epworth, in Lincolnshire.

**WEST, GILBERT, poet, died ..... 1755****WEST, BENJAMIN, artist, born 1738; died March 10 ... 1820**

His genius exhibited itself at the early age of six, when he made a pen and ink sketch of his sister's infant, while it was sleeping in its cradle. Though entirely destitute of the requisite materials, yet he triumphed over every obstacle that fortune had placed in the way of the indulgence of his favourite pursuit. Having obtained some red and yellow colours from the Indians, and some indigo from his mother, he supplied himself with a pencil, by plucking the



WEST, BENJAMIN, (*continued.*)

hairs from a cat's back. After struggling with innumerable difficulties, he was at last permitted by his friends to yield himself to the impulse of his genius. At the age of fifteen he painted portraits. He visited Rome when in his 22nd year, for the purpose of studying the works of *Raphael* and *Michael Angelo*. He was here patronised by Lord Grantham, whose portrait he painted, which was submitted to many artists and connoisseurs, and had the honour to be taken for one of the *best coloured* pieces of *Mengs*. He now visited Bologna, Mantua, Parma, Venice, and Verona, and made himself acquainted with the style of the best masters of the Italian School. In 1763, he came to England, arrived in London, June 20, and shortly after took lodgings in Bedford-street, Covent Garden, where he set up his easel. The first pictures he exhibited, were *Angelica* and *Medora*; *Cimon* and *Iphigenia*; and a portrait of *General Monkton*. These productions were well received, and he obtained the patronage of many dignitaries of the church, and especially of Dr. Drummond, Archbishop of York. Mr. West was married in September, 1765, at the church of *St. Martin-in-the-Fields* to Miss Shewell, daughter of a respectable merchant at Philadelphia, to whom he had formed an attachment previous to his visit to Rome, who came over accompanied by a relation, that the ceremony might be performed, without impeding his studies. The Archbishop of York now introduced Mr. West to the King, who commanded him to paint the subject of the *Departure of Regulus*; the production of this picture gained him the personal confidence of His Majesty, which was rendered eminently serviceable in the establishment of the *Royal Academy*, founded in 1768. He now devoted himself entirely to historical compositions, which are exceedingly numerous; his later productions were—*Christ Rejected*, and *Death on the Pale Horse*; the latter was painted when the artist was nearly eighty years of age. Mr. West succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds, as President of the *Royal Academy* in 1792, and held it till his death, with the exception of the year 1806, when Mr. Wyatt filled that office. He died at his house, Newman-street.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                             |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| WERNER, —, born .....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1750 |
| WESTWOOD, MR. the Chronometer-maker, mysterious murder of .....                                                                                                                                             | 1839 |
| WESTMINSTER, MATTHEW OF, historian, died .....                                                                                                                                                              | 1380 |
| WESTALL, —, (the painter,) died December 4 .....                                                                                                                                                            | 1836 |
| WHARTON, PHILIP DUKE OF, born about 1699; declared a traitor, April 3, 1729; died March 31.....                                                                                                             | 1731 |
| WHARTON, JOHN, historian and writer, died .....                                                                                                                                                             | 1694 |
| WHEATLEY, FRANCIS, ESQ. <i>R.A.</i> died June .....                                                                                                                                                         | 1801 |
| Mr. Wheatley was an artist of eminence, and gained considerable reputation by his picture of the Irish House of Commons, taken at the time of Mr. Grattan's motion for the repeal of <i>Poyning's Act</i> . |      |
| WHISTON, WILLIAM, astronomer, born 1667; died ...                                                                                                                                                           | 1752 |
| WHITBREAD, MR. died in June .....                                                                                                                                                                           | 1796 |
| WHITBREAD, SAMUEL, statesman, died July 7 .....                                                                                                                                                             | 1815 |

**WHITE, HENRY, Jun.** trial of, for a libel on H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, March 5 ..... 1813

The information filed by the Attorney-General, arose from the publication of a letter in the *Independent Whig*, of which the Defendant was the Editor, and which imputed to His Royal Highness a guilty knowledge of the murderer of Sellis his valet, by various questions, the first of which was respecting the difficulty of procuring a Jury to say that Sellis was his own executioner? Secondly, was not the razor, with which it was supposed to have been completed, found at a great distance from the body? Thirdly, was not the coat of the deceased, and drenched with blood, found on a chair at a considerable distance from the body? Fourthly, whether the bason was not placed deliberately at the side of the bed, evidently for the purpose of catching the blood? Fifthly, whether the body was not nearly cold when found? Sixthly, whether Sellis was not troubled with such an asthmatic cough that it would have been impossible for him to conceal himself for more than half an hour without betraying himself? Seventhly, as to the situation of the slippers in the closet in which it was supposed that he concealed himself? Eighthly, was not the neckcloth cut in pieces in such a way, as militated strongly against the idea of his having cut his throat.

Mr. Scarlett having addressed the Court in behalf of the Defendant, Lord Ellenborough summed up, and the Jury almost immediately returned a verdict of—*guilty*.

On the 24th of May the Defendant was again brought before the Court, to receive sentence, which was, that the Defendant should be imprisoned in His Majesty's jail of Newgate fifteen calendar months, pay a fine to the king of £200. and be imprisoned till such fine be paid.

**WHITE, HUFFEY**, executed for robbing the Leeds mail, 1813

Huffey White and Richard Kendall, in concert with another accomplice, were tried for the above offence, when, after a trial of upwards of fourteen hours, their guilt was fully established by the evidence of forty witnesses.

**WHITE, SIR THOMAS**, born 1492; died ..... 1566  
He was the founder of St. John's College, Cambridge.

**WHITE, THOMAS**, Founder of Sion College, died..... 1623

**WHITE, HENRY KIRKE**, died October 19 (aged 21) ... 1806

He died at Cambridge in 1806, and *not* in 1816 as has lately appeared, in consequence of too much exertion in the pursuit of studies, that "would have matured a mind which disease and poverty could not impair, and which death itself destroyed rather than subdued. His Poems abound with such beauties, as must impress the reader with the liveliest regret that so short a period was allotted to talents which would have dignified even the sacred functions he was destined to assume.

No marble marks thy couch of lowly sleep,  
But living statues there are seen to weep:  
Affliction's semblance bends not o'er thy tomb,  
Affliction's self deplores thy youthful doom.—BYRON.

**WHITEHEAD, MISS**, (*called the Bank Nun*), died November 9 ..... 1837

This singular individual was to be frequently seen in the neighbourhood of the Bank of England; and the gentlemen of that Institution, were well acquainted with her person, many of whom have been frequently known to contribute to the wants of the unfortunate lunatic.

The circumstance that gave rise to her repeated visits to this Establishment is said to have been occasioned by the following melancholy occurrence.

WHITEHEAD, MISS, (*continued.*)

Her brother held a situation in the Bank of England, which he filled for some years, much to the satisfaction of his employers; but being too high-minded for his income, he commenced dabbling in the Stocks, hoping thereby to increase his means, if not make a splendid fortune.

This proceeding having reached the ears of the Directors, they, instead of enforcing the penalty of the infringement of their rules, only rebuked him, though at the same time assuring him, that if further persisted in, his discharge would be certain. This threat was too much for his lofty spirit to bear; and a few weeks after, he tendered his resignation. This act of imprudence gave great offence to his friends. He still continued to carry on the Stock-jobbing mania, in which he was, for a time, very fortunate; but though success had hitherto followed success, it eventually proved his ruin.

He now associated himself with a person named Roberts, who raised heavy sums of money among the Jews in the Metropolis, by representing himself as the heir of Northumberland, and by which romantic representation, he actually effected a mortgage on the Duke's estate; and to this might be added many other frauds, which were never brought against him. He at length committed a forgery, to a large amount, in the *Old Navy Fires*. The discovery was made through the house of Roberts and Co. He was accordingly prosecuted at the Old Bailey, and found guilty.

His former spirit, now broken by his degraded situation, he sought by prayer and repentance that solace no longer to be found in the pleasures of the world. Alderman Birch, who was Sheriff at that period, was unremitting in his attentions to him; and supported him to the fatal drop, through the Debtors' door of Newgate.

The whole affair was carefully concealed from his unfortunate sister, she being removed to the house of a friend in Wine Office-court, Fleet-street, during the painful proceedings.

Unable to account for his continued absence, and fancying he had formed a matrimonial alliance, she one day proceeded to the Bank to satisfy her suspicions, when a fellow-clerk informed her of the crime he had committed, and its dreadful result. The intelligence was too much for his unfortunate sister;—she spoke not a word—shed not a tear, but stood motionless. The shock completely overthrew her mind.

From that time, in a dress of sable, painted lips and face, and head encircled by a sort of coronet, decorated with black crape, and a reticule on her arm, she daily loitered about the Bank for hours, believing that her brother was still employed there. The Governors of the Bank frequently gave her money, out of compassion to her misfortunes; and the clerks there, were equally as feeling towards her. Having imbibed a notion, that the Directors of the bank kept her out of her right, she frequently demanded the same in an abusive manner, and during the hours of business, which eventually obliged them to forbid her admission to any part of the building; but this prohibition did not continue long. She on one occasion attacked Baron Rothschild upon the Stock Exchange; and after applying the names of villain, robber, &c. at the same time telling him he had defrauded her of her fortune, demanded the £2000. still owing her. After surveying her for a few moments with a look of compassion, he took from his waistcoat pocket a half crown, and presenting it to her, said,—“There, then, take that, and dont bother me now, I'll give you the other half to-morrow”—upon which she thanked him, and went away.

Her bodily powers now began to give way; and she still continued to paint her face with the rouge. On the day of Her Majesty's (Queen Victoria), visit to the Civic Banquet, on Thursday, November 9, 1837, this poor maniac had persuaded herself that she was to be one of the Lord Mayor's guests—but on the close of that memorable day—*she breathed her last!*

As no satisfactory account could be obtained by the parochial authorities relative to her place of abode, Mr. Payne, the city Coroner, was informed of the same, when a highly respectable Jury was, on the following Saturday, empa-



WHITEHEAD, MISS, (*continued.*)

nelled, at the King's Arms Tavern, Old Kent Road, when the following evidence was given:—the summoning Officer, said he had applied at the Bank of England, in order to find out the relatives of the deceased, but that he had not succeeded. He saw there a porter, who had been employed at the Establishment for the last forty years, but he was unacquainted with her christian name.

A Mrs. Butler, landlady of the Eagle Coffee-house, said she had known the deceased for the last forty years, taking her meals daily at her house, for which she regularly paid. On the Thursday she was in the Coffee-room some hours, when she complained of not being well, and appeared ill. Witness assisted her along the passage, on her wishing to return home.

The Coroner said, he had known the deceased from his youth.

George Nicholls, in the employ of Mr. Wheatley, a Greenwich coach proprietor, said, the deceased was sixty-one, as she informed him. After her brother's death, (who was buried in Greenwich church-yard), she walked down every Sunday to pray over his tomb. Latterly, from her infirmities, she rode to Greenwich in his coach every Sunday. Upon this evidence the Jury returned a verdict of—"Died by the visitation of God."

WHITEHEAD, WILLIAM, Poet Laureat, born 1715;  
died April 17 ..... 1735

WHITFIELD, REV. GEORGE, died ..... 1770  
Preached in the fields, 1735; excluded the church, May 10, 1739.

WHITTINGTON, SIR RICHARD, made Lord Mayor  
of London ..... 1377

Much has been recorded respecting this great man; but little can be depended on till the reign of Edward III. when the Lords and Commons granted to the King a Poll-Tax, of fourpence a head, for every man and woman passing the age of fourteen years, beggars excepted. The King demanding of the city of London to advance him £4000. upon this Poll, and the Mayor, (Alderman Staple), being backward in complying, he was by the king turned out of that office, and Sir Richard Whittington appointed in his room, to finish the year; and this is the first mention of his being knighted, and of his great importance in the city at that time. His second Mayoralty took place in 1406; his third, and last, in 1419, in the reign of Henry V.

The library of the famous church of the *Grey Friars*, near the spot where Christ Church, in Newgate-street, now stands, was founded by him in 1429. In three years it was filled with books to the value of £556. of which Sir Richard contributed £400. the rest being supplied by Dr. Thomas Winchelsey, a friar. This was about thirty years before the invention of printing. He also re-built Newgate, contributed generously to the repairs of Guildhall, and endowed Christ's Hospital with a considerable sum.

How long he lived is uncertain, as his epitaph in the church of St. Michael Paternoster, in the Vintry, where he was buried, does not even give the date of his birth. His will is dated, December 21, 1423. In the before-mentioned church, Sir Richard Whittington was buried three times; the first, in the regular way, by his executors, under a handsome monument; secondly, in the reign of Edward VI. owing to the *Parson of the church, who, thinking to find great riches in his tomb, broke it open, and despoiled the body of its leaden sheet.* In the reign of Queen Mary, she obliged the parishioners to take up the body, and restore the lead as before, when it was again buried, and remained so until the Great Fire of London disturbed its resting place. This church, of which he was the founder, and also of a College and Alms-Houses, near the spot, became a prey to the flames in 1666.

The house called *Whittington College*, with the garden, was sold to Armagill Wade, in the second year of Edward IV. The Alms-houses which he founded



**WHITTINGTON, SIR RICHARD, (*continued*.)**

for 13 poor men, are still supported by the Mercer's Company, of which he was a Member, and in whose custody are still extant the original ordinances of Sir Richard Whittington's Charity, made by his executors, *Coventre, Carpenter, and Grose*, the first page, curiously illuminated, represents Whittington lying on his death-bed, his body very lean and meagre, with his three executors, a priest, and some other persons, standing by his bedside.

**WHITWORTH, EARL, died** ..... 1825  
The title, in consequence, became extinct.

**WHYTT, ROBERT, physician and writer, died** ..... 1766

**WICKHAM, WILLIAM OF, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, born 1324; died** ..... 1404

**WICKLIFFE, JOHN, who denied the Pope's supremacy, died** ..... 1385

**WICQUEFOTT, ABRAHAM, Dutch writer, flourished in the 17th century.**

**WILBERFORCE, WILLIAM, ESQ. died July 29** ..... 1833

**WILD, JONATHAN, executed, May 24** ..... 1725

**WILKES, JOHN, the Patriot, born 1727; died December 20, (aged 70)** ..... 1797  
Expelled the House of Commons in 1769.

**WILKIE, WILLIAM, poet, born 1721; died** ..... 1772

**WILKIE, SIR DAVID, born 1785; died June 1** ..... 1841  
The deceased was son of the Rev. Mr. Wilkie, of Cults, Fifeshire. When at the age of twenty, he came to London from Scotland, and commenced his brilliant career. In 1806 he exhibited, for the first time at the Royal Academy, and such was the success of his early efforts, that in 1810 he was elected an *Associate*, and two years afterwards, a *Royal Academician*. Sir David was principal painter in ordinary to Queen Victoria.

**WILLIAM I. (surnamed THE CONQUEROR,) born 1027; died** ..... 1087

Paid a visit to Edward the Confessor, in England, 1051; betrothed his daughter to Harold II. 1058; made a claim of the Crown of England, 1066; invaded England, and landed at Pevensey, in Sussex, the same year; defeated the English troops at Hastings, October 14, 1066, when Harold was slain, and William assumed the title of Conqueror. He was crowned at Westminster, December 29, 1066; invaded Scotland, 1072; subverted the English constitution, 1074; refused to swear fealty to the Pope for the Crown of England; wounded by his son Robert, at Gerberot, in Normandy, 1079; invaded France, 1086; soon after fell from his horse, and contracted a rupture; he died at Hermentrude, near Rouen, in Normandy, 1087; reigned 20 years, 10 months, and 26 days. He was buried at Caen, and succeeded in Normandy by his eldest son Robert, and in England by his second son,

**WILLIAM II. born 1057; accidentally killed, August..... 1100**

Crowned at Westminster, September 27, 1087; invaded Normandy with success, 1090; accidentally killed whilst hunting in the New Forest, by Sir Walter Tyrrel, aged 43. Reigned 12 years, 10 months, and 24 days; buried at Winchester, and succeeded by his brother, Henry I.

**WILLIAM III, PRINCE OF ORANGE, born November 4, 1650; died March 8, (aged 51) ..... 1702**

Created Stadtholder, July 3, 1672; married the Princess Mary, of England, November 4, 1677; landed at Torbay, in England, with an army, 1688; declared King of England, February 13, 1689; crowned, with his Queen, April 11, 1689; landed at Carrickfergus, June 14, 1690, and defeated James II. at the Battle of the Boyne, July 1, following; a plot laid for assassinating him, February, 1696; fell from his horse, and broke his collar-bone, February 21, 1702; died March 8, 1702; buried April 12, following, leaving his sister-in-law, Anne, successor to the crown. He reigned 13 years, and 23 days.

**WILLIAM IV. born August 21, 1765; died ..... 1837**

Constituted Lord High Admiral\* of England, 1828; ascended the throne June 26, 1830; went in state to the House of Peers, (accompanied by Her Majesty,) to give the Royal Assent to the Queen's Dowry Bill. Her Majesty sat near the King, and having made her obeisance three times to the Lords and Commons, the Bill received the Royal Assent, August 2, 1831; coronation of, with Queen Adelaide, September 8, 1831. William IV. reigned 6 years, 11 months, and 19 days.

The following is the account of the expenses of that day, as laid before the House of Commons, viz.:—

|                                                                                                            | £.       | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----|----|
| In the several Departments of their Majestie's Household                                                   | 22,234   | 10 | 3  |
| By the Office of Arms for the King's Heralds, and Pursuivants                                              | 1,478    | 3  | 9  |
| In the Office of Works, for fitting up the Abbey                                                           | 12,085   | 14 | 5  |
| In the Mint, for Coronation Medals                                                                         | 4,326    | 4  | 6  |
| The amount expended for Fireworks, and for keeping open the Public Theatres on the night of the Coronation | 3,034    | 18 | 7  |
|                                                                                                            | £.43,159 | 11 | 6  |

The original vote for the Coronation of George IV. was £100,000.; but exceeded £250,000. That of William IV. was voted at £50,000. and cost the country less by £7000.

\* The power of Lord High Admiral hath, since the reign of Queen Anne, been executed by Commissioners. The Statute of Charles II. ascertains his authority in these words—"That the Lord High Admiral for the time being shall have full power and authority to grant Commissions to inferior Vice-Admirals or Commanders-in-Chief of any squadron of ships; to call and assemble Courts Martial, consisting of Commanders and Captains; and no Court Martial, where pain of death shall be inflicted, shall consist of less than five Captains at least—the Admiral's Lieutenant to be as to this purpose estimated as a Captain. And in no case wherein sentence of death shall pass by the Articles for regulating the government of His Majesty's ships of war, or any of them, (except mutiny) there shall be examination of such sentence without leave of the Lord High Admiral, if the offence be committed in narrow seas; but, in case any of the offences aforesaid be committed in any voyage beyond the narrow seas, then execution shall be done by order of the Commander-in-Chief." He appoints Coroners, to view dead bodies

WILLIAM IV. &c. (*continued*)

found on the coasts, and Judges in the High Court of Admiralty. To him belong all fines and forfeitures, of all transactions at sea, and at the sea-shore; and in ports from the first bridge on rivers to the sea, goods of pirates, waifs, wrecks, &c. Since the Revolution, the maritime laws have undergone alterations and revisions, and the Office of Lord High Admiral has been considerably abridged of its perquisites. Of late years this high office has always been in Commission, and still remains an office of great honour, power, and emolument. The First Commissioner of the Admiralty has a salary of £3000. per annum; and the six Commissioners £1000. a-year; and all of them (the youngest Commissioner excepted) has a house in the Admiralty.

| <i>First Lords of the Admiralty.</i>           |  | <i>Year.</i> |
|------------------------------------------------|--|--------------|
| Earl of Halifax .....                          |  | 1762         |
| George Grenville .....                         |  | —            |
| Earl of Sandwich .....                         |  | 1763         |
| Viscount Howe .....                            |  | —            |
| Earl of Egmont .....                           |  | 1765         |
| Sir Charles Saunders, <i>K. B.</i> .....       |  | 1766         |
| Sir Edward (Lord) Hawke .....                  |  | —            |
| Earl of Sandwich .....                         |  | 1771         |
| Viscount Keppel .....                          |  | 1782         |
| Viscount (Earl) Howe .....                     |  | 1783         |
| Viscount Keppel .....                          |  | —            |
| Viscount (Earl) Howe .....                     |  | 1784         |
| Earl of Chatham .....                          |  | 1788         |
| Earl Spencer .....                             |  | 1794         |
| Earl St. Vincent .....                         |  | 1801         |
| Lord Melville .....                            |  | 1804         |
| Lord Barham .....                              |  | 1805         |
| Honourable Charles Grey, (now Earl Grey) ..... |  | 1806         |
| Right Honourable Thomas Grenville .....        |  | —            |
| Lord Mulgrave .....                            |  | 1808         |
| Right Honourable Charles P. Yorke .....        |  | 1810         |
| Viscount Melville, <i>K. T.</i> .....          |  | 1812         |
| Lord Melville .....                            |  | 1827         |
| Lord Auckland .....                            |  | 1835         |
| Lord Minto .....                               |  | 1836         |
| Ditto .....                                    |  | 1838         |
| Ditto .....                                    |  | 1839         |
| Ditto .....                                    |  | 1840         |
| Ditto .....                                    |  | 1841         |

*Lords of the Admiralty.*

|                                                                                                                 |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Admiral Boscawen, Dr. Hay, Thomas Orby Hunter, Gilbert,<br>(Sir Gilbert) Elliott, Admiral Forbes, Hans Stanley. |      |
| Lord Villiers, <i>vice</i> Admiral Boscawen .....                                                               | 1761 |
| Thomas Pelham, <i>vice</i> Gilbert Elliott .....                                                                | —    |
| Lord Carysfort, <i>vice</i> Lord Villiers .....                                                                 | 1763 |
| James Harris, <i>vice</i> Thomas Pelham .....                                                                   | —    |
| Lord Howe, <i>vice</i> Thomas Orby Hunter .....                                                                 | 1763 |
| Lord Digby, <i>vice</i> James Harris, Hon. Thomas Pitt, <i>vice</i> Ad-<br>miral Forbes .....                   | —    |
| Sir Charles Saunders, <i>vice</i> Lord Carysfort .....                                                          | 1765 |
| Admiral Keppel, (Viscount Keppel, April, 1781), <i>vice</i> Dr. Hay                                             | —    |
| C. Townsend, <i>vice</i> Lord Howe .....                                                                        | —    |
| Sir William Meredith, <i>vice</i> Lord Digby .....                                                              | —    |
| John Buller, <i>vice</i> Right Honourable Hans Stanley .....                                                    | —    |
| Honourable John Yorke, <i>vice</i> Thomas Pitt .....                                                            | —    |

WILLIAM IV. &c. (*continued.*)

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <i>Year.</i> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Sir George Yonge, <i>vice</i> Sir C. Saunders .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1766         |
| Lord Palmerston, <i>vice</i> Honourable John Yorke .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | —            |
| Sir Piercy Brett, <i>vice</i> Admiral Keppel .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | —            |
| Charles Jenkinson, (Earl of Liverpool), <i>vice</i> Sir W. Meredith ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | —            |
| Lord Charles Spencer, <i>vice</i> Charles Jenkinson .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1768         |
| Admiral Holbourne, <i>vice</i> Sir George Yonge .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1770         |
| Lord Lisburne, <i>vice</i> Charles Townshend .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | —            |
| <i>August.</i> —J. Harvey, (Earl of Bristol, <i>March</i> 20, 1775), <i>vice</i> Ad-<br>miral Holbourne .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1771         |
| Thomas Bradshaw, <i>vice</i> Charles James Fox .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1772         |
| Henry Panton, <i>vice</i> Thomas Bradshaw .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | —            |
| Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart. <i>vice</i> Aug. John Harvey .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1775         |
| Lord Mulgrave, <i>vice</i> Lord Palmerston .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1777         |
| Admiral Mann, <i>vice</i> Sir Hugh Palliser .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1779         |
| C. F. Grenville, and G. Darby, <i>vice</i> J. Buller and R. Mann ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1780         |
| Sir R. Harland, H. Pigot, Viscount Duncannon, H. J. Towns-<br>hend, C. Brett, and R. Hopkins, <i>vice</i> Lord Lisburne, Lord<br>Mulgrave, H. Peeton, B. Gascoyne, C. F. Greville, and G.<br>Darby .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1782         |
| J. Pratt and J. Aubrey, (now Sir J. Aubrey, Bart.) <i>vice</i> Lord<br>Duncannon, and J. Townshend .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1782         |
| Hon John Levison Gower, <i>vice</i> Sir R. Harland .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1783         |
| H. Pigot, Viscount Duncannon, Hon. J. Townshend, Sir J.<br>Lindsay, W. Jolliffe, and W. Keene .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | —            |
| C. Brett, J. J. Pratt, J. L. Gower, Lord Apsley, (E. Bathurst),<br>C. G. Percival, and J. M. Heywood .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | —            |
| R. Hopkins, <i>vice</i> J. M. Heywood .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1784         |
| Lord (Viscount) Hood, <i>vice</i> Mr. Brett .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1788         |
| Sir Francis Drake, Viscount Belgrave, Hon. John Townsend,<br><i>vice</i> Viscount Bayham (E. Camden), J. L. Gower, and Lord<br>Apsley .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1789         |
| R. Hopkins, Lord Arden, Lord Hood, Viscount Belgrave, Hon.<br>J. T. Townshend, & Sir Alan Gardner (Baron, <i>Dec.</i> 9, 1809)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1790         |
| John Smyth and Charles Small Pybus, <i>vice</i> R. Hopkins and<br>Viscount Belgrave .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1791         |
| Lord Arden, Charles Small Pybus, Lord Hugh Seymour, Sir<br>Philip Stevens, and James Gambier, (Lord Gambier, 1807)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1795         |
| William Young .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1796         |
| Thomas Wallace, <i>vice</i> Charles Small Pybus .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1797         |
| R. Mann, <i>vice</i> Lord Hugh Seymour .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1798         |
| Hon. W. Elliott, <i>vice</i> Mr. Wallace .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1799         |
| Sir Philip Stevens, Hon. W. Elliott, Sir Thomas Trowbridge,<br>J. Adams, J. Markham, and W. Garthshore .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1801         |
| Sir Philip Stevens, Bart. Sir Thomas Trowbridge, Bart. James<br>Adams, John Markham, John Lemon, Sir Harry Burrard<br>Neale, Bart.— <i>May.</i> —Sir Philip Stevens, Bart. Jas. Gambier,<br>Sir John Colpoys, <i>K.B.</i> , Sir H. B. Neale, Bt., Philip Patton,<br>William Dickenson, Jun.— <i>July.</i> —Sir Philip Stevens, Bart.<br>James Gambier, Sir John Colpoys, <i>K.B.</i> , Philip Patton,<br>William Dickenson, Jun., Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. .... | 1804         |
| <i>April.</i> —Sir Philip Stevens, Bart., James Gambier, Sir John<br>Colpoys, <i>K.B.</i> Philip Patton, William Dickenson, Jun., Sir<br>Evan Nepean, Bart.— <i>July.</i> —Sir Philip Stevens, Bart., James<br>Gambier, Philip Patton, William Dickenson, Jun., Sir Evan<br>Nepean, Bart., Sir Philip Stevens, Bart., James Gambier,<br>Philip Patton, Jun., Sir E. Nepean, Bart., (Lord Garlies,<br>now Earl of Galloway, <i>K.T.</i> ) .....                | 1805         |
| Sir Philip Stevens, Bart., John Markham, Sir Charles Maurice                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |              |



WILLIAM IV. (*continued.*)

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Year. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Pole, Bart., Sir H. B. Neale, Bart., Lord W. Russell, Thomas Freemantle, (now Sir T. Freemantle, <i>G. C. B.</i> ), Sir Philip Stephens, Bart., William Frankland, <i>vice</i> Sir Charles M. Pole, Bart. ....                | 1806  |
| <i>April.</i> —Lord Gambier, Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart., William Johnstone Hope, Robert Ward, Viscount Palmerston, James Buller .....                                                                                       | 1807  |
| William Domett, <i>vice</i> Lord Gambier .....                                                                                                                                                                                | 1808  |
| R. Moorsom, <i>vice</i> William Johnstone Hope, and Viscount Lowther, <i>vice</i> Viscount Palmerston .....                                                                                                                   | 1809  |
| <i>May.</i> —Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart., Robert Ward, James Buller, William Domett, Robert Moorsom, Viscount Lowther. <i>June.</i> —Sir G. Cockburn, Bart., Honourable Sir William Hotham, and Sir George Clerk, Bart. .... | 1810  |
| Sir W. J. Hope, <i>K. C. B.</i> , Sir George Warrender, Bart., Sir John Osborn, Bart., Sir G. Cockburn, Bart., <i>G. C. B.</i> , Honourable Sir Henry Hotham, <i>K. C. B.</i> Sir George Clerk, Bart. ....                    | 1820  |
| Sir William Johnstone Hope, Sir John Osborne, Bart., Sir George Cockburn, Sir George Clerk, Bart., 1824, Honourable W. R. Douglas, <i>vice</i> Osborn .....                                                                   | 1822  |

WILLIAM OF MALMSBURY, historian, flourished ..... 1140

WILLIAMS, BISHOP, and MAY, trial of, on a Charge of murdering the Italian Boy, December 2 ..... 1831

Such was the anxiety of the public to witness the trial of the above offenders, for the murder of Carlo Ferrari, that long before day-light, great numbers crowded the Old Bailey, and the avenues leading into the Court were completely thronged. The demands for admission into the Court were exorbitant, one guinea up to two guineas being asked for a seat in the galleries. Carlo Ferrari was inveigled to the premises of Bishop, where he was treated with rum, in which laudnum was mixed: and when he was entirely overcome by draughts of this kind, the wretches plunged the body into a well, where they left it till they supposed every spark of life was extinguished: this was called *hoccussing*. He was then drawn out, for dissection.

A few minutes after ten o'clock, on the 2nd of December, 1831, the Lord Chief Justice of the *Common Pleas*, who was specially commissioned to try this case entered the Court, with Mr. Baron Vaughan, and Mr. Justice Littledale.

The prisoners, who were immediately put to the bar, seemed but little moved by the awful situation in which they were at that moment placed; they encountered the inquisitive glance of the assembled crowd with a careless and indifferent air.

The Clerk of the *Arraigns*, after reading the indictment charging them with the murder of the Italian boy, then asked—"John Bishop, are you guilty or not guilty?" Bishop answered, without any emotion—"Not guilty," as did also the prisoners Williams and May.

Mr. Adolphus stated the case to the Jury, in doing which, the learned gentleman took occasion to observe,—“that the indictment charged the prisoners with the wilful murder of Carlo Ferrari, otherwise Charles Ferrier, a poor Italian boy: and the appearance of the Court, and the extraordinary assemblage of persons in the vicinity, must convince every one of the deep interest the investigation excited in every class of the community; and you, Gentlemen of the Jury, cannot be entirely free from a feeling on the question. It is, therefore, my duty to implore you not to let the slightest influence or impression remain on your minds from the communications that may have been made to you, or from sentiments or opinions imparted or expressed in your hearing; you will judge by the evidence alone, and decide on that evidence, on your oaths and consciences. If, after hearing the evidence I have to lay before you, you are of opinion that the prisoners are not guilty, you will of course feel pleasure in

WILLIAMS, &c. (*continued.*)

acquitting them; but if, on the contrary, you are convinced of their guilt, you will firmly, although with regret, return such a verdict as will consign them to an ignominious and certain death." The learned gentleman then proceeded to detail the facts of the case, as he had been instructed the witnesses would be able to establish them. He, (Mr. Adolphus) said, he should prove that the prisoners at the bar had possession of the body of the deceased within less than twenty hours after the boy was seen alive near Bishop's house, and that Bishop and May treated the body as their joint property. He should show that a body had been taken away in a coach from Bishop's house on Friday morning, the 4th of November, the murder having taken place during the previous night. A suit of clothes was found in Bishop's garden, bearing all the marks of identity about them, which the witness could speak to who knew the boy when living; and, in fact, a witness would prove that they were the actual clothes the poor sufferer must have had on when he was murdered. The body of the deceased was offered for sale on Friday by May and Bishop; and on Saturday it was in the possession of the prisoners, and sold at the King's College. The medical gentlemen would establish the fact beyond doubt, that the boy died from violence, and, in their opinion, from blows inflicted by some weapon on the back of the neck, which, injuring the spine and brain, produced sudden death. This was confirmed by the unusual circumstance that the stomach contained a full meal, half digested, and the heart was entirely empty. It could be proved that some of the prisoners purchased a quantity of rum at twelve o'clock on Thursday night, about the period when the murder was supposed to have been committed; and the surgeons could prove that, on examining the contents of the stomach, they discovered a smell of rum. There was another circumstance of very considerable importance, to show that the poor Italian boy had been in the house of the prisoner Bishop, in which Williams had also resided up to the time of the murder. The Italian boy was seen near Bishop's house on Thursday afternoon, with a revolving cage before him, in which were two white mice, which the poor boy usually carried to exhibit in the street; and it would be proved, he understood, that one of Bishop's children had offered to sell two white mice to a neighbour's child, who would be produced. These were circumstances tending to show the guilt of the accused, and far more to be relied on than the positive testimony of eye witnesses in some cases, as they formed a rope, or chain, or band of circumstances leading to the irresistible conclusion of the guilt of the prisoners. There was one fact as regarded May, which was important: he had sold the teeth of the boy to a dentist, and declared that he had taken them out of a boy whose body had not been buried. If the Jury should, after weighing all the evidence, have a doubt of the guilty participation of May in the murder, they would distinguish his case from the other two, and acquit him of the charge. The learned gentleman concluded his address, by repeating his confident expectation, that they would give to this important case the deep and serious attention which it deserved, and by expressing his complete reliance on the integrity and good sense of a British Jury, which a long life of practice had left him no room to doubt.

The learned gentlemen who conducted the prosecution now proceeded to call their witnesses.

Hill, the porter at the King's College, proved that the prisoners brought a body to the College on the afternoon of Saturday, November 5, 1831, and, after having seen the subject, his suspicions were aroused that the body was not fairly obtained, and he accordingly mentioned his suspicions to Mr. Partridge, the demonstrator of anatomy, who, after having inspected it, went for several of the gentlemen who were connected with the College; and after a very attentive examination of the subject, their suspicions were also excited. Under a pretence of purchasing the body, Mr. Partridge contrived to detain the prisoners while he sent for the Police, and the prisoners were all taken into custody. The body was then delivered by the witness to the Police, together with the hamper and the sack, which were finally placed in the hands of Mr. Thomas, the superintendent.

WILLIAMS, &c. (*continued.*)

Richard Partridge, demonstrator of anatomy at the King's College, deposed nearly to the same effect as the preceding witness.

The evidence for the prosecution being closed, the Lord Chief Justice called upon each of the prisoners for their defence, when each of them put in a written one, at the same time declaring their innocence.

The learned Judge now summed up the evidence at great length, and commented most particularly on the testimony of the medical men which, he said, was of the highest importance, as it all tended to show that the Italian boy had died by a violent death, and that it was produced suddenly. His Lordship also passed a warm eulogium on the conduct of Mr Partridge, the demonstrator of anatomy at the King's College, for the prompt manner in which he had acted towards procuring the apprehension of the men the instant that any suspicions against them had arisen; and he (the learned Judge) the rather spoke in this manner, because it was very generally known that many unfounded calumnies had gone abroad against the medical profession—a profession of the greatest service, and of the highest importance to the well-being of society.

The learned Judge employed nearly three hours in summing up.

At eight o'clock the Jury retired to consider their verdict, and the prisoners were removed from the bar, and taken out of Court. The interval between that and the return of the Jury, was a period of intense anxiety to every one in the Court; and, as is usual on such occasions, there were various conjectures hazarded as to what would be the verdict on all the prisoners. That a verdict of guilty would be returned against two of the prisoners—namely, Bishop and Williams—none who heard the evidence and summing up could entertain a rational doubt; but the same confident opinion by no means existed with respect to the fate of the prisoner May. At half-past eight, these speculations were put an end to, by the Jury returning into Court with a verdict of —‘*guilty*’ against all the prisoners.

The prisoners were then severally called upon to say why sentence of death and execution should not be pronounced against them; but not one availed himself of the opportunity of making any defence.

The Recorder, in a very feeling address, proceeded to pass the sentence of death upon the prisoners, ordering them for execution on the following Monday, and their bodies to be given to the surgeons for dissection. (For a further account of which, see page 268, ante.) On their being ordered to be removed from the bar, the prisoner May raised his voice, and in a firm tone said,—‘I am a murdered man, gentlemen; and that man (pointing to Bishop), knows it.’

The prisoner Williams said,—‘we are all murdered men.’

Bishop made no observation, but retired from the bar even more absorbed by his awful situation than he had appeared to have been before.

On Friday evening, at the close of the trial, the Rev. Mr. Williams, Rector of Hendon, accompanied the three convicts back to prison. Bishop manifested a disposition to make a confession to the Reverend Gentleman; but the latter, feeling that it would be better to allow the unhappy man time to compose his mind, after the great fatigue endured on his trial, advised him to reserve what he had to communicate till the following morning, when he would again visit him at ten o'clock, which he accordingly did, and remained in the cell two or three hours, when Williams and Bishop made a confession of their guilt.

During the Saturday, the Sheriffs and under-sheriffs, together with several other official persons, were decidedly opposed to any mitigation of the punishment of May, and indeed to any delay of his execution; and it was expected that the applications that were being made in his behalf, would be frustrated by the positive opinions and predilections of some influential individuals. But on Sunday morning the Sheriffs visited all the cells of the prisoners in succession, and the under-sheriffs were engaged between three and four hours in taking down the statements of the convicts. The consequence was, that the opinions of both Sheriffs and under-sheriffs underwent a decided change, as to



WILLIAMS, &c. (*continued.*)

May being implicated in the crime of murder; they were, therefore, now desirous that his punishment should be mitigated; and in the afternoon, at half-past four o'clock, a respite during his Majesty's pleasure arrived at Newgate for May, whose sentence was commuted to transportation for life.

During the whole of Sunday crowds of persons assembled in the Old Bailey, commenting upon the crimes of the convicts and the likelihood of May being respited: the variety of opinions expressed on the various shades of guilt of the parties, and the warmth of argument between some of the spectators, rendered the scene of a most interesting description. Towards the evening the crowds increased, and many persons actually remained all night on the spot, in order to secure places near the scaffold on the following morning. The occupiers of the houses, from the windows of which a view could be obtained of the execution, exhibited placards announcing various prices for seats, according to their proximity to the spot, and the owners generally, stipulated that they could not undertake to preserve seats after six o'clock on the morning of the execution.

In the course of the day barriers were erected in the Old Bailey, at the ends of Newgate-street, Giltspur-street, and Skinner-street, in order to break the pressure of the crowd, at the place of execution. In the Old Bailey, eight of these barriers were placed at convenient distances from Ludgate-hill to Skinner-street. Soon after midnight the workmen commenced erecting the scaffold in presence of a great concourse of persons. Long before the morning's dawn of Monday, all the streets leading to the Old Bailey were thronged with people, chiefly of the working classes, hastening towards the fatal spot. Constant crowds of people were pouring into the Old Bailey till they formed around the scaffold, and at the corner of every street from whence a distant or faint view could be obtained, was seen a vast ocean of life. Long before the hour arrived at which the culprits are usually turned off, the Old Bailey was completely filled from end to end; and crowds of persons who had been disappointed in their hopes of getting near enough to witness the execution, were congregated in all the neighbouring streets. Among all these crowds, a vast number of females were to be seen, whom curiosity had drawn to a scene that better feelings should have taught them to avoid. Up to the moment of execution, young men and boys were seen running at the top of their speed, hoping to obtain a last look of these savage *Burkers*, the name they had obtained from the notorious character of that name at Edinburgh; (for the account of whom, see page 423, ante). The pressure in the immediate neighbourhood of the scaffold was tremendous, in spite of the barriers; and many persons, exhausted with fatigue, as early as seven o'clock, having rescued themselves with difficulty from the throng, were heard to exclaim as they passed the outskirts of the mob, thank 'God! I have got away.'

At length all the preparations having been completed, Bishop was conducted to the scaffold, and the moment he made his appearance, the most dreadful yells and hootings were heard among the crowd. The executioner proceeded at once to the performance of his duty, and having put the rope round his neck, and affixed it to the chain, placed him under the fatal beam. Williams was then taken out, and the groans and hisses were renewed. In less than five minutes after the wretched man appeared on the scaffold, the signal was given, the drop fell, and they were launched into eternity. The moment the drop fell, the mob, who had continued yelling and shouting, gave several tremendous cheers: on no occasion, excepting the execution of Governor Wall, was recollected so much exultation at the death of any person whose crimes had brought them to a fatal end.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, an attorney, transported for forgery, 1829

WILLIAMS, SIR CHARLES HANBURY, poet, died... 1759



- WILLIS, —, executed for the murder of Serjeant-Major  
Shepherd, July 1 ..... 1839
- WILLIS, THOMAS, physician, died ..... 1675
- WILLOUGHBY, FRANCIS, natural historian, died ..... 1672
- WILSON, —, the ornithologist, died ..... 1813
- WILSON, SAMUEL, died ..... 1771
- This gentleman bequeathed the sum of £20,000. to be lent out in small sums to  
industrious tradesmen.
- WINCHESTER, WILLIAM POWLETT, FIRST MAR-  
QUIS OF, died ..... 1572
- It is related of this eminent person, that being questioned by an intimate friend  
“ how he stood up for thirty years together amidst the changes and reigns of so  
many Chancellors and great personages,” replied, “ I was made of the pliable  
willow not of the stubborn oak.” This noble Peer flourished throughout the  
reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and died at the great  
age of ninety-seven.
- WINCHESTER, JOHN POWLETT, FIFTH MAR-  
QUIS OF, died ..... 1674
- The narrative of this nobleman, whose sufferings in the cause of Charles, and his  
heroic defence of Basing House, obtained him the distinguished title of “ *The  
Great Loyalist*,” will be found at large in *Lord Clarendon's History* of those  
times :—of all the sufferings in the royal cause, perhaps the Marquis of Win-  
chester's were the most severe.
- WINCKLEMAN, JOHN, antiquarian, murdered ..... 1768
- WINDHAM, WILLIAM, Statesman, born May 14, 1750 ;  
died June 4 ..... 1810
- WINSLOW, JAMES BENIGNUS, physician, born 1669 ;  
died ..... 1760
- WINSLOW, COL. THOMAS, born 1620 ; died ..... 1766
- Colonel Winslow, Newman, and Mrs Clum, lived 436 years, whereof they were in  
existence for 382 years, without any interruption.
- WITT, JOHN DE ; see “ DE WITT.”
- WODEHOUSE, LORD, died May 29, (aged 94) ..... 1834
- WOFFINGTON, MARGARET, actress, died..... 1761
- WOLASTON, WILLIAM, mathematician, born 1652 ; died 1724
- WOLFE, GENERAL JAMES, killed before Quebec, Sep-  
tember 18 ..... 1759
- General Wolfe having stationed himself where the attack was most warm ; and as  
he stood conspicuous in the front of the line, he was aimed at by the enemy's  
marksmen, and received a shot in the wrist, which however did not oblige him

WOLFE, GENERAL JAMES, (*continued.*)

to quit the field. Having wrapped a handkerchief round his hand, he continued giving orders without the least emotion; and advanced at the head of the grenadiers, with their bayonets fixed, when another ball unfortunately pierced the breast of this young hero, who fell in the arms of victory, just as the enemy gave way: for, at this very instant, every separate regiment of the British army seemed to exert itself for the honour of its own peculiar character.

While the right pressed on with their bayonets, brigadier Murray briskly advanced with the troops under his command, and soon broke the centre of the enemy; then the Highlanders drawing their broadswords, fell in among them with irresistible impetuosity, and drove them with great slaughter into the town, and the works they had raised at the bridge of the river St. Charles. On the left and rear of the English, the action was not so violent. The French general (Montcalm) was mortally wounded in the battle, as was his second in command, who died on the following day. About one thousand of the enemy were made prisoners, including a great number of officers; and about five hundred were slain. The killed on the part of the English was fifty-six, including nine officers; and of five hundred and six men wounded. On General Wolfe receiving his mortal wound, he was carried to a small distance, in the rear, where, roused from fainting in the last agonies by the sound of *they run*, he eagerly asked, "Who run?" and being told, the French, and that they were defeated, he said,—*Then I thank God, I die contented;* and almost instantly expired.

Immediately after the battle of Quebec, Admiral Saunders sent up all the boats of the fleet, with artillery and ammunition; and on the seventeenth day of the month, sailed up, with all the ships of war, in a disposition to attack the lower town; while the upper part should be assaulted by General Townsend, who had employed the time from the day of action, in fortifying the camp with redoubts: in forming a military road for the cannon: in drawing up the artillery: preparing batteries: and cutting off the enemy's communication with the country. But on the seventeenth, before any battery could be erected, a flag of truce was sent from the town, with proposals of capitulation: which, being maturely considered, by the general and admiral, were accepted and signed at eight next morning. The capitulation being signed, the British took possession of Quebec.

WOLFF, J. CHRISTIERN DE, German writer, born 1679; died ..... 1754

WOLKOT, FEDOR, Russian player, flourished in ..... 1755

WOLSEY, CARDINAL, born 1471; died ..... 1530

In the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. Cardinal Wolsey proved a most munificent patron of the University of Oxford. He founded Seven Lectures for *Theology, Civil Law, Physic, Philosophy, Mathematics, Greek, and Rhetoric*, to each department of which he appointed men of high learning, as Lecturers. The College of *Christ Church*, was at first called *Cardinal College*, and upon the wane of the favourite's power with Henry, it became altered to *King's*, afterwards *Christ Church\**, which it retains at this time.

\* Amongst the Colleges at Cambridge, *King's* has a hall of exquisite beauty, copied from *Crosby Hall*. The following account of the dimensions of the halls here enumerated, may not be unacceptable:—

|                                               | FEET.                   | FEET. |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| The hall of King's College, Cambridge is .... | 102 by 36, and 46 high. |       |
| The hall of Trinity College, ditto .....      | 102 by 40, and 56 high. |       |
| The hall of the Middle Temple, London .....   | 109 by 40.              |       |
| The hall of Christ Church, Cambridge .....    | 115 by 40, and 50 high. |       |
| The Guildhall, London .....                   | 153 by 48, and 55 high. |       |

- WOLLASTON, W. H. died..... 1828
- WOLSTONCROFT, MARY, English writer, born April, 1753 ; died September 10 ..... 1797
- WOOD, SIR ANDREW, Scots Admiral, flourished ..... 1490
- WOOD, ANTHONY, antiquarian, born 1632 ; died in ... 1695
- WOOD, WILLIAM ; see SWIFT, " page 520.
- WOOD, ALEXANDER, surgeon, died ..... 1807
- WOODD, REV. BASIL, born 1760 ; died April 12 ..... 1831  
 Ordained Deacon at the Temple church, London, March 10, 1783, by Dr. Thurlow, Bishop of Lincoln, and September 19, 1784, was ordained priest, at Westminster Abbey, by Dr. Thomas Bishop of Rochester ; at which time he frequently officiated at St. Paul's Deptford ; but was shortly afterwards chosen Lecturer of St. Peter's, Cornhill, which situation he filled twenty-four years ; received the appointment of Morning Preacher at Bentinck Chapel, February, 1785 ; of which he purchased the lease in 1793, where he continued his labours with diligence and success up to the time of his death ; presented to the Rectory of Drayton Beauchamp, by Lady Robert Manners, 1808 ; introduced public worship on Sunday evenings, at Bentinck Chapel, 1785, in which he met with great opposition ; but persevering, that opposition was succeeded by imitation ; Evening Lectures having been successively established at the Parish Church, and other Chapels. Mr. Woodd was interred in Paddington church-yard, where a splendid monument by *Rossi*, has been erected to his memory.
- WOODS, ALEXANDER, who introduced the linen manufacture into the West of Ireland died..... 1766
- WOODFALL, WILLIAM, died August 1 ..... 1803
- WOODFORD, PRISCILLA, tried for arson, March 10 ... 1832  
 Priscilla Woodford, (aged 16) was tried at the Lincoln Assizes for setting fire to her master's hay-stack, was found guilty, and received sentence of death.
- WOODWARD, DR. JOHN, English writer and physician, born 1665 ; died ..... 1728
- WOODWARD, HENRY, English Comedian, died ..... 1777
- WOOLLASTON, WILLIAM, deist, born 1659 ; died..... 1720
- WOOLLETT, WILLIAM, celebrated engraver, born 1735 ; died ..... 1785

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|                                             | FEET.      | FEET.        |
|---------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| The hall of Lambeth Palace .....            | 93 by 38,  | and 50 high. |
| Westminster Hall, (according to Stowe)..... | 270 by 74. |              |
| St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich .....            | 124 by 70. |              |
| Crosby Hall .....                           | 54 by 27,  | and 40 high. |
| Greenwich Hospital .....                    | 106 by 56, | and 50 high. |
| Haddon .....                                | 42 by 29.  |              |
| The Great Hall at Hampton Court .....       | 104 by 40. |              |



WOOLSTON, THOMAS, English writer, born 1660; died 1733

WOOTTON, JOHN, died ..... 1765

Wootton was an excellent master of that branch of his profession to which he principally devoted himself—viz. the painting of horses and dogs, which he both drew and coloured with great skill and truth. He was first distinguished by frequenting Newmarket, and drawing race horses. The prints from his hunting pieces are well known. He afterwards applied himself to landscape, approached towards *Gaspar Poussin*, and sometimes imitated *Claude Lorrain*. He died as above, at his house in Cavendish-square, which he built, and had painted with much taste and judgment.

WORCESTER, HENRY SOMERSET, FIRST MAR-  
QUIS OF, died ..... 1646

The Marquis of Worcester forms a splendid example of steady devotion to his unfortunate master, (Charles I.) and his sufferings and privations in the service of his sovereign, were exceeded only by his loyalty. After a gallant defence of his castle of Ragland, he was compelled to submit to the superior force of Fairfax: his estates were confiscated, and his losses during the Rebellion exceeded the enormous sum of a million sterling, which he expended in the maintenance of troops, and in presents of money and jewels to the king.

WORCESTER, EDWARD SOMERSET, SECOND  
MARQUIS OF, died ..... 1667

This nobleman is memorable for having possessed the most inventive and mechanical genius of any man, either of his own, or of a later period. He was the Author of —“ A Century of the names and Scantlings of Inventions,” which has led to many discoveries in later times; among others to that most important one of the application of steam to the purposes of mechanical power.

WORDE, WYNKYN DE, second Printer in England,  
died ..... 1534

WORLIDGE, THOMAS, engraver, died ..... 1783

WORONZOW, SIMON COUNT, born 1744; died June  
21 ..... 1832

Retired to Italy, after an active service during the war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte in 1770-1-2-3, where he remained till 1781; appointed Russian Minister at Venice in 1782, and was sent on a special mission to the Court of London, in 1789, where he soon after became resident Minister and Ambassador; but retired from the service of the Emperor Paul, when that monarch formed an alliance with the First Consul (Buonaparte.) Re-appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James', on the accession of Alexander; visited Russia in 1802, but soon returned to England, and after the marriage of his daughter to the Earl of Pembroke in 1808, he never quitted this country, except for short excursions to France in 1815, and 1819, which he undertook to visit his son Count Michael, who was Commander in Chief of the Russian corps forming part of the European army of Observation.

His Excellency was highly esteemed in the elevated circle in which he moved. He died at his house in Mansfield-street, in the 88th year of his age, and his remains were deposited in a vault underneath the parish church of St. Mary-le-bone. By his death numerous charitable Institutions of this country, have lost a liberal benefactor. He distributed in charity more than £4,700. a-year.

WOTTON, SIR HENRY, born 1568; died ..... 1639

WOUVERMANS, PHILIP, painter, born 1620; died ... 1668



**WREN, SIR CHRISTOPHER**, architect, born 1632; died 1729

He was born at East Knoyle, in Wiltshire, of which place his father was rector.

He gave proofs of great ingenuity, by having, as early as his thirteenth year, invented a new astronomical instrument; and soon after, various other mathematical contrivances. When at the age of fourteen, he was sent to Wadham College, Oxford, and here his great proficiency was displayed, which soon rendered him known to several individuals of great influence. Although so young in years, he was one of the original Members of the Club which was formed at that place in 1648 for the purpose of Philosophical discussion, &c. which, in the end, gave rise to the *Royal Society*. In 1657 he was chosen Professor of Astronomy at Gresham College; and, at the Restoration, appointed to the *Savilian Professorship of Astronomy* at Oxford. Not long after this he was called upon to exercise his genius in Architecture, (a science which had previously occupied a great portion of his time and attention) by being appointed assistant to Sir J. Denham, at that time Surveyor-General, but who knew little of the duties of the office he held. This led to the employment of Sir C. Wren in that celebrated work on which his fame to this day rests, the re-building of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, after the Great Fire of London. The erection of this vast structure occupied him thirty-five years; but it did not prevent him, during that long period, from applying his study to the erection of various other splendid edifices. In 1661, he was created *L.L.D.* by the *University of Oxford*; and in 1674, he was knighted; elected to the Presidency of the *Royal Society* in 1680; entered Parliament as the representative for the Borough of Plympton, in 1685; dismissed from his place of Surveyor of Public Works, in 1718, then in the 86th year of his age. He died at Hampton Court, February 25, 1723, in the 91st year of his age; and his remains were interred under that monument which his genius had raised. Over his grave was fixed a tablet, with the following inscription, in Latin, (which has since been placed in front of the organ):—" *Beneath is laid the builder of this Church and City, CHRISTOPHER WREN, who lived above ninety years, not for himself, but for the public good. Reader, if thou seekest for his monument, look around.*" Another of this great architect's designs, is the interior of *St. Stephen's*, Walbrook.

**WRIGHT, JOSEPH**, painter, born 1734; died ..... 1797**WRIOTHESLEY, THOMAS, EARL OF SOUTH-AMPTON**, died ..... 1667

This great man was the firm friend and constant counsellor of his unfortunate sovereign, Charles I. throughout the whole of his reign, and was one of the four Peers whom the Parliament permitted to pay the last duties to their royal master's remains, at their interment at Windsor.

**WRIOTHESLEY, HENRY, EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON**, died ..... 1624

The friend and patron of Shakspeare.

**WYAT, SIR THOMAS**, poet, born 1504; died ..... 1541**WYATT, JAMES**, architect, born about 1743; died Oct. . 1813**WYATT, SIR THOMAS**, beheaded ..... 1555**WYATT, MR.** tho brewer of Gray's Inn-lane, died ..... 1826

Mr. Wyatt left property to the amount of £100,000.

WYCHERLY, WILLIAM, Dramatic writer and poet, born 1640; died ..... 1716

WYNANTS, JAN, painter, born 1600; died..... 1670

WYNTONE, ANDREW, poet and historian, flourished in 1400

XIMENES, CARDINAL DE, died, (aged 80) ..... 1517

This extraordinary man was selected by Ferdinand, king of Spain, as regent during the minority and absence of Charles V. He was a Franciscan monk of the genuine primitive sort, and is the most notable instance of patriotism, disinterestedness, simplicity, energy, and political wisdom, which the pages of history have transmitted for our admiration. Without approving of the monkish austerity of his personal morals and manners, an expression of admiration of the dignity and sincerity of his principles, against which the breath of scandal cannot whisper a suspicion, is due. Robertson gives the following account of him:—

“ He was descended of an honourable, not of a wealthy, family, and the circumstances of his parents, as well as his own inclinations, having determined him to enter into the church, he early obtained benefices of great value, and which placed him in the way of the greatest preferment. All these, however, he renounced at once, and after undergoing a very severe novitiate, assumed the habit of St. Francis in a monastery of Observantine Friars, one of the most rigid Orders in the Romish Church. There he soon became eminent for his uncommon austerity of manners, and for those excesses of superstitious devotion which are the proper characteristics of the monastic life. His reputation for sanctity soon procured him the office of Father Confessor to Queen Isabella, which he accepted with the utmost reluctance. He preserved in a court the same austerity of manners which had distinguished him in the cloister. He made all his journeys on foot; and subsisted only upon alms. Isabella, pleased with her choice, soon after conferred on him the Archbishopric of Toledo, which, next to the Papacy, is the richest dignity in the Church of Rome. This honour he declined with a firmness which nothing but the authoritative injunction of the Pope was able to overcome. This promotion did not change his manners: for though obliged to display in public that magnificence which became his station, he himself retained his monastic severity. Under his pontifical robes he constantly wore the coarse frock of St. Francis, the rents in which he used to patch himself. He at no time used linen, but was commonly clad in hair-cloth. He slept in his habit, most frequently on the ground, or on boards, rarely in a bed. He did not taste any of the delicacies which appeared at his table, but satisfied himself with that simple diet which the rules of his Order prescribed. Notwithstanding these peculiarities, he possessed a thorough knowledge of the affairs of the world; for no sooner was he called by his station, and by the high opinion which Ferdinand and Isabella entertained of him, to take a principal share in the administration, than he displayed talents which rendered the fame of his wisdom equal to that of his sanctity. His political conduct, remarkable for the boldness and originality of all his plans, flowed from his real character, and partook both of its virtues and its defects. His great genius suggested to him schemes vast and magnificent; conscious of the integrity of his intentions, he pursued these with unremitting and undaunted firmness. In early youth he mortified his passion, and showed little indulgence to those of other men. Though free from any suspicion of cruelty, he discovered in all his commerce with the world a severe inflexibility of mind and austerity of character, peculiar to the monastic profession, and which can hardly be conceived in a country where that is unknown. During his regency, and notwithstanding his extreme old age, he had abated in no degree the rigour of his mortifications, and to which may be added his laborious assiduity in

**XIMENES, CARDINAL DE, (*continued.*)**

business, as would have worn out the most youthful and vigorous constitution: every moment of his time was filled up with some serious employment. The variety, the grandeur, and the success of his schemes during a regency of only twenty months, leave it doubtful whether his sagacity in council, his prudence in conduct, or his boldness in executing, deserve the greatest praise. His reputation is still high in Spain, not only for wisdom, but for sanctity, and he is the only Prime Minister mentioned in history whom his contemporaries reverence as a saint, and to whom the people, under his government, ascribed the power of working miracles."

**YORK, ELIZABETH OF, wife to King HENRY VII.  
died ..... 1502**

Elizabeth Plantagenet was the passive instrument in terminating the mighty contest between the Houses of York and Lancaster. Courtied by the tyrant Richard III. who is suspected to have poisoned his wife to make way for his views upon Elizabeth, who fled to a sanctuary; a negotiation was opened by her friends to espouse her to the Earl of Richmond, then resident in Bretagne; he immediately asserted his claim at once to the crown of England, and to the hand of Elizabeth. The decisive battle of Bosworth, in which his enemy fell, obtained him both, and restored peace to the country, which had been so long devastated by the pretensions of the rival houses.

**YORK, H. R. H. THE DUKE OF; see page 455, ante.****YORK, ANN HYDE, DUCHESS OF, died ..... 1671**

Lady Ann Hyde was the daughter of the Chancellor Clarendon, and married to King James II. when Duke of York.

**YORKE, SIR JOSEPH, drowned, May 4..... 1831**

Sir Joseph Yorke, Captain Bradby, R. N. and Captain Young, R. N. were unfortunately drowned by the upsetting of a boat in Southampton river, on a party of pleasure.

**YOUNG, DR. EDWARD, poet and writer, born 1684;  
died, (aged 81) ..... 1765****YOUNG, ARTHUR, the agriculturist, died April 16 ..... 1820****YOUNG, TOM, died November 9 ..... 1837**

This individual, whose fame had extended over all Scotland, died at his house, within the precincts of the jail, at Glasgow, from his advanced age. At the last execution which took place in Glasgow, (that of Campbell, for murder,) he was unable, from weakness, to perform his unpleasant duty, and the authorities were under the necessity of employing another, (from Edinburgh), in his stead. He was appointed to the office, December 10, 1814; and it seems that an indenture was regularly drawn up betwixt him and the Magistrates, and signed. By the conditions of this indenture, he bound himself to perform the office of public executioner, whenever called upon, during the period of his natural life; to inflict corporeal punishment, and work as a labourer about the jail, and not to absent himself from duty; for this he was to receive a yearly salary of £52. and one guinea for every capital execution; a pair of new shoes twice a year; a free house, coal and candle, and both parties to be held liable to a penalty of £50. in case of any deviation from the foregoing agreement. He held the situation for twenty-three years; and during that period had deprived above seventy unfortunate beings of their existence; fifty-six of whom were



YOUNG, TOM, (*continued.*)

executed in Glasgow; and the remainder in Greenock, Paisley, Ayr, Sterling, &c. In 1820, he performed his duty on Hardie and Baird, (the Radicals), in Stirling: also of Wilson, at Glasgow. When solicited to perform his unpleasant task in any of the surrounding districts, he is said to have been exorbitant in his demand of remuneration for the same: and on these occasions not so strict an economist in his charge, when travelling at another's expense, being very extravagant in his diet. Yet, after all, he died poor, leaving his widow and three children in very destitute circumstances.

|                                                                   |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| ZAMET, SEBASTIAN, financier, born 1552; died.....                 | 1614 |
| ZARATE, AUGUSTIN, Spanish historian, flourished in .              | 1543 |
| ZENO, APOSTOLO, Italian dramatic writer, born 1669;<br>died ..... | 1750 |
| ZIMMERMAN, —, born 1728; died.....                                | 1795 |

## OMISSIONS OF REMARKABLE PERSONS.

|                                                                         |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| ADAMS, —, and — OLDFIELD, executed with<br>Eliza Fenning, July 26 ..... | 1815 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|

|                                                                                                      |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| ARDEN, LORD, died July 5.....                                                                        | 1840 |
| Lord Arden was brother to the Right Honourable Spencer Percival, who was assassinated by Bellingham. |      |

|                                                                  |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| ASHCROFTS, (The), WILLIAM HOLDEN, &c. tried for<br>murder, ..... | 1817 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------|

At the Lancaster Assizes, September 5, James Ashcroft, (the elder, aged 53), David Ashcroft, (his brother, aged 48,) James Ashcroft, (the younger, aged 32) William Holden, (aged 47), and John Robinson, (aged 53,) were charged with the murder of Margaret Marsden and Hannah Partington, in the dwelling house of Thomas Littlewood, at Pendleton, near Manchester, on the 26th day of April previous. They pleaded—*Not Guilty*.

This dreadful murder stands unparalleled even by that of the family of the Marrs, of Ratcliffe-highway, (see page 484), and was committed in the open day (two o'clock in the afternoon.) The Court was crowded as early as seven o'clock in the morning; and within the bar, the Counsel could with the greatest difficulty find room to sit or stand. Without the bar, all was one entire mass, that stood and moved as if inseparable. At eight o'clock precisely, the trial commenced. The challenges of the Jury were many; but when at length sworn, the elder Ashcroft, with a theatrical air, and flinging his hand upwards, exclaimed—*Not guilty*; his brother followed his example, as did his son, and likewise Holden. Robinson scarcely raised his hand to young Ashcroft's shoulder.

From the evidence of the prosecutor, Mr. Littlewood, it appeared that his family consisted of himself, his wife, a Mrs. Marsden, (in her 75th year,) and Hannah Partington. That he went on the 25th day of April preceding, about nine in the morning to market, and returned at eight in the evening. Had left in the house, on his departure therefrom, £160.; £140. in notes, nineteen guineas in gold, half a guinea, and a seven shilling piete. The money was in a



ASHCROFTS, (THE) &c. (*continued.*)

drawer, which was never locked. Saw the money there at seven o'clock of the morning of that day. On his arrival at home in the evening, he tried the door, and found it locked, as also the yard door, the key being in the the inside. At length having obtained an entrance by an upper window, he proceeded to the kitchen, when a most appalling spectacle was presented; Mrs. Marsden was sitting in the chair she always occupied, her forehead fractured, and driven into the brain; Hannah Partington was lying under the dresser, her knees bent towards her head, which was in the same state as Mrs. Marsden's, and both quite cold; the kitchen was covered with blood; the poker was bent, and very bloody; the cleaver, which was always hung in the kitchen, was found in their bed-room, with a little blood on it, and the money was all gone.

Mr. Cross, in a speech of great force and pathos, now detailed the particulars of the case to the Jury. The witnesses for the prosecution, (twenty-six in number) having given their evidence,

The Chief Baron summed up in a very luminous address, of more than an hour and a half; when the Jury retired to consider of their verdict, and in two minutes returned with a verdict of *guilty against James Ashcroft, the elder, David Ashcroft, James Ashcroft, the younger, and William Holden.* John Robinson.—*Not Guilty.*

On the 8th of September, 1817, they were led to the fatal scaffold, and executed. They denied their guilt to the last.

## AVERSHAW, JEREMIAH LEWIS, tried for murder . 1794

This daring and atrocious highwayman was one of the most ferocious culprits ever known. Early in life he associated himself with gangs of notorious thieves, over whom he soon obtained great command. A warrant having been issued for his arrest by the Magistrates of Southwark, D. Price and B. Turner, officers belonging to *Union Hall*, were entrusted with the execution of the same. Being informed that he was regaling himself at a public house in Southwark, called *The Three Brewers*, a house famed as the resort for thieves, they repaired thither, and found their information correct; and, at the same time, that the object of their search was fully prepared to put in execution his dreadful threats. On their approaching him, he placed himself at the entrance to the parlour, with a loaded pistol in each hand, and swore he would shoot the first person who should attempt to take him. The officers now rushed forward to seize him; when the villain discharged both pistols at the same moment, by one of which Turner was severely wounded in the head, whilst the fatal contents of the other lodged in the body of Price. He lingered for a short time, and died in great agony.

He took his trial for the murder at the following Surry Sessions, at Croydon, when he was found guilty; but a flaw being discovered in the indictment, an objection was taken by the prisoner's counsel: and although the learned Judge, (Baron Perryn) who presided at the trial, intimated a wish to take the opinion of the Twelve Judges, the Counsel for the prosecution waved the question, and insisted upon Avershaw being tried on an indictment for one of his former offences, (shooting at one Barnaby Windsor), he was on that charge found—*guilty*, and received sentence of death.

The Judge having put on the *black cap*, the emblem assumed at the time of passing sentence of death, Avershaw behaved with the most insolent effrontery by placing his hat on his head, and staring the Judge full in the face, which he accompanied with a most malicious sneer, and affected contempt, which conduct he continued till he was taken, bound hand and foot from the dock, venting curses and insults on the Judge and Jury for having consigned him to *murder*.

This brutal conduct continued to the last. In the interval between receiving sentence of death and the execution, having got some black cherries, he amused himself with painting on the white walls of the cell in which he was confined, sketches of various robberies which he had committed. He was executed on Kennington Common, August 3, 1795, and died as he had lived, a

# **AVERSHAW, JEREMIAH, (*continued.*)**

ruffian and a brute. He was afterwards hung in chains, and (painful as is the record,) whilst the disgusting carcase of this malefactor, devoured by the birds and withered by the elements gradually disappeared, the spot on which he had been gibbeted was converted into a temple of infamy, to which the thieves of London resorted in a kind of pilgrimage; and procuring from his decaying and piece-meal carcase the bones of his fingers and toes to convert into stoppers for their tobacco pipes.

|                                                                 |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| BAKER, SIR ROBERT, the Magistrate, died in July ...             | 1840 |
| BARTHOLOMAN, ALEXANDER, Editor of the 'York Herald,' died ..... | 1810 |
| BATTEUX, CHARLES, French writer, born 1713; died                | 1780 |
| BATHIEUX, M. painter, born 1701; died.....                      | 1792 |
| BAUHIN, GASPAR, botanist, died .....                            | 1623 |
| BAXTER, RICHARD, born 1615; died .....                          | 1691 |
| BAXTER, WILLIAM, born 1651; died .....                          | 1723 |
| BAYARD, LE CHEVALIER, French warrior, died .....                | 1524 |
| BAYER, —, astronomer, died .....                                | 1637 |
| BAYLE, PIERRE, French writer, born 1647; died.....              | 1706 |
| BEAL, MARY, painter, born 1632; died .....                      | 1697 |
| BERNARD, SIR THOMAS, died July 1.....                           | 1818 |

Sir Thomas was son of Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. Governor of New Jersey, who was created a Baronet in 1780, and was born at Lincoln, April 27, 1750. Appointed to the official situation of Commissary of Musters; he also studied the Law; and was called to the Bar in 1780, by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple; he however selected the more retired business of Conveyancing, in which he rapidly rose to a high degree of reputation and practice.

Mr. Bernard had taken an active part on the Committee of the Foundling Hospital for some years before he retired from business, and he was elected Treasurer to the Hospital in 1795, which opened a new field for his benevolent exertions. In conjunction with Count Rumford, he introduced a system of economy in cooking and fuel, on the Count's principle, which effected a saving of twenty-five chaldrons of coals in the first year.

This success of the experiment led to the formation of a scheme in 1796, for introducing the same system of economy into the Mary-le-bone Workhouse. For this object a subscription of £100. each from Mr. Bernard, the Bishop of Durham, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Wilberforce, and some others, was raised in order to commence operations, but the proposal was not acceded to by the Vestry.

He was one of the founders of the *School for the Indigent Blind*, in the year 1800. He also fitted up at an expense of £1000. a large chapel in West-street, Seven Dials, the whole body of the chapel being free for the Poor. This chapel was opened May 25, the sermon being preached by Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London.

He was one of the founders of the *Royal Institution*, in 1799, and in 1805, furnished the outline of the Plan for forming *The British Institution for Pro-*

**BERNARD, SIR THOMAS, (continued)**

*moting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom*, which was established June 4, in that year; and on the 29th, Mr. Bernard agreed, on behalf of the Committee, for the purchase of the *Shakspeare Gallery*; which Gallery was opened for the exhibition and sale of the productions of British Artists, in the following spring.

In the year 1804, Mr. Bernard purchased a house in Wimpole-street, on account of ill-health, and resigned his office of Treasurer to the Foundling Hospital.

He founded the *Alfred Club* in Albemarle-street, which was opened January 1, 1809. In 1810, he succeeded to the Baronetage on the death of Sir John Bernard, in the West Indies. In 1811, he raised a subscription of 3000 guineas for the purchase of Mr. West's picture of—*Christ healing the Sick*, which the artist had intended to present to his native city Philadelphia. This picture was exhibited in the Gallery of the *British Institution*, and has since been presented by the Directors to the *National Gallery*.

In 1813, he arranged *The Political Life of Lord Barrington*, which was published in 1814.

In 1816, and 1817, he exerted himself to obtain a repeal of the *Salt Duties*; and in December, 1817, published *The Case of the Salt Duties, with proofs and illustrations*. In the next Session of Parliament a Committee was appointed to enquire into the *Salt Laws*. The increased exertion he now used in procuring evidence for the Committee brought on a severe illness, and he was induced to leave London at the earliest possible time; and from medical advice, proceeded to Leamington Spa, where he arrived in the middle of June; from this moment he gradually grew weaker, until the morning of the 1st of July, when his valuable life terminated without a struggle.

Leaving no issue, he was succeeded in the Baronetage by his only surviving brother, the late Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, of Nether Winchendon, Bucks, and Pall-Mall, London, who died in April, 1830.

**BONAPARTE, LUCIEN**, died January 6 ..... 1840

**BOTTING, JAMES**, the Old Bailey Executioner, died October 1 ..... 1837

The above event was communicated to the Officials of Guildhall, by a letter from his landlady. He retired from the situation about seventeen years ago, on which occasion he petitioned the Court of Aldermen for a pension, at the same time representing the services he had performed to the country, and the disagreeable task connected therewith. The result was, the settlement of a pension of 5s. per week for life.

It was with this individual that the first commencement of paying the executioner his guinea per week over the door of the prison, in conformity with the feelings of the turnkeys. Some time since, a retiring executioner called upon Botting to ask his advice as to the terms in which to address the Court of Aldermen, in the matter of giving up or improving the business. "I don't know," said Botting, "that as you can say any thing better than that His Majesty's got so gallows merciful, you've got ashamed to work for nothing, and beg the Court to give him a hint to begin to do a bit of justice again."

He was a good deal excited about Greenacre; and on the day appointed for the execution of that individual, he called aloud from his bed, at the moment of the clock striking the hour of eight,—"That's the time o'day—I'm blest if he an't a coming out to nap it."

**BYRON, LORD**, tried for Murder ..... 1765

Lord Byron, grandfather to Lord Byron the Poet, tried on a charge of murder, in killing Mr. Chaworth in a duel.



CATALINI, MADAME, died..... 1841

COLLIER, SIR GEORGE, died in April..... 1795

Sir George was made a Post Captain in 1762, and was employed chiefly on the coast of America during the American war. Brought out, (at Drury-lane Theatre,) a Dramatic Romance, taken from the French, called, *Selima* and *Azor*, in 1775.

DENMARK, KING OF, December 3 ..... 1839

DRUMMOND, MR. died January 4 ..... 1832

Mr. Drummond was formerly a Lottery Office keeper in Holborn, but falling into misfortune, he died in Lambeth Workhouse, aged 74.

HANOVER, THE QUEEN OF, died ..... 1841

HARRIS, KIDDY, executed at the Old Bailey for a robbery ..... 1824

HEIDEGGER, JOHN JAMES, born 1659; died ..... 1749

He was born at Zurich, and came to England in 1708, where, by his address, he obtained the chief direction of the Opera House and Masquerades, in which situation he acquired a fortune of £5000. per annum. From his retentive memory, he acquired great facility in the writing of Operas. Though tall, and well-made, he was uncommonly disagreeable in his features, so much so, that he bet a wager with the Earl of Chesterfield, that, within a certain time, he could not produce so hideous a face as Heidegger's, in all London. The bet was accepted by the Earl. After a strict search, a woman was found, whose features were, at first sight, supposed to be stronger than those of the *Count*, as he was generally called; but upon putting her head-dress upon him, he was declared to be the ugliest.

The following humorous circumstance is likewise related of him:—

That facetious individual, the Duke of Montague, (the author of the *Bottle-Conjuror* at the Haymarket) gave an entertainment at the *Devil Tavern*, to several of the nobility, (amongst whom were some hard drinkers,) who were in the plot. Heidegger was also invited, and, in a few hours after dinner got so drunk, as to be carried out of the room, and put to bed. During the period of his insensibility, the daughter of Mrs. Salmon, the then celebrated maker of wax figures, was introduced, who took a mould from his face in plaster of Paris; and from this a mask was made. A few days previous to the ensuing masquerade, the King had promised to be present, and also the Countess of Yarmouth. The Duke had in the mean time applied to Heidegger's valet-de-chambre, in order to ascertain in what sort of dress his master was likely to appear; and then procuring a similar one, and also a person of the same stature, he gave him his instructions accordingly. On the evening of the masquerade, His Majesty being seated, Heidegger, as usual, ordered the music to play—*God save the King*; but no sooner was his back turned, than the disguised Heidegger ordered them to play—*Over the Water to Charley*. Upon this the company was lost in amazement; and those about the Court, who were not in the plot, were in great consternation. Heidegger, in a rage, rushed to the music gallery, swore and stamped, and accused the musicians of either being drunk, or combined to ruin him. The king and the Countess laughed to such an extent, as almost to hazard a discovery of the joke. During Heidegger's presence in the gallery,—*God save the King* continued to be played; but on the instant of his departure from thence to superintend the dancing-rooms, the pretended Heidegger again placed himself before the music gallery, calling out,



**HEIDEGGER, JOHN JAMES, (*continued.*)**

in an audible voice, (at the same time imitating Heidegger)—‘blockheads, have I not told you to play—*Charley over the Water?* The musicians now thought him either drunk, or mad; but continuing his vociferations, *Charley* was played again. Some of the officers of the guards were now for going to the gallery, to turn the musicians out; the then Duke of Cumberland could contain himself no longer; the company were thrown into the greatest disorder, and shame!—shame! resounded from all parts of the house. Heidegger once more flew, burning with rage, to the musician’s gallery. Here the Duke of Montague artfully addressed himself to him, telling him the king was in a violent passion; that his best way was to go instantly and make an apology—that the musicians were mad—and to afterwards discharge them; almost at the same instant he ordered the false Heidegger to do the same. The scene was now truly ludicrous before the King. Heidegger had no sooner made an apology for the conduct of his musicians, but the impostor advanced, crying out—‘Indeed, Sire, it was not my fault, but that devil’s, in my likeness.’ Heidegger having now turned round, stared, staggered, grew pale, and could not utter a word. The Duke now communicated to Heidegger his plot, and the counterfeit was ordered to take off his mask. Here ended this frolic; but Heidegger swore he would never again attend any public amusement, if the wax-work woman did not break the mould, and melt down the mask before his face. He died at the advanced age of ninety.

**HENRICH, ARABELLA, died in May..... 1829**

This penurious and eccentric individual died in Blandford-street, Portman-square. She occupied a small room in the house of a green-grocer, who was generally induced by her to supply two pennyworth of meat from his family joint, upon which she dined. When visited by her friends she always lamented her great poverty, and the many privations she was forced to undergo in consequence, which appeal was generally successful. At her death, however, money, amounting to £5000. was discovered in a cellar and cupboard which was appropriated to her use, and of which she kept the key. A quantity of guineas and sovereigns were found in tea-kettles; and in the cupboard a large roll of Bank-notes. Various articles of value were also discovered; and between the bed and sacking a will was found, by which the greatest part of her property was left to individuals residing in the city; but, strange as it may appear, although advertised, they never claimed the property.

**HOBHOUSE, SIR BENJAMIN, died ..... 1831****HUNT, (JOHN and LEIGH), tried for a libel on HIS R. H. THE PRINCE REGENT, ..... 1813**

On the 3rd of February they were brought up to receive Judgment, before Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Justice Le Blanc, and Mr. Justice Bailey, when the Court passed the following sentence, viz.:—to pay the King a fine of £500. each, and to be severally imprisoned for the space of two years; John Hunt, in the prison of Coldbath-fields, and Leigh Hunt, in the New Jail for the county of Surrey, in Horsemonger-lane; that at the expiration of that time, each to give security in £500. and two sufficient sureties in £250. for their good behaviour during five years, and to be severally imprisoned until such fine be paid, and such security given.

**JEFFERSON, THOMAS, American President, died July 4 1826****JOAN OF ARC, or (JEAN D’ARC,) burnt May 30..... 1431**

She was the daughter of a peasant, in the village of Dompre, near the border of Lorraine. Having eloped from her father, she hired herself to a female inn-

JOAN OF ARC, (*continued.*)

keeper, where she acted in the capacity of a servant, in which situation she remained five years. She had from her childhood been of an imaginative turn of mind; and, previous to her leaving her native village, most of her leisure hours were spent in the forest near the neighbourhood. Here, in imagination, she conversed not only with her own spirit, but also with the saints and the angels, until her fancy had assumed reality. She believed that she heard voices from heaven—of the archangel Michael, the angel Gabriel, with the rest of the saints, who seemed to address her audibly.

Some time after another sentiment was added to her religion—that of patriotism. The state of France, with which Lorraine, though not incorporated, was intimately connected, was at this period in a deplorable state. England, who claimed the sovereignty of the kingdom, was in actual possession of the greater part of it, and had garrisons established in nearly all the great towns. The Duke of Bedford, uncle of Henry VI. the king of England, resided in Paris, and there governed as regent in the name of his nephew. The Duke of Burgundy, the most powerful vassal of the crown, had become the ally of this foreign domination. Charles VII. the legitimate heir to the throne, to whom the nation was attached, was a fugitive, and confined to a narrow corner of the kingdom, and losing daily some portion of his remaining resources. These events made a great impression upon Jeanne. In her eyes it was the cause of heaven as well as of France. When residing at Neufchateau, martial feelings began to mix with those of religion. Her sex, which had hitherto excluded her from the profession of arms, she now disregarded, and applied herself to manly exercises. These greatly invigorated her frame, and added a glow of animation to her beauty. She had at this time also acquired great skill in managing her horse.

On the 24th of February, 1429, she presented herself before King Charles at Chinon, a town lying at a great distance below Orleans on the south side of the Loire, dressed in male attire, and armed from head to foot. In this disguise she had travelled with a few individuals whom she had persuaded to accompany her, though through a country then in the possession of the enemy. She told the King that she was commissioned by heaven to restore him to a throne from which he was so unjustly deprived.

At this period the town of Orleans, the place which still held out for Charles, and the key to that portion of the kingdom where he was acknowledged, was pressed by the forces of the besiegers, and reduced to a state the most hopeless. Some weeks had been spent in proceedings intended to give the enterprise of the *Maid of Orleans* some colour of Divine protection and also the requisite effect of her appearance. Accordingly, on the 29th of April, mounted on a white steed, and with her standard carried before her, she dashed forward at the head of a convoy with provisions, and in spite of all the opposition of the enemy forced her way into the besieged city. The rapid succession of exploits which followed bore very much the appearance of miracles. In a few sallies the besiegers were drove from every post. Nothing could withstand her gallant band: and her followers really believed that the irresistible success which attended her endeavours was by the sanction of heaven. On the 8th of May, the enemy (who had possessed the place from the 12th of October preceding,) raised the siege, and retired in the greatest disorder. From this period the English were no longer feared; and in a few days after followed the battle of Patay, when a great victory was obtained by the French under the command of this celebrated leader, and the English, by the brave and able Lord Talbot. In this encounter two thousand five hundred of the English were left dead on the field of battle; and twelve hundred were taken prisoners, among whom was the General. Town after town now opened its gates to the conqueror, the garrison of the English retiring without a blow. On the 16th of July, the surrender of Rheims took place; and on the following day Charles was solemnly crowned in the cathedral there. Having, as she said, fulfilled her mission, Jeanne now petitioned the king to allow her to return in quiet to that obscurity she had for

JOAN OF ARC, (*continued.*)

a time left. But the entreaties of her Royal Master prevented her from experiencing the wished-for indulgence. Honours were now heaped upon her; a medal was ordered to be struck in commemoration of her heroic deeds; and letters of nobility were granted to herself and also to every member of her family.

The record of her end is truly lamentable,—for ever disgraceful to England, and scarcely less so to France. On the 24th of May, 1430, whilst heroically combating against the army of the Duke of Burgundy under the walls of Compeigne, she was treacherously shut out from the city she was defending, through the contrivance of the Governor; and being left almost alone, was, after performing various acts of great valour, compelled to surrender to the enemy. John of Luxembourg, into whose hands she fell, some time after sold her for ten thousand livres to the Duke of Bedford. Soon after she was brought to Rouen, and tried on a charge of sorcery. The contrivances resorted to for establishing the charge, were at once cruel and degrading; and on the 30th of May, 1431, she was sentenced to be burned at the stake. No attempt was made on the part of Charles in the mean time to rescue the innocent victim from the destruction that awaited her. She pleaded hard to live; but her intreaties were in vain, for on the following day the inhuman sentence was carried into execution in the market-place at Rouen, and she died as courageously as she had lived.

JONES, HENRY, (*alias* OWEN), FRANCIS PHŒNIX, (*alias* FINNIKIN), & CHARLES BURTON,  
executed in December ..... 1771

The above robbery was committed in the house of Sir R. Ladbroke, Alderman and Banker, of London; and it is not a little singular, that it was effected without in the least disturbing the family, together with five servants, who were in the house at the time. The articles stolen, were

|                                                                                                                                               | £.    | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| Sir Robert's gold chain, the insignia of his office, worth ..                                                                                 | 100   | 0  | 0  |
| A gold chain .....                                                                                                                            | 80    | 0  | 0  |
| Several pieces of plate .....                                                                                                                 | 100   | 0  | 0  |
| A Coronation medal, a broad 25s. piece, a guinea of the<br>time of Oliver Cromwell, a ditto of George I., and va-<br>rious other pieces ..... | 40    | 0  | 0  |
| Old Crown pieces .....                                                                                                                        | 15    | 0  | 0  |
| Two gold snuff boxes .....                                                                                                                    | 20    | 0  | 0  |
| Brilliant breast buckler .....                                                                                                                | 25    | 0  | 0  |
| Diamond hoop-ring .....                                                                                                                       | 20    | 0  | 0  |
| A pair of valuable Moco studs .....                                                                                                           | 10    | 0  | 0  |
| A Pair of cluster stone buttons .....                                                                                                         | 10    | 0  | 0  |
| With other articles of small value .....                                                                                                      | 30    | 0  | 0  |
|                                                                                                                                               | £.450 | 0  | 0  |

This booty being in the first apartment they broke open, seems to have satisfied them; having searched no other part of the dwelling, although a silver-hilted sword hung up in the apartment.

The robbers having melted the gold articles, a dispute arose on their trial, between Sir R. Ladbroke, the loser of the gold, which had been cast into an ingot, and Mr. Cox, the purchaser. The latter urged, that he had bought it in open day, in an open shop, and at a fair price; Sir Robert insisted, on the other hand, of a prior claim, of which he had been violently deprived.

The Court was inclined in favour of Sir Robert; and he on perceiving this, offered it as a *favour* to Mr. Cox, who disclaimed all notion of favour, and still demanding his *right* to the ingot, which he put into his pocket.



**KING CHARLES I.** beheaded ..... 1649

The Regicide Bradshaw, one of the Judges of this unfortunate monarch, was born in 1586. His patrimony was very small, but he did not want for parts: which supported by impudence, and ambition, acquired him a fortune in the practice of the law, in which he was brought up in Gray's Inn, where he was much visited by the factious, and more admired in his chambers than at Westminster Hall. Two Terms before the perpetration of the King's murder, this Chamber Council took the oath of allegiance, being called to the dignity of a Serjeant-at-Law by the powers then in being, to prepare him for that detestable office, for which he was thought to be so well qualified. When first nominated to be President of the pretended Court of Justice, for the trial of Charles, he appeared much surprised, and resolutely refused it. But, when pressed with more importunity, he required time to consider it, when he would give a final answer, which he did on the following day, when he accepted the office, which he administered with all the pride and impudence imaginable. He was quickly invested in great state; a guard was assigned for the security of his person, being now declared President of the Council of State; and for the maintaining of so high a dignity, his creators gave him Lord Cottington's estate, and the Duchy of Lancaster, with £5000. in money, to supply the present exigencies: and made him a present of the Dean's house at Westminster for ever, for his residence and habitation. The King was now brought before the pretended High Court, on a charge of high treason, which, being read, Bradshaw behaved in a most insolent manner to His Majesty, who although menaced, would not acknowledge any authority in that Court to call him into judgment, and concluded with "Sir, your sins are of so large a dimension, that, if you do but seriously think of them, they will drive you to a sad consideration, they may improve in you a sad and serious repentance. And the Court doth heartily wish that you may be so penitent for what you have done amiss, that God may have mercy at least on your better part. Truly, Sir, for the other it is our parts and duties to do that which the law prescribes. We cannot be unmindful of what the Scripture tells us; for to 'acquit the guilty is of equal abomination as to condemn the innocent; we may not acquit the guilty.' What sentence the law affirms to a traitor, tyrant, and murderer, and a public enemy to the country, that sentence you are now to hear read to you, and that is the sentence of the Court." Pursuant to which His Majesty was put to death, Bradshaw being the first that signed the warrant for his beheading 1649. After this, Bradshaw was employed in the trial of the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Holland, the Earl of Norwich, Lord Capel, and Sir John Owen, against whom he likewise pronounced sentence of death. And in all his actions he proved himself to be the most flagitious of the long robe, and the most active in the destruction of monarchy in this nation; but had the good fortune to escape corporeal punishment; for he died a natural death in 1659, as it is supposed with grief at the prospect of an approaching restoration. However, his body, by order of Parliament, with some others, his accomplices, at Tyburn, were thrown under the gallows. (See further, at page 137.) Thus ended the worldly career of this despicable wretch.

**KING, PETER**, eccentric character, died ..... 1806**LABLACHE, LOUIS**, born in ..... 1794

Made his debut on the Italian boards at Paris, in November, 1830, in the part of Geronimo in the *Matrimonio Segreto*.

**LABOURERS**, riot of the, on the Chester Railway, October 12 ..... 1839**LEE, —**, High Constable of Westminster, died..... 1838



LE BLANC, SIR SIMON, (Judge), died..... 1816

MACAULAY, GRAHAM CATHARINE, historian, died 1791

MACCLESFIELD, COUNTESS OF; see SAVAGE.

MACDONALD, JAMES, an Irishman, died at the age  
of 117 ..... 1760

He was seven feet six inches high, and eat four pounds of solid meat at a meal.

MACLAURIN, COLIN, mathematician, born 1698; died 1746

METCALF, JOHN, (*otherwise BLIND JACK, of Knares-*  
*borough*), born 1717; died ..... 1810

He was born at Knaresborough, in Yorkshire; and at the age of four years he was seized with the small pox, which deprived him of his sight, in spite of all the means that were employed for its preservation.

At the age of thirteen he was taught music, in which he made great proficiency, though the cry of a hound or a harrier was more suited to his taste than the sound of an instrument. He kept hounds of his own, frequently hunting with Mr Woodburn, of Knaresborough, who kept a pack, and was always very desirous of Metcalf's company in the chase.

In 1732, he was invited to Harrogate, to play at the Assembly, as successor to a poor old man, who, borne down by the weight of a hundred years, became too slow for country dances. Here he was well received by the visiting nobility and gentry. In this employment he passed his evenings, and the mornings he spent in cocking, hunting, and coursing. About this period, also, he bought a horse, and often ran him for small plates; and his engagements increasing, he took a partner, who was likewise a good performer.

Having once matched one of his horses to run three miles for a considerable wager, and the parties agreeing each to ride his own horse, they set up posts at certain distances on the Forest Moor, describing a circle of one mile: having, consequently, to go three times round the course. Under the idea that Metcalf would be unable to keep the course, great odds were laid against him. His ingenuity furnished him with an expedient in this dilemma. He procured some bells, and placing a man with one of them at each post, was enabled by the ringing to judge when to turn. By this contrivance, and the superior speed of his horse, he came in winner, amidst the applause of all present, excepting those who had betted against him.

During his leisure hours he had studied mensuration in a way peculiar to himself; and when certain of the girth and length of any piece of timber, he was able accurately to reduce its contents to feet and inches, and could bring the dimensions of any building into yards and feet.

The first piece of road he made was about three miles of that between Fearnby and Minskip. The materials for the whole were to be procured from one gravel-pit; he therefore provided deal boards, and erected a temporary house at the pit, took a dozen horses to the place, fixed racks and mangers, and hired a house for his men at Minskip. He often walked from Knaresborough in the morning with four or five stone of meat on his shoulders, and joined his men by six o'clock. He completed the road much sooner than was expected, to the entire satisfaction of the Surveyor and Trustees.

Soon after this he contracted for building a bridge at Boroughbridge, which he completed with great credit to his abilities. The business of making roads, and building and repairing bridges in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire, and Cheshire, he continued with great success till the year 1792, when he returned to his native county.

These brief particulars concerning this extraordinary man, and useful member

**METCALF, JOHN, (*continued.*)**

of society, are taken from a narrative published by himself, after his return to his native county. He fixed his residence at Spofforth, near Wetherby, with a daughter and son-in-law. He died in the year 1810, at the advanced age of ninety-four.

**MINSHULL, MR. (the Magistrate),** died July 7 ..... 1840

**MONTAGUE, MRS. ELIZABETH,** died August 25..... 1800

This learned and ingenious lady was the daughter of Matthew Robinson, Esq. of West Layton, in Yorkshire. She was born at York, October 2, 1720. In 1742, she was married to Edward Montague, Esq. of Denton Hall, in Northumberland, and Sandleford priory, in Berkshire, who died without issue in 1775, and left her in great opulence. She died in her 80th year, at her house in Portman-square. She was the intimate friend of Pulteney and Lyttleton; and she survived to entertain Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, and Reynolds, till their respective deaths.

**MOUNTAIN, MRS. the Actress,** died July ..... 1841

**MOODY, TOM,** celebrated huntsman, died in December 1796

**NELSON, THE RT. HON. FRANCES,** died May 4 ... 1831

The Right Honourable Frances, Dowager Viscountess Nelson, Duchess of Bronté, was the widow of Josiah Nisbet, M. D.

**NORTHCOTE, —,** celebrated painter, died ..... 1831

**PAGININI, —,** violin player, appearance of at the  
Opera House, June 3 ..... 1831

**PLANC, —,** (the Officer,) died in May ..... 1840

It was this officer, to whom Fauntleroy offered £20,000. to suffer him to escape. Retired on a pension. (See Arrangements of Magistrates; page 107, ante.)

**POPE, BENJAMIN, Miser,** died in July ..... 1794

This individual was nearly as remarkable as Old Elwes for his penurious habits. He was originally a tanner in Southwark, and so extensive were his dealings, that his stock in trade was, for several years, supposed to be worth sixty or seventy thousand pounds. He at length became a money-lender, and discounted and bought annuities, mortgages, and such like transactions. In this he was not so successful as in his former business; for the name of Pope, the usurer, frequently appears in the proceedings of our courts of law, where those on the bench thought very differently from Mr. Pope, with respect to his practices in this way of business. The most remarkable, and last instance of this sort was, his being cast in £10,000. damages for some illegal practices, in the course of his money transactions with Sir Alexander Leith. This was continually complained of by Pope, who, to be even with his adversary, retired to France. His money, in consequence, lying idle, he resolved to return, preferring a residence in prison, to the payment of the fine, and actually suffered confinement for eleven years and a quarter, during the whole of which time he never had a joint of meat on his table; his greatest luxury being a fourpenny plate of meat from a cook-shop.

He died in the Fleet prison, in July, 1794, aged 66 years.

|                                                                                                                                                                             |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| PRUSSIA, FREDERICK I. KING OF, died .....                                                                                                                                   | 1713 |
| PRUSSIA, FREDERICK WILLIAM I. KING OF, died                                                                                                                                 | 1742 |
| PRUSSIA, FREDERICK II. (surnamed the GREAT),<br>died .....                                                                                                                  | 1786 |
| PRUSSIA, FREDERICK WILLIAM III. KING OF,<br>born August 3, 1770; died June 7 .....                                                                                          | 1840 |
| Married December 24, 1793; succeeded his father 1797; Visited London, June<br>7, 1814; invested with the Order of the Garter, June 9, 1814; left England,<br>July 27, 1814. |      |
| PRUSSIA, FREDERICK WILLIAM, (son), born Oc-<br>tober 15, .....                                                                                                              | 1795 |
| Ascended the throne on the death of his father, June, 1840.                                                                                                                 |      |

|                                                                   |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| RUMMING, ELEANOR, (the celebrated Ale-wife,) died<br>July 4 ..... | 1563 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------|

She lived in the reign of King VIII. and resided near the bridge at Leatherhead, in Surry; her house was lately standing; it was of timber, built with overhanging chambers, the roof covered with Sussex slate, which was the covering formerly used in this country, when the builders had plenty of timber to support it. Skelton, the Poet-Laureat to King Henry VIII. has rendered her celebrated, in his poem called,—“*The Tunning of Elynor Rummung*,” and others, from, very probably, using her house when the King went to Nonsuch Palace. Her descendants appear from the Parish books to have continued at Leatherhead for more than a century:—“July 4, 1563, Goody Rummung buried.” “Robert Rummung buried, 4th April, 1669.”

Public houses were formerly kept by women, who were called Ale-wives; and amongst these celebrated characters were Mother Louse, of Louse Hall, near Oxford, near the lane leading to Marston, and which is now called Harpsichord Row, or Harpsichord Gardens. How the house came by the appellation of *Louse Hall*, does not appear; but the ale-wife was christened Mother Louse, after the above title, by the gentlemen of the University, who frequently visited it. She is supposed to have been the last woman in England who wore a ruff.

Mother George, of Oxford, who lived to the great age of *one hundred and twenty years*, was contemporary with Mother Louse. This extraordinary woman, to convince her visitants of the goodness of her eye-sight at so advanced an age, used to thread a fine needle before them.

Jane Rouse was the hostess of the celebrated *Boar's Head* in Eastcheap, where Fallstaff and Prince Henry cracked their jokes, and made the best of life while it lasted. This worthy woman was accused of witchcraft, and was taken from her own bar to the bar of the Old Bailey, condemned, and executed accordingly.

*Mother Damnable*, the origin of the sign of the *Mother Red Cap*, Kentish Town, (where she resided), was another ale-wife. There is a caricature portrait of this woman, who was, doubtless, a most remarkable creature. She used to attend the armies, and after a battle pillage the bodies. Most probably she was the original of that similar character in Smollett's novel of *Count Fathom*. As she grew old, she assumed an outward show of religious sanctity. Randolph, in his *Muses' Looking Glass*, says—

“I have seen in Mother Red-Cap's Hall,  
In painted cloth, the story of the Prodigal.”

SCALES, MR. rejection of for the Ward of Portsoken,  
January 3 ..... 1832

Hugh Hughes, Esq. M.P. sworn in Alderman of Portsoken Ward, the Court having rejected Mr. Scales, who had nevertheless a majority of votes at the Election. Sir J. Scarlett obtained a Rule in the *Court of King's Bench*, to show cause why a Mandamus should not be issued to the Court of Aldermen, to swear in Mr. Scales as Alderman for the Ward of Portsoken, he having polled at the Election the greatest number of votes, January 14, 1832.

STEVENSON, WILLIAM, died July 17 ..... 1817

This extraordinary man was born at Dunlop, Ayrshire; and during the latter years of his life, he wandered about as a common beggar. In 1788, he separated from his wife upon these strange conditions—that the first that proposed an agreement should forfeit £100. They never met again, nor is it known what became of the female.

Stevenson had been for some months very much afflicted with the stone; and feeling the disease increase, he became fully aware of his approaching dissolution, for which he made the following extraordinary preparation; having sent for the baker, he ordered twelve dozen of burial cakes, together with a corresponding quantity of wine and spirituous liquors. After this he sent for the joiner, ordered a coffin decently mounted, that the wood should be quite dry, and the join made so as to resist the water. The grave-digger was next sent for, whom he enjoined to make his grave with plenty of room, at the same time assuring him that he would be recompensed for his trouble. Having completed his arrangements, he ordered the old woman who attended him to go to a certain place, and bring out nine pounds, to defray his funeral expenses. In a few hours afterwards he died, in the 87th year of his age.

A neighbour was sent for, to examine and seal up his effects. The first thing found was a bag, containing large silver pieces,—crowns, half-crowns, and dollars to a large amount; also, amongst some dirty rags, a great number of guineas and seven shilling pieces. In a trunk was found a bond for £300, together with other bonds and securities to a great amount; in all to £900. His will was found amongst some loose papers, which specified a bequest of £20, to his housekeeper, and the rest of his property to be divided amongst his relations; and as a little time was necessary for so so doing, he lay in state four days. The invitations to his funeral were truly singular, whole families being asked, so that, his remains were followed by tradesmen in their working clothes, bare-footed boys and girls, and an immense crowd of beggars, to the aged of whom he left sixpence, and to the younger threepence. After his funeral, they retired to a large barn fitted up for the purpose, where was exhibited a scene of disgusting dissipation and riot.

TATTERSALL, MR. sportsman, died ..... 1810

TUSSER, THOMAS, died about ..... 1533

He had the felicity to merit the notice of Mr. Warton, in his *History of English Poetry*, from his having published his Poem of—*A Hundredth good Pointes of Husbandrie*, imprinted at London, in Flete-strete, within Temple barre, at the syne of the Hand and Starre, by Richard Totell, An. 1577. A copy of this first edition is preserved in the British Museum. A re-print of this singular literary rarity is given in Mr. Hazlewood's *British Bibliographer*. The subsequent editions of this curious book are interestingly enumerated by Mr. Mavor, in his edition of Tusser. Tusser died at the age of sixty-five, and was buried in St. Mildred's church, in the Poultry. His epitaph is preserved in Stowe's *Survey of London*; and (as Mr. Mavor observes) it is perfectly in character with



**TUSSER, THOMAS, (*continued.*)**

the man and his writings; and if conjecture may be allowed, was penned by himself;—

Here Thomas Tusser, clad in earth doth lie,  
Who sometimes made the Points of Husbandry.  
By him then learn thou may'st. Here learn we must,  
When all is done, we sleep and turn to dust.  
And yet, through Christ, to heaven we hope to go:  
Who reads his books, shall find his faith was so.

His book exhibits an authentic picture of the state of Horticulture during the time of Mary and Elizabeth; and, as Mr. Warton observes, his work is "valuable "as a genuine picture of the agriculture,—the rural arts,—and the domestic œconomy and customs of our industrious ancestors."

**WHITTY, REV. ARCHDEACON, murder of ..... 1832**

The Archdeacon had for some time been in treaty with his parishioners for a commutation of his tithes. He had claimed £1,200.; but the majority of the tithe-payers, Protestant, as well as Catholic, had resisted the demand. He was found savagely murdered in a field near Clounoulty. When first discovered, he was insensible, but life was not extinct. He was conveyed to a neighbouring house, where he lingered till death ended his sufferings.

**WILLIAMS, RENWICK, tried on a charge of stabbing,  
July 8 ..... 1790**

This individual, commonly known as the 'Monster,' had acquired an unnatural and unaccountable propensity in maliciously cutting and stabbing females, wherever he met them unprotected, and by his revolting conduct, had at this period become a terror to the Metropolis. In consequence, it was proposed, that public associations should be formed, for the more effectually bringing him to punishment. For twelve months he carried on this villainous practice, in spite of the extraordinary exertions made for his detection in the same. On the 5th of May, 1789, he stabbed Elizabeth Davies in the hip; and assaulted a Miss Foster in the same manner, as she was coming from the Theatre. On the 18th of January, 1790, he stabbed Miss Ann Porter, as she was coming from the Queen's Palace; for which he was publicly advertised. He was described as a dark-looking man, 5 feet 7 inches high, long nose and face; generally wearing a cocked hat; his hair dressed; and his appearance altogether genteel. He was supposed to have accomplices, as from the many assaults that had been committed, it was considered almost impossible they could have been inflicted by a single individual.

At length, by the perseverance of a Mr. Coleman, (an acquaintance of Miss Porter's), he was apprehended on the 30th of June, 1790; and the next day brought up for examination; at which time many females appeared to identify him, some of whom, who had been wounded, could not swear to his person; but the two Miss Porters, the Miss Baughams, Miss Anne Frost, Miss Anne West, and Elizabeth Davies, fully identified him as the individual who had committed these savage attacks; upon which he was committed to Newgate to take his trial. So great was the detestation in which he was held, that it was with the greatest difficulty that the officers could prevent the mob from inflicting instant punishment upon him.

He was soon after indicted under the Act of 6th George II. sec. 11. for felony; and fortunate, indeed, was it for him that the late Lord Ellenborough's Act did not then exist, for had it, the affair might have taken a different turn from what it did.

On Thursday, July 8, 1790, he was arraigned at the Sessions House, in the Old Bailey, upon seven indictments, for cutting and maiming. On the first, Miss Porter deposed, that on her coming through St. James's Park, on the 18th

WILLIAMS, RENWICK, (*continued.*)

of January, 1790, she met the prisoner, who followed her till she arrived at her father's house in St. James's-street, when, as she was ascending the steps, she received a violent cut on the right hip; the blow was so great that she was stunned. This was corroborated by her sister; and a Mr. Tompkins, surgeon, deposed, that the cut Miss Porter received was nine or ten inches long, and about three inches deep.

The prisoner being called upon for his defence, begged the indulgence of the Court, in supplying the deficiency of his memory, upon what he wished to state, from a written paper. He accordingly read as follows:—

“He stood an object equally demanding the attention and compassion of the Court. That, conscious of his innocence, he was ready to admit the justice of whatever sufferings he had hitherto undergone arising from suspicion. He had the greatest confidence in the justice and liberality of an English Jury, and hoped they would not suffer his fate to be decided by the popular prejudice raised against him. The hope of proving his innocence had hitherto sustained him.

“He professed himself the warm friend and admirer of that sex whose cause was now asserted; and concluded with solemnly declaring that the whole prosecution was founded on a dreadful mistake, which he had no doubt but that the evidence he was about to call, would clear up, to the satisfaction of the Court.”

Several witnesses came, who stated, that Williams was at work the whole of the evening of the 18th of January; they also gave the prisoner the character of a quiet, harmless man.

Judge Buller then charged the Jury, who immediately returned a verdict of —*Guilty.*

He was next tried on two indictments for assaulting Elizabeth Davies and Elizabeth Baugham; and *found guilty.* He was then sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Newgate for the assault on Miss Porter, two years for Elizabeth Davies, and two years for Miss Baugham; and to find sureties, himself in £200. and two in £100. each. What time he paid the debt of Nature is uncertain.

## ADDITIONS TO THE GENERAL EVENTS, &amp;c.

## SECTION I.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE, total destruction of by  
Fire, June 8, .....

1841

This fire was discovered about half-past three in the morning; and the timbers of the Theatre, originally purchased by the late celebrated Philip Astley, being composed of spars of ships, masts, &c. which he at various periods bought previous to forming a theatre, will readily account for the entire destruction of the building in so short a time.

Elizabeth Briten, (the housemaid,) an old servant was, it appears, the first who escaped. After gaining the street, she remembered that her ‘Saving’s Bauk’ book, containing the amount of her earnings, with some birds, that were especial favourites of Madame Ducrow, were left behind, returned into the house, heedless of the remonstrance of that lady, and consequently perished. Four of the valuable stud, with two other horses, a pony, and a donkey, fell a prey to the destructive element.

This is the third fire which has taken place since the erection of the Theatre by the original proprietor, John Philip Astley, Esq. The first occurred on the

**ASTLEY'S THEATRE, (*continued.*)**

17th of August, 1795, when property to the value of nearly £30,000. was destroyed, with nineteen dwelling houses; at this fire also there was loss of life, that of Mrs. Smith, the mother of Mrs. Astley. It is a singular fact, that she met her death in a similar manner to the ill-fated female on the present occasion, by returning to the house for the purpose of possessing herself of a large sum of money kept in her bed-room. The second occurred on the 2nd of September, 1803, when forty houses were burnt.

**BEER BILL, (THE NEW),** came into operation, August 7 ..... 1840

**BICKNELL, MR.** leaped his horse over Hyde-Park wall, 7 feet High, in ..... 1792

**BLOOD SYSTEM, the discovery of,** ..... 1816

The active exertions of Alderman Wood, discovered in the first year of his Mayoralty a conspiracy of the most atrocious nature, an organized plan to the commission of crime, and of traffic in human blood. The designs of the conspirators were chiefly executed in the neighbourhood of Tower-hill, where several of these victims were met at different times in great distress, by certain persons, who, under the mask of pity, furnished them with base shillings, and Bank tokens for 3s. and 1s. 6d. The unfortunate creatures, nearly famishing, hastily rushed into a baker's or chandler's shop, but being previously placed under the eye of a lurking villain, who assumed the character of an officer, thus were seized and searched, and the money just before given them being found upon them, was considered full proof of their guilt.

The blood-money system originated in the mischievous principles of a law which provided that, upon a conviction of a criminally-accused individual, a certain bonus should be paid to the party or parties bringing such accused individual to the bar of justice, which amounted generally to about £40. This had the effect of producing a number of false accusations or condemning comparatively innocent men of some crime, into the commission of which they had been purposely entrapped, for the sake of the prize held out: hence the appropriate name of blood-money.

Several cases of this kind were brought to light. One of which was that of Thomas Brock, John Pelham, and Michael Power, charged with feloniously counterfeiting and colouring base coin, so as to make it resemble the current coin of the realm; and also with having aided and abetted Dennis Riorton, James Quin, and Thomas Connolly,

**CANTON** taken by storm, by the British ..... 1841

**CHUNEY, (the elephant)** at Exeter Change shot, ..... 1826

**DEVENPORT, dreadful incendiary Fire** at the Dock-yard, September 27 ..... 1840

**DIORAMA, THE BRITISH, Oxford-street, burnt,** ..... 1829

**EXETER MAIL, furious attack** on one of the horses of the, by a Lioness, October 20 ..... 1816

This occurrence took place at Winterslow-hut, seven miles from Salisbury. At

**EXETER MAIL, attack on, (*continued.*)**

the moment of the coachman's pulling up to deliver his bags, one of the leaders was suddenly seized by a ferocious animal, which produced great confusion and alarm: two passengers who were inside the mail got out, ran into the house, and locked themselves up in a room above stairs: the horses kicked and plunged violently, and it was with great difficulty the coachman could prevent the coach from being overturned. It was soon perceived by the coachman and guard, by the light of the lamps, that the animal which had seized the horse was a huge lioness. A large mastive dog came up and attacked her fiercely, on which she quitted the horse and turned upon him. The dog fled, but was pursued and killed by the lioness. The beast had escaped from a caravan that was standing on the road side, belonging to the proprietors of a menagerie, on their way to Salisbury fair. An alarm being given, the keepers pursued and hunted the lioness into a hovel under a granary, where they secured her, by barricading the place. The horse, when attacked, fought with great spirit, and had it been at liberty would probably have beaten down his antagonist with his fore-feet, but in plunging he embarrassed himself in the harness. The lioness attacked him in the front, and springing at his throat, fastened the talons of her fore-feet on each side of the neck, close to the head, while the talons of her hind feet were forced into the chest. In this situation she hung, whilst the blood was streaming around. Although the lioness had missed the jugular vein, the horse was so dreadfully torn, as to leave no hopes of life. A fresh horse was procured, and the mail drove on after having been detained three quarters of an hour by this extraordinary obstruction.

It was not ascertained when the mail-coach drove off from Winterslow, whether the lioness had carried off with her the dead dog as her prey, as she continued growling and howling in so loud a tone that they could hear her for nearly a mile. Nothing could exceed the anxiety of all present to have the animal killed, and calling out loudly to the guard to dispatch it with his blunderbuss, which he was disposed to do; but the owner cried out to him "not to kill her, she having cost him £500. a short time before, and that she would be as quiet as a lamb if not irritated. This arrested his hand, and he did not fire, although strongly urged by the passengers.

The lioness was a very fine animal, then only five years old; and the manner in which she was secured after her attack upon the horse affords a proof of the extreme state of tameness to which such creatures are brought by the management of their keepers. When she had had retired under the granary, her owner and assistant followed her upon their hands and knees with lighted candles, and having placed a sack on the ground near her, they made her lie down upon it, then tied her four legs, and passed a cord round her mouth, which they secured: in this state they drew her out upon the sack, and she was then carried by six men into her den in the caravan. To the astonishment of every one who beheld this part of the transaction, which lasted about a quarter of an hour, the lioness lay as quiet as a lamb during her removal to the caravan; but when she became sensible of the restraint, her rage was excessive till the cords were loosed.

**GHIZNEE** stormed by the British army, July 22 ..... 1839  
The British troops, with their wonted spirit, carried Ghiznee and Khelat by storm, and replaced the deposed sovereign on the throne of Afghanistan.

**HULL and SELBY RAILWAY**, dreadful loss of life on,  
August 7 ..... 1840

**INSURRECTION** at Lisbon, August 11 ..... 1840

**KHELAT** taken by storm, November 3 ..... 1839



LEA, (The River), 11 persons drowned in, August 30 ..... 1840

LOUIS PHILIPPE, attacked by a mad woman, October  
18 ..... 1839

LUDDITES, Execution of the, ..... 1813

A Special Commission was issued, and opened at York, by Mr. Baron Thompson, January 4, 1813; and on the 5th, the following prisoners were tried, viz.:—John Swallow, John Bathy, Joseph Fletcher, and John Lamb, for a burglary and felony in the house of Mr. Samuel Moxton, at Witley Upper. They were found guilty.

On the following day, were tried George Mellor, William Thorp, and Thos. Smith, on a charge of murdering Mr. William Horsfall. They were found guilty.

On Friday the prisoners were brought to the place of execution behind York Castle. Every precaution had been taken to render a rescue impracticable. Two troops of cavalry were drawn up near the front of the platform, and the avenues to the Castle were guarded by infantry.

On the 8th, John Baines, (the Elder), John Baines, (the Younger), Zechary Baines, of the same family, (the elder near 70, and the latter scarce 16,) John Eadon, Charles Milnes, William Blakeborough, and George Duckworth, were tried for administering an unlawful oath; when all were found guilty, except the boy.

On the 9th, James Haigh, Jonathan Deane, John Ogden, James Brook, Thomas Brook, John Walker, and John Hirst, were tried for an attack on the mill of Mr. William Cartwright, at Rawfold's; when Haigh, Dean, Ogden, Brook, and Walker, were found—*guilty*; and James Brook, John Brook, and J. Hirst—*not guilty*.

On the 11th, the trial of J. Hay, John Hill, and William Hartley took place for a burglary, and found—*not guilty*.

On the 12th, James Hay, Joseph Crowther, and N. Hayle, were found guilty of stealing from J. Brook, a promissory note of £1. and some silver.

The Judge then passed sentence on the prisoners—fifteen were sentenced to death:—six to be transported for seven years:—sixteen were discharged on bail:—and sixteen without.

On Saturday the following malefactors were brought to the same place of execution, at different times, viz.:—at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, John Hill, Joseph Crowther, N. Hayle, Jonathan Dean, John Ogden, Thomas Brook, and John Walker; after hanging till twelve, they were cut down.

At half-past one on the same day, John Swallow, John Batley, Joseph Fisher, William Hartley, James Haigh, James Hay, and Job Hay, were also executed on the same drop.

NERO, (the lion), baited by six bull-dogs, ..... 1825

NEW ORLEANS, tremendous conflagration at, Feb. 11 ... 1840

NEW ZEALAND, sovereignty of assumed, May 21 ..... 1840

PARIS, strike of the workmen of, September 1 ..... 1840

This strike was followed by the landing of Prince Louis Napoleon, at Boulogne, with fifty men. He, as might have been anticipated, was routed and taken prisoner, with his companions. He was tried for the same, on the 28th of September, 1840.

- PORTUGUESE revolted, surrendered, September 29 ..... 1837
- PRESIDENT STEAMER, THE, mysterious absence of  
in ..... 1841  
The President Steamer sailed for America in the month of January, 1841, and  
had on board several persons of distinction; but up to the present moment,  
(July 20, 1841), and after various reports as to her having been seen in  
different places, the real fate of this unfortunate vessel is still veiled in ob-  
scurity.
- REBEL CHARTISTS, trial of the, commenced at Mon-  
mouth, December 31 ..... 1839
- \_\_\_\_\_, disturbances of at Sheffield, Ja-  
nuary 11 ..... 1840
- \_\_\_\_\_, at Bethnal Green, January 16..... 1840
- ROYALTY THEATRE, THE, fell down, February,..... 1828  
A new building, near Welclose-square, fell to the ground during a rehearsal,  
when twelve persons were killed, and many wounded.
- RUSSIA declared War against Khiva, December 18 ..... 1839  
The Russian Expedition against Khiva, undertaken to liberate Russian slaves and  
avenge insults, but meant in reality, as a first step towards India, was obliged  
to fall back, with diminished numbers and great suffering. The Khivans had  
no need to draw a sword; their work was done by the elements.
- SHREENESS, attempt to Fire the Dock-Yard at, Octo-  
ber 2 ..... 1840
- SOUTHAMPTON RAILWAY, The, opened throughout,  
May 11 ..... 1840
- STEAM COACH, The, of Messrs. Ogle and Summers,  
started from Oxford, September 4 ..... 1832  
It had at the time of starting twenty-two passengers, and a quantity of luggage,  
for Woodstock: travelling at times at the rate of thirteen miles an hour.
- STORM, a terrible one, at Limoges, in France, October 7 . 1839
- TRAFALGAR, launch of the, June 21 ..... 1841
- TRIBUNE, THE, shipwrecked off Tarragona, November  
28 ..... 1839
- WALLACE, the celebrated lion, died ..... 1838
- WAPPING, dreadful fire at, June 16 ..... 1840  
This dreadful fire broke out at five o'clock in the morning, and was attended with  
loss of life, and a vast destruction of property.

|                                                                                                                                                                             |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| WILMINGTON, (in America), dreadful conflagration at,<br>December 16 .....                                                                                                   | 1839 |
| ZANTE, earthquake at, September 3 .....                                                                                                                                     | 1837 |
| ZORNDORF, battle of fought September, .....                                                                                                                                 | 1758 |
| The battle of Zorndorf was fought between the Russians and Prussians, when the Russians were defeated, after a most dreadful conflict, under the generals Fermor and Brown. |      |

## CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE KINGS OF IRELAND.

Ireland was, without doubt, inhabited very early; most likely from the nearest shores of Britain, as the first Britons came from the nearest coasts of Gaul; for so the world was at first planted by degrees after the Deluge. It is certain, the ancient Britons and Irish were much alike in their language and customs, and they might have had many petty Kings, like the Britons, before the Christian æra: but Camden justly says, that if what the Irish writers relate of their antiquities be true, those of all other nations, compared with them, are but of yesterday: for they say, that Cain's three daughters, before the Flood, took possession of Ireland; if, however, before the general submersion of the globe by that catastrophe, any country like Ireland existed. The poor ladies, or their posterity, were of course drowned with the other inhabitants of the earth. But, to repair that loss, the Irish writers have ready at hand a new genealogy, which begins with no other than Noah himself, to whose grandson, Magog, was born Baahlh, the ancestor of Milesius, who landed in Ireland, A. M. 2704, B. C. 1300; and from his three sons, Heber, Ir, and Heremon, as well as from his uncle Ithi, proceeded all the kings that reigned in Ireland, down to the end of the monarchy, A. D. 1172: so that the dynasty of the Kings of that country lasted no less than 2472 years. Such, however, is the obscurity and uncertainty which prevails during so long a period, that without entering into any further observation, we shall begin at the period when Christianity was planted in that island by St. Patrick, about which epocha the history of Ireland begins to offer a kind of certainty.

Year.

1. *Laoghair* succeeded his cousin Dathy, after an interregnum of five or six years. According to Sir James Ware, he was the first King of Ireland. In his time, St. Patrick was sent to Ireland by the Pope, in 430, and founded 355 churches, consecrated 355 bishops, and remained in Ireland 61 years. He was killed by a thunderbolt. .... 427
2. *Oilioll-Molt* was slain in the battle of Ocha ..... 453
3. *Lughaidh*, despising the preaching of St. Patrick, was killed by a thunderbolt ..... 473
4. *Mortough*, fought five battles in one year ..... 493
5. *Tuathal-Maoldgarbh* was slain by Maolmor, son of Niathair, at the instigation of Diarmuidh. .... 515
6. *Diarmuidh* saw his kingdom laid waste by a terrible Plague; and was slain by Hugh Dubh Mac Swyny ..... 528
7. *Feargus* recovered the kingdom of his father, and reigned jointly with his brother *Daniel*; but they both died the next year. .... 550

KINGS OF IRELAND, (*continued.*)

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Year. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 8. <i>Eochaidh</i> reigned jointly with his uncle, <i>Baodan</i> ; they were slain three years after.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 551   |
| 9. <i>Ainmereach</i> was slain by <i>Feergus Mac Nail</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 554   |
| 10. <i>Baodan</i> was slain by the two <i>Cuimins</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 557   |
| 11. <i>Aodh</i> , or <i>Hugh Uairiodhanach</i> , summoned the Parliament of <i>Dromceal</i> , to expel the Poets out of the island; but their banishment was hindered by <i>St. Cullum Cill</i> , his cousin. He was at last slain in the battle of <i>Beallach Dunbolg</i> , by <i>Brandubh</i> , King of <i>Leinster</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 558   |
| 12. <i>Hugh Slaine</i> admitted <i>Colman Rimidh</i> , son of King <i>Mortough</i> , to a share in the government. He was slain by <i>Conull Guthbhin</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 587   |
| 13. <i>Aodh Uaireodhnach</i> was much disturbed by <i>Aongus</i> , son of <i>Colman</i> . He was slain at <i>Dafearta</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 591   |
| 14. <i>Maolchoba</i> was slain by his successor, in the battle of <i>Bealgadin</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 618   |
| 15. <i>Suibhne Meain</i> was slain by <i>Conal Claon</i> , King of <i>Ulster</i> , son of <i>Sganlan Sgeath</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 622   |
| 16. <i>Daniel</i> defeated <i>Conal Claon</i> , King of <i>Ulster</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 635   |
| 17. <i>Conal Claon</i> and his brother <i>Ceallach</i> , succeeded their uncle <i>Daniel</i> . <i>Conal</i> was slain by <i>Diarmuid</i> , son of King <i>Hugh Slaine</i> ; and <i>Ceallach</i> was drowned in the <i>Boyne</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 648   |
| 18. <i>Blathmac</i> reigned jointly with his brother <i>Diarmuid</i> , until they both died of the <i>Plague</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 661   |
| 19. <i>Seachmusach</i> was slain by <i>Dubh Duin</i> , of <i>Cineol Cairbre</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 668   |
| 20. <i>Cionfaola</i> succeeded his brother, and brought a number of horned cattle out of <i>Scotland</i> : he was slain by his successor .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 674   |
| 21. <i>Fionnachta Feadhach</i> succeeded <i>Cionfaola</i> . In his reign, the <i>Welsh</i> and <i>English</i> invaded <i>Ireland</i> , and did considerable damage. He was slain at <i>Greallach</i> , by <i>Hugh</i> , son of <i>Dubhthaigh</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 678   |
| 22. <i>Loingseach</i> was slain in the battle of <i>Cormin</i> , by <i>Ceallach</i> , son of King <i>Hugh Slaine</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 685   |
| 23. <i>Congal Cionumaghair</i> was a cruel persecutor of the <i>Irish church</i> , and burned the regular and secular <i>Clergy</i> at <i>Kildare</i> , without mercy or distinction. He died suddenly, and unlamented.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 693   |
| 24. <i>Feargall</i> was routed and slain in the battle of <i>Almbuine</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 702   |
| 25. <i>Forgartach</i> was slain in the battle of <i>Beilge</i> , by his successor .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 719   |
| 26. <i>Cionnaoth</i> was defeated and slain in the battle of <i>Drom Curvan</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 720   |
| 27. <i>Flaithbheartagh</i> did nothing worthy of notice.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 724   |
| 28. <i>Hugh Allan</i> was wounded in the battle of <i>Athseanuigh</i> , and slain in that of <i>Seiridhmidh</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 731   |
| 29. <i>Daniel</i> died a natural death; nothing recorded of him .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 740   |
| 30. <i>Nial Freasach</i> : in his reign the kingdom was afflicted with earthquakes, famine, and other calamities. He died in <i>Scotland</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 782   |
| 31. <i>Donchada</i> died a natural death; nothing recorded of him.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 786   |
| 32. <i>Hugh</i> , or <i>Aodh Dornlighe</i> , succeeded <i>Donchada</i> ; soon after which, the <i>Danes</i> landed in the <i>West of Munster</i> , but were driven back to their ships by <i>Aitre</i> , King of that province. Six years after, they made a second attempt, but with as little success; though they greatly harassed and plundered the kingdom, burning cities wherever they went: at the same time <i>Ireland</i> was rent by civil dissensions, and <i>Hugh</i> was slain in the battle of <i>Dafearta</i> , by <i>Muolcanaigh</i> ..... | 815   |



KINGS OF IRELAND, (*continued.*)

Year.

33. *Conchabhar*, or *Connor*, was troubled, during his whole reign, by the Danes, who began to settle in the island, committed great barbarities, and destroyed four celebrated Universities. The King, unable to resist them, died of grief..... 837
34. *Niulle Caillie* had also to oppose the Danes; and while they persisted in their depredations, the Normans also landed, and destroyed what little the Danes had left; the latter, however, soon expelled them, and continued their devastations. King *Niall Caillie* was drowned in the river *Caillie*. .... 851
35. *Turgesius* (the *Dane*) usurped the throne, and forced the natives to submit to him. He new-modelled the state, imposed exorbitant taxes, on the Irish, burned all their books, and expelled their historians. He was at length seized by *Maolceachlin*, King of *Meath*, and thrown into *Loch Ainnin*. .... 866
36. *Maolceachlin*, King of *Meath*, having destroyed the tyrant *Turgesius*, and expelled the Danes, was elected King. The Danes, however, landed again, under the conduct of three brothers, *Amelan*, *Cyrac*, and *Imor*; at first, they pretended merely to re-claim their settlements in a peaceable manner, but when able to cope with the natives, they forced them to pass under the yoke. *Maolceachlin* defeated them in the battle of *Dronida Moighe*, and died soon after ..... 879
37. *Hugh Fionnlioth* defeated the Danes at *Loch Feabhail*; but they afterwards reduced the Irish to the last extremities, and enlarged their conquests among the *Picts* and *Britons*. .... 897
38. *Flann Sionna* invaded the province of *Munster*, and oppressed the inhabitants, though the Danes still carried on their hostilities ..... 913
39. *Nial Glandabh* defeated the Danes in the battle of *Loch da Chaocht*; but was afterwards slain by them in battle ..... 951
40. *Donnogh* succeeded *Nial Glandabh*. In his reign, *Sitric*, General of the Danes, took *Ceallachan*, King of *Munster*, prisoner; but he was soon recovered by his own troops ..... 954
41. *Congal* defeated the Danes in the battle of *Maine Breogain*; and the renowned *Brien Borom*, who took upon himself the government of *Munster* in 978, began to signalise himself against the Danes. *Congal* was slain by the Danes at *Ardmach*. .... 974
42. *Daniel* was much disturbed by the Danes, who still continued their hostilities, notwithstanding the heavy losses they now sustained from the natives ..... 984
43. *Maolseachluin* succeeded *Daniel*, and during his reign the Danes began to decline, and they were expelled by him from *Dublin*. In 1027 he resigned his crown ..... 1004
44. *Brien Borom THE GREAT*, reigned 30 years as King of *Munster*, and 12 as Monarch of all Ireland. He first introduced surnames and coats of arms, as marks of distinction for his relations; and displayed his hospitality by entertaining 3000 persons every day at his house at *Cincora*. He defeated and slew *Mac Bruin*, a petty King of *Munster*, under King *Mahoun*, who, to please the Danes, had murdered his master. With a small number of his relations he routed the Danes in five battles. This success animated the *Eugenians*, from whom the *Mac Carthys* descended, to join him against the common enemy, and in the course of eleven years he conquered the Danes in twenty battles, and drove them from *Munster*, except a few who were content to acknowledge him for their King, and paid him tribute. Having thus established himself in *Munster*, he next declared war

KINGS OF IRELAND, (*continued.*)

Year.

- against all the Danes throughout the island, routed them in twenty-five battles, and banished all but such as agreed to pay him tribute. Brien Borom had now become so considerable and popular, that, upon the resignation of Maolseachluin, in 1027, the nobility elected him Monarch of all Ireland. He then re-established the princes and noblemen in their several territories, and enlarged their privileges. He brought the kingdom to such a state of general tranquillity, and caused the laws to be so rigidly observed, that, to put the integrity of his subjects to the test, he sent a young virgin from the north of Ireland to the south, adorned with costly ornaments, and a large gold ring on the top of a silver wand; and she returned without any one offering in the least to molest her. After Brien Borom had thus settled the kingdom, the Danes, who had submitted, were privately ordered by Maolmordha Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, who had been affronted by Morough O'Brien, son of Brien Borom, to repair to Dublin, where they were reinforced by a great body of their countrymen, who had been invited over by the King of Leinster, amounting altogether to about 30,000 men. Brien Borom gave them battle with an army of 12,000 men, on Good Friday, 1039; and after a terrible conflict, wherein the King of Leinster was slain, and the Danes totally routed, Brien Borom was carried mortally wounded to Kilmainham, where he died the same night, aged 88 years. .... 1027
45. *Maolseachluin* resumed his crown on the death of Brien Borom, sacked the city of Dublin, and conquered the provinces of Ulster and Ossory. In his latter days, he became a prince of exemplary piety ..... 1039
46. *Donough*, or *Denis O'Brien*, succeeded Maolseachluin as King of Leath Mogh, and ultimately of the greater part of Ireland. He was deposed for the share he had taken in the murder of his brother Trig, in 1098, and went on a pilgrimage to Rome, where he died. .... 1048
47. *Turlogh O'Brien* furnished William Rufus, King of England, with wood to build the roof of Westminster Hall ..... 1098
48. *Mortough O'Brien*, the last monarch in the line of Heber, held three general councils; in the second of which he partitioned the kingdom into bishoprics, and obliged each bishop to take care of his own Diocese. Some say, he voluntarily resigned, and turned monk; others, that he died of a lingering disease ..... 1110
49. *Furlough O'Connor* reigned over the greatest part of the island, and reduced the provinces of Connaught and Munster.
50. *Murtough Mac Niel Mac Lachluin* held a general convention of the Clergy in 1157, who appointed the four Archbishoprics of Ireland .. 1150
51. *Roderic*, or *Roger*. In his reign, Trighernan O'Rourke, King of Breifne, had married Drachfhorguill, daughter of Murtough Mac Floin, King of Meath; but she, resolving to leave her husband, sent a private message to Diarmuid, or Dermot Mac Morough, King of Leinster, with whom she had carried on an intrigue, entreating him to rescue her from a husband whom she hated. Diarmuid accordingly repaired with a party of horse to the lady's palace, and carried her away, while her feigned outcries deceived her attendants: when her husband, the King of Breifne, returned from a pilgrimage, he requested Roderic to assist him against Diarmuid, which was granted, and the ravisher was routed and expelled the country. Diarmuid went to France, to implore the aid of Henry II. King of England, who permitted him to raise men in England, and transport them to Ireland. Diarmuid then sailed for England, and at Bristol met with Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, to whom he promised his daughter Eva in marriage, and by her a right to the crown of Leinster, if he

KINGS OF IRELAND, (*concluded.*)

Year.

would espouse his cause. Strongbow and Diarmuid then went into Wales, where they obtained the assistance of Robert Fitz-Stephen, governor of the castle of Cardigan, to whom, and his heirs, Diarmuid confirmed the town of Wexford. Diarmuid then went privately to Ireland, and lay concealed at Fearn, till Fitz-Stephen landed with thirty knights, sixty esquires, and 300 footmen, whom he joined at the head of 500 horse, and forced several towns to surrender. Soon after, Strongbow also landed, with 200 valiant knights and 1000 bowmen; and having joined this force to Diarmuid's, Strongbow took Waterford, married Diarmuid's daughter, and ravaged the country of the King of Breifne. This success exciting the jealousy of Henry II. Strongbow, to elude its effects, assured him that all the conquests had been made in his name, and that the strong places should be put into his hands. In 1172, Henry went in person to Ireland, and on his arrival at Dublin, all the petty Kings, and even Roderic himself, submitted, and swore allegiance to him: and from this period Ireland has been subject to the crown of England. . . . . 1168

FINIS.

## ERRATA.

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- Page 4, AMPHION FRIGATE,—for blown up at Portsmouth, *read* Plymouth.  
— 7, Bands for Lawers first used,—for 1652, *read* 1615.  
— 14, In Calendar, line 5, for 365 days,—*read* 355 days.  
— 35, Duel,—Mr. Wilks and Mr. Martin, for 1673,—*read* 1763.  
— 92, Killicrankie, the pass of, for 1789,—*read* 1689.  
— 355, Paul's, St. Cathedral, for, cost £100,000,000.—*read* £1,000,000.  
— 340, Hall, Crosby, line 4, for, he died 1745,—*read* 1475.  
— 341, Dele line, Henry VIII.th's chapel.  
— 396, Section IV. Battle of Toulouse, for 1811,—*read* 1814.  
— 410, Mary Ashford's Murder, for 1812,—*read* 1817.  
— 437, For Dance, Mrs. *read* Donatti, Mrs.  
— 455, Princess Sophia Augusta, for died 1841, *read* died September 22, 1840.  
— 455, Princess Elizabeth, add,—she died January 10, 1840.  
— 541, Wall, Governor, for executed 1812, *read* 1802.  
— 549, line 14, for himself, *read* him.





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